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CSSR DELEGATE HAILS SOVIET ARMS CUT PROPOSAL

LD301534 Prague CTK in English 1302 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 30 (CTK) -- The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have developed recently great activity in the sphere of disarmament, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna disarmament conference, Ludek Handl, said here today. An example of this activity is the Soviet proposal of April 18, concerning a considerable limitation of conventional weapons in Europe. Positive results in Vienna would undoubtedly contribute the an all-European troops and arms limitation, he said. However, the Vienna disarmament talks can contribute to the creation of more stable relations and to the strengthening of peace and security only if practical measures are taken to reduce human and material means of waging war, he said.

The Czechoslovak delegate further pointed to the fact that the NATO countries are not ready to commit themselves to any reduction or limitation of arms since this would be at variance with plans for increasing their military potential. However, he expressed the hope that the NATO countries will change their stand on this subject. Spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation Jozef Sestak told journalists today that the main obstacle to progress at the Vienna talks is the stand of the West favouring an agreement with minimal disarmament and maximum control. Through this "control" it wants to get a record of the defence capability and the defense structure of the Warsaw Treaty states, he said, adding that the socialist countries cannot agree with such a proposal since it concerns their security.

U.S. POLICY DECRIED AT BRUSSELS MEETING

LD301843 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 30 (CTK correspondent) -- The present policy of the United States is in sharp contrast to the spirit of last year's Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and cooperation and deputy chairman of the Fedral Assembly, Bohuslav Kucera stressed here today. Addressing a two-day session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, which opened here today, he pointed out that Washington's only response to the significant Soviet disarmament proposals is the further speeding up of preparations for the militarization of outer space and development of new types of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Member of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation Ivo Frana informed the delegates of the recent Prague meeting of representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the GDR Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the FRG Social Democratic Party which resulted in a joint appeal for the liquidation of chemical arsenals in central Europe. The Czechoslovak delegate called on the members of the committee to use their authority to support the implementation of this plan whose aim is to open a process of the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction on the European territory.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA PEACE MEETING 22 MAY

AU280601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the opening session of the international meeting "For Triumph of World Peace and Security" in Sofia on 22 May -- uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed friends, dear comrades, first of all please allow me to greet you most cordially on behalf of the State Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to wish you fruitful work.

We are happy that Sofia, our capital, is once again hosting an international meeting of agrarian and other democratic parties and organizations from all continents, devoted to the issues of detente, peace, and security throughout the world.

I AM SURE THAT YOUR COLLECTIVE APPEAL TO THE WILLINGNESS AND SENSE OF THE PEOPLES TO LIVE WITHOUT WARS, AND IN PEACE, UNDERSTANDING, AND FRIENDSHIP, WILL RESOUND ONCE AGAIN FROM THE HIGH ROSTRUM OF THIS MEETING.

I accepted your invitation to participate in your present meeting with a sense of sincere satisfaction. I also thank you for the opportunity granted to me to share my thoughts, considerations, emotions, and concerns, at such an authoritative international forum.

I think that you will agree with me that there is hardly a realistically thinking politician or statesman who can be indifferent to the problems you are discussing.

Friends, the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] ended a short time ago.

-- You were acquainted with the activity of the BZNS and with the tasks which the Bulgarian united agrarians are solving now and will solve in future together with the communists and the entire working people.

-- WE ARE HAPPY THAT THE 35TH BZNS CONGRESS TOOK PLACE AT A HIGH LEVEL. By this I mean the introductory speech of Comrade Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary, the statements of the delegates, and the decisions adopted by the congress.

THE BCP IS PROUD OF ITS LONGSTANDING, LASTING, AND FRUITFUL UNITY OF ACTION WITH THE BZNS -- BOTH IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND CAPITALISM, AND IN CONSTRUCTING THE NEW SOCIETY.

We, Bulgarian Communists are consistent, honest, and loyal to the end to our allies, who are making their contribution to the all-people cause. This is our attitude toward the BZNS -- an original formation in our political history and our time, and a fraternal alliance, with which the BCP is working in full understanding and unity of action.

WHAT DETERMINES THIS UNITY OF ACTION BETWEEN THE BCP AND THE BZNS, AND WHAT ARE ITS MOST CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

-- Our unity of action is historically predetermined.

-- It was born in the 1920's when fascist reaction began its attack. We are linked together by the cruel and bloody historical lesson that when ever our forces have been disunited, this has been to the detriment of both communists and united agrarians, and to the detriment of the Bulgarian working people.

-- It strengthened during the harsh years of antifascist struggle, for freedom, democracy, and socialism.

-- It developed into a new qualitative degree during the decades of socialist construction, while implementing deep transformations in life.

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BCP AND BZNS ARE BASED?

-- Common trends in achieving goals and implementing tasks, which means, equal responsibilities both in successes and shortcomings. Speaking of equal responsibilities, I shall note that we, communists, and our allies from the BZNS are in the same situation while reporting mistakes -- there are no privileged people in this area!

-- Respect for the right to take independent decisions and participate independently in the common cause -- the construction of socialism.

-- Extreme mutual confidence between the two parties, simultaneously, THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE BZNS and its figures and cadres are especially beneficial in our sociopolitical life.

-- In the management of society and the state;

-- In cultural and educational work among the people;

-- In developing socialist democracy;

-- In solving topical tasks of the comprehensive construction in our country;

-- In international activity -- for consolidating understanding and friendship among peoples, and for world detente and lasting peace.

We do not conceal the fact that we like this "model" of unity of action. We do not keep it secret. On the contrary, we are always ready to offer it as experience and an example, and precisely because of this we have not "patented" it.

I would like to declare also from this rostrum: We are grateful to the BZNS and its leadership headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev, and to the united agrarians for their confidence in the BCP and their contribution to the comprehensive progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. WE ARE DEEPLY CONVINCED THAT ALSO IN FUTURE THE BCP AND BZNS WILL WORK FOR THE FURTHER PROGRESS OF OUR MOTHERLAND IN FRATERNAL UNITY OF ACTION AND IN AN EVEN MORE RALLIED AND PURPOSEFUL MANNER.

Dear guests, esteemed comrades, as you know, the 13th BCP Congress took place recently.

We are satisfied with its work and results.

The congress concretized and enriched the BCP program for constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and worked out the strategy, approaches, and roads of turning our country into a highly developed socialist country, capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century. As you can see we face now new and high goals.

Relying on our hitherto successes and the significant quantitative accumulations and deep qualitative changes achieved along the road to socialism, we now pose ourselves the task of accelerating the pace of our economic development, by increasing the national income and the social productivity of labor 2 to 2.5 times by 1995, and 3 to 3.5 times by the end of the century.

We understand that this is a complex and difficult task. We are however firmly determined to implement it with the efforts of all our people.

In this context:

-- We are mobilizing all our internal resources, and the entire potential of the nation;

-- We are conducting a course of implementing the scientific-technical revolution, a fundamental technological renewal, and priority development of scientific branches, production processes and products

-- We are perfecting economic mutual relations and social management with a view to developing social democracy in the economy, the political system, and in all areas of life.

-- We are expanding our participation in the international division of labor and especially in economic and scientific-technical integration with the fraternal socialist countries.

This is our goal. It is steadily subjugated to our main task -- to constantly increase the material and intellectual standard of living of our people.

However, these, dear guests, are so to speak, our internal problems. Now please allow me to share with you some thoughts on the theme which has brought us together here.

We are living in a complex, tense, and alarming time. As you know today mankind HAS NO MORE IMPORTANT TASK THAN TO PROTECT PEACE, WHICH MEANS, LIFE ON EARTH.

THIS IS THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS, IT IS THE VITAL PROBLEM OF THE GOVERNMENTS. POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS, AND THE PEOPLE, AND IT AFFECTS EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN.

-- As is well known, the contemporary world is a mosaic of states with different social and political systems, different degrees of development, and different cultural traditions. This mosaic is so diversified, that it can hardly be classified in different schemes.

-- The mosaic of problems facing mankind is also diversified.

They all are important, urgent, and none can be underestimated.

However, I believe that you will agree with me that the problem of peace and security stands above everything else today. MAN MUST SIMPLY BE A REALIST, in order to understand this.

Therefore, the first issue that I would like to touch upon is the issue of the REALITIES OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD.

TODAY THE MAIN AND DETERMINING FACTOR IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE EXISTENCE OF TWO SOCIOECONOMIC SYSTEMS -- THE SOCIALIST AND THE CAPITALIST.

Their existence is a historic fact and a natural phenomenon of mankind's development:

-- the confrontation of these two systems is also natural, because of the differences and contradictions existing between them.

Experience shows that these differences cannot be solved from the position of force, and along a military road. In our time this is even less likely.

Why?

Because now the striving to defeat and annihilate the other side by military power will only lead to liquidation [of] the two systems being liquidated and civilization and life on our planet being annihilated.

IN OUR TIME THE TWO SYSTEMS CAN EITHER EXIST OR PERISH TOGETHER, WHICH MEANS THAT MANKIND AS A WHOLE WILL EITHER SURVIVE OR MEETS ITS PERDITION. THIS IS WHAT HISTORY HAS ORDAINED.

This is the first basic reality.

THE SECOND REALITY IS THE DIALECTICAL UNITY OF THE WORLD.

The world in which we live is characterized, as I have already said, by the existence of different social systems, contradictions which divide them, and in some cases, even confrontations between them. This is one of the facts of our time.

The other fact is the growing mutual dependence and interrelations between states, regardless of differences.

What determines this mutual dependence?

1. The common responsibility and care for saving and protecting life on the planet is the main uniting factor.

2. The world economy is functioning, economic life is acquiring an international character, and the international division of labor is strengthening. These are processes, which positively influence to a different degree the development of the world economy and individual countries.

3. -- In this context, THE ISSUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ALL STATES, AND REMOVING EVERYTHING THAT HINDERS THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD ECONOMIC RELATIONS, BECOMES ESPECIALLY TOPICAL.

All this presupposes:

-- Democratization of economic relations;

-- Removing discrimination and all artificial restrictions in economic mutual relations;

-- Expanding the resources released by disarmament for development, for overcoming backwardness, hunger, sickness, misery, and so on.

4. The contemporary world is characterized by an unprecedented growth of the significance of all-human and global problems:

-- Such are, in addition to the issues of protecting peace and the environment, also the issues of space, mastering the resources of the world's oceans, and so on.

-- These issues cannot be solved by the capacities of one state or a group of states. Cooperation on a worldwide scale is necessary.

THE THIRD basic reality of the contemporary world, in my opinion, is the SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND ITS NUCLEAR ASPECT.

We often compare the scientific-technical revolution to the two-faced Janus. There are grounds for this.

This is so because ON THE ONE HAND:

-- The scientific-technical revolution, as a general natural law, has facilitated great achievements for man and mankind. It is the heart of modern progress.

-- We cannot imagine the world's future without it. Therefore every country concerned with its progress is developing this revolution, and will continue to develop it.

IN SHORT: THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS BRINGING A QUALITATIVE LEAP FORWARD IN MANKIND'S PRODUCTION FORCES AND HAS CAUSED A GIGANTIC INCREASE, UNPRECEDENTED AND UNDREAMED OF, IN MAN'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL POSSIBILITIES. IT IS CREATING COMPREHENSIVE CONDITIONS FOR THE FUTURE UPSURGE OF CIVILIZATION.

ON THE OTHER HAND:

-- The scientific-technical revolution also caused a qualitative leap forward in the means of destruction and in the military cause.

-- As a result of it for the first time in history man has acquired the possibility to destroy life on earth, including his own life. Thus man has in fact became a hostage of the means of war and destruction created by himself.

-- Under these conditions war became an absurdity.

However, despite all this, the arms race continues. Let me quote some data:

-- At the first special session of the UN General Assembly in 1978 it was noted that MILITARY EXPENDITURES ON A GLOBAL SCALE amount to $400 billion annually. Today, only 8 years later, they have doubled. Again, according to UN data, by the end of the 1980's these expenditures will probably surpass the sum of $1,000 billion.

-- In 1980 the U.S. military budget amounted to $142.5 billion. Now the Pentagon is demanding $313.5 billion from Congress for 1986-87 fiscal year.

Today nuclear weapons have been accumulated in the world which can destroy life on the planet SEVERAL TIMES over.

Consequently, IN THE NUCLEAR CENTURY THE SECURITY OF NO STATE CAN BE GUARANTEED BY MILITARY-TECHNOLOGICAL MEANS. SECURITY IS AN EXCLUSIVELY POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Therefore the new factor now is that there is no alternative to a political solution. The only solution today lies in the political area, in dialogue. I repeat: it is impossible to solve the basic problems of our time by military force. Otherwise we shall commit self-annihilation. We must understand that we are living at an exceptionally responsible time, when the destiny of the planet is at stake.

Esteemed guests, I consider myself a realist, I have no illusions. And please do not have illusions yourself. I do not believe that the confrontation of the two systems will be removed. This is not what I am talking about. The two systems -- socialist and capitalist -- will continue to compete also in the future. However, this competition is possible:

-- Only under the conditions of peace, without wars and without the threat of war;

-- Only as competition in science, technological progress, economic affairs, and all areas of life.

We are talking about PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE under which the following conditions are required:

-- To guarantee the possibility of inhabiting this planet;

-- To preserve its resources, including its most precious resource -- man.

WE FIRMLY DEFEND THE STAND WHICH DEMANDS: TO COMPETE UNDER CONDITIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DECENT AND TRULY HUMAN MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIVING CONDITIONS FOR ALL PEOPLES.

THIS IS POSSIBLE ONLY BY STRICTLY OBSERVING THE PRINCIPLE OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

How can we describe this principle on which the socialist countries unswervingly adhere?

This principle means:

-- Renunciation of war, the use of force, or the threat to use force;

-- Solution and settlement of controversial issues through negotiations, through dialogue through political methods;

-- The conscientious fulfillment of all obligations arising from the generally accepted principles and norms of international law, from the international agreements that have been signed;

-- The peoples' right to independently decide their own destinies;

-- The strict observance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states and the inviolability of their borders;

-- Noninterference in the domestic affairs of states and mutual respect for legitimate interests.

As is known, the principle of peaceful coexistence was established by Vladimir Lenin. This principle, however, and its very essence, are directly linked to specific historic conditions. In Lenin's time this principle had a different context -- which changed following World War II. Under the newly created conditions today, this principle is assuming new characteristics.

I would like to emphasize this fact in particular. Why?

BECAUSE UNDER PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS A SITUATION WAS CREATED THAT CANNOT BE COMPARED TO ANY OTHER SITUATION OF THE PAST -- when the principle of peaceful coexistence was applied. This is the situation of a fateful alternative for mankind, as I have already stressed.

How can we describe the new features of the principle of peaceful coexistence?

FIRST, The total and final exclusion of war from the life of mankind.

SECOND, Not just good neighborly relations and cooperation -- but A NEW APPROACH in international relations, aimed at stopping the disastrous arms race; aimed at a drastic improvement of the political atmosphere worldwide. If good neighborly relations were sufficient in the past, we are now talking about a QUALITATIVELY NEW cooperation -- which demands that all states, regardless of social systems, rally their efforts, for the sake of peace in order to save mankind.

THIRD, It is not only necessary to maintain a military strategic balance, but constantly to reduce the level of this balance, until the final liquidation of nuclear and conventional weapons.

FOURTH, International scientific-technical cooperation must expand, solely in the interest of peaceful goals, with a view to settling universal human questions, in the interest of a broad exchange of cultural assets, and so forth.

FIFTH, Instead of an information war, there should be active cooperation in the information sector -- for the sake of peace, mutual acquaintance, friendship and comradeship, as well as mutual confidence among the peoples.

ALL THIS DEMANDS A NEW METHOD OF POLITICAL THOUGHT, IT DEMANDS A NEW POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS, A NEW POLITICAL APPROACH.

Thanks to adherence to the principle of peaceful coexistence, we have accumulated useful historical experience.

We are all contemporaries of this development in the international situation, under conditions of adherence to this principle. I, myself being one of the people who for several decades have been part of the living history of this development, have participated in overcoming numerous contradictions and I would even dare to say in overcoming clashes on the international scene. We know how much wisdom and restraint were necessary to avoid certain armed conflicts, in order to develop international relations under a positive aspect.

The progress toward the Helsinki Final Act, which will be remembered in history as an example of political foresight, as confirmation of the principle of peaceful coexistence, involved many difficulties.

The Helsinki Final Act produced positive results because it conformed to the peoples' interests and was in accordance with their will and aspirations. It was no coincidence that, despite the dangerous development of the international situation in recent years, the "Spirit of Helsinki" could not be buried. The experience of this period shows how one should act and where one should go under the present conditions of a tense international situation.

These are, esteemed friends, the realities which transform Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence into the only sensible and acceptable approach.

Under the conditions of the threat of nuclear war it is not confrontation, but PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE THAT SHOULD BECOME A LAW, UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AND OBSERVED BY EVERYBODY, IT SHOULD BECOME A NORM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I would like to stress, that this norm represents a guiding principle in the approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the question of saving the world from war. This is a realistic and constructive approach.

The world is aware of THE GREAT ENERGY, THE RESTRAINT, AND PERSEVERANCE OF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP, AS WELL AS OF THE COMPROMISES WHICH THIS SOVIET LEADERSHIP IS MAKING IN ORDER TO STOP THE DANGEROUS PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS, AND IN WORLD AFFAIRS, AS WELL.

-- It is energy, perseverance and readiness to achieve understanding that made THE GENEVA MEETING possible, and the summit DIALOGUE between East and West was thus resumed.

-- The scope and universal character of the proposals submitted by the Soviet leadership through Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the gradual reduction and liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of century, the reduction of arms and armed forces in Europe, and the establishment of a reliable control system upon disarmament and others, are well known.

-- The Soviet leadership adopted a courageous and responsible step for a UNILATERAL MORATORIUM on nuclear tests which has been extended several times.

-- The most recent manifestation of real concern for the fate of all mankind is the EXTENSION OF THE UNILATERAL MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR TESTS UP TO 6 AUGUST, namely up to the date on which more than 40 years ago the first nuclear bomb was fired over Hiroshima.

-- Mikhail Gorbachev once again confirmed his proposal to meet President Reagan as soon as possible in order to reach an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests.

As you know, the 27th CPSU Congress proposed a comprehensive system of international security.

-- Approaches and solutions were worked out that are likely not only to alleviate international tension and international danger, but to free mankind from fear of the future.

There is even more:

THE SOVIET PROPOSALS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO GUARANTEE HUMAN RIGHTS MOST FULLY AND EFFECTIVELY, BEGINNING WITH THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHT -- THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The CPSU peace program proposes to change the outlook of our contemporary world and to create an international order under which not military strength, but cooperation should prevail, under which there will be an extensive change of scientific, technical, and cultural achievements. With the collective efforts of all states favorable conditions could be established in this respect as regards the settlement of the global problems of mankind.

In other words this is a program OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN ACTION.

I think that we are all well aware of the fact that THE SOVIET INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS ARE NOT A MANIFESTATION OF WEAKNESS, AND EVEN LESS OF FEAR. THEY ARE A MANIFESTATION OF A LOFTY SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF ALL MANKIND.

-- This is a honest and frank stand, a stand deprived of hidden motives, dictated solely by concern for mankind.

-- This is an example of humanitarianism in practice.

The Soviet proposals are lying on the table. The Soviet Union is prepared to take a risk, and an extreme one at that.

The peoples are entitled to demand that the other side respond to these proposals, sit down at the negotiating table and conduct a dialogue. There is no other alternative.

-- The proposition that the United States is capable of annihilating us with a sudden strike from land, sea, or space is TOTALLY UNREALISTIC. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES IS CAPABLE OF LIQUIDATING CIVILIZATION!

It is high time to abandon the illusion that the United States would suffer minimal losses in the event of a surprise attack, because such an action cannot help provoking a reciprocal strike. It is perhaps NOT EVEN NECESSARY TO STRIKE SUCH A RECIPROCAL BLOW. The scientists assert that the first nuclear strike will be sufficient to destroy civilization.

The militarist reactionary circles in United States oppose the realistic and constructive approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact and of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as of sober politicians and statesmen form the capitalist countries, with the so-called policy of NEOGLOBALISM.

How can we describe the essence of this policy?

-- It consists above all in the fact that the entire planet and outer space are declared as spheres of American interests and American security. There is no area in the world where there are no U.S. bases.

-- The preparation for "star wars," for the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, are part of this policy;

-- The policy of neoglobalism also includes the militarization of politics and throught; it implies aggressive behaviour on the international scene; it implies the placing of one's own interests above the interests of other participants in international life; it implies the most gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

-- Neoglobalism means rejection of good neighborliness and cooperation as principles of universal development, as a philosophy of international relations;

-- It means the violation of relations and cooperating among states;

-- It means the undermining of international institutions, including the United Nations and their organizations;

-- It means to substitute peaceful coexistence by military confrontation;

-- It means shunning a serious, political dialogue.

The policy of neoglobalism is actually directed against the very allies of the United States, and not only against the people in those countries, but even, if you like against capitalism in those countries.

This is a policy that is to the detriment of all mankind.

One of the goals of neoglobalism is to PRESERVE AND PERPETUATE THE SYSTEM OF NEOCOLONIAL EXPLOITATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE INTEREST OF THE MULTINATIONAL MONOPOLIES; it is aimed at stopping the process of progressive, political and socioeconomic changes in those countries.

Without exhausting the question of neoglobalism, I would like to dwell on that aspect of neoglobalism which is its effect on the developing countries:

-- It increases the unequal trade exchange;

-- It drastically increases those countries' foreign debts, which makes their payment virtually impossible.

Through the policy of neoglobalism -- political manipulation, threats, blackmail, and military intervention -- imperialism is trying to maintain the economic and political dependency of the developing countries as a status quo. Imperialism is above all responsible for the economic backwardness, poverty, and the existence of grave social problems in the majority of those countries.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, NEOGLOBALISM CAN BE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS;

-- A POLICY OF INEQUALITY, OF DIKTAT, AND OF SUBJECTION;

-- A POLICY THAT IS OPPOSED TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE;

-- A POLICY THAT PROVOKES AN AGGRAVATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION, A POLICY THAT CREATES SHARP SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT AND INTERNATIONAL CRISES, ACCUMULATES COMPLICATED AND UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS AND CAUSES AN INCREASE OF THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR DISASTER.

That is why such a trend and such a policy have not and cannot have anything in common with the interests of mankind and with its survival and progress.

Under the present conditions of this alarming situation it is necessary to seriously analyze and learn lessons from the use of space and nuclear technology.

I am talking, more precisely, about the accidents of the "Challenger" space shuttle in the United States and of Chernobyl, and so forth.

The misfortune in Chernobyl showed among other things:

FIRST, what a terrifying force nuclear power is when it escapes human control.

SECOND, The consequences of similar cases do not affect one single country; the struggle to master nuclear power, to liquidate the nuclear threat calls for joint efforts.

THIRD, Certain imperialist circles, including the "seven" in Tokyo, took advantage of this misfortune for their unworthy, slanderous goals, for intensifying nuclear militarism.

As for the Soviet Union, it made REALISTIC AND RESPONSIBLE conclusions for the Chernobyl case and submitted proposals:

-- Since the future of mankind is unthinkable without nuclear power, an order should be established for the safe development of this nuclear power and for its use for the benefit of mankind.

-- There is an urgent need to solve the problems of "military nuclear power." Nuclear weapons of unprecedented destructive force have been accumulated today. The question of their elimination is of decisive importance.

NUCLEAR DISASTER IS A UNIVERSAL THREAT. ITS PREVENTION DEMANDS THE JOINT EFFORTS OF ALL GOVERNMENTS, STATES, PARLIAMENTS, PEOPLES, POLITICAL PARTIES, MASS PEACE AND ANTI-MISSILE MOVEMENTS, THE EFFORTS OF SCIENTISTS, AND OF ALL PEOPLES IN THE WORLD REGARDLESS OF THEIR CLASS, NATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AND RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

-- We, all peace-loving people on the earth, highly appreciate the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement, their efforts to improve the international political atmosphere.

-- We greet the efforts of all those parties and movements which you are representing at this international meeting.

It is our common duty to wage an energetic and purpose-oriented struggle for total ban on nuclear tests, for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

-- This is the great goal for the sake of which we must work and struggle. THIS IS THE URGENT DEMAND OF THE ERA IN WHICH WE LIVE.

Dear friends, it is a well-known fact that communications are an ancient necessity of the human race. Experts assert that, thanks to human relations, man has developed as a social being;

-- In order to exist people have communicated with each other and are communicating as inhabitants of settlements, as social classes, as races, as nations, and as states;

-- In order to exist and to advance people have exchanged values, technologies, and discoveries, as well as their cultural assets.

There is even more to add in this respect:

-- There is a universal law for expanding the limits of communications from local and regional forums to present-day COMMUNICATIONS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ALL MANKIND;

-- This law applies with particular effect today; under the conditions of scientific-technical revolution all nations and peoples throughout the globe are subject to this law.

It is no secret that present-day mass media have reached unprecedented power:

-- There is no politician, no political party, or movement today that does not take this power into consideration.

-- It is difficult to impose a given idea or political will today, if the contemporary mass media do not work for it.

Everyone of us can confirm this truth.

Everyone of us can also confirm that the mass media in our contemporary world frequently contribute to increased tension, that they are frequently transformed into means of disinformation, and sometimes contribute to misunderstanding among the peoples, instead of contributing to mutual relations among peoples.

When does this happen and why?

-- It happens because in certain cases reactionary political forces stand behind these mass media, which are developing their own specific "mass media terrorism" against the world of socialism, against the peoples who are struggling for freedom, who are fighting for the consolidation of their national independence, against the forces of progress and peace.

-- It happens because these mass media are subject to the militarist intentions of imperialism, of the policy aimed against dialogue and detente.

It is obvious that a new approach is required in this respect, that in the field of information it is necessary to stand above the narrow-minded approach to class and national interests, above ideological and other differences.

We, the present-day generations, are called upon to raise communications among people to a new, historic level, as a factor of primary importance for expanding and developing human efforts and talents.

NATURALLY, WE WILL HAVE DISCUSSIONS FROM THE IDEOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW AND THE MASS MEDIA WILL REMAIN A MEANS OF STRUGGLE OF IDEAS, POLITICAL VIEWS, AND IDEOLOGIES. However, in this connection I would like to make myself understood and tell you that there are questions that unite us, in this respect as well.

-- These are the so-called global problems -- the threat of ecological disasters, starvation, illiteracy, and so forth. These are problems connected with the exchange of scientific and technological achievements, cultural achievements, and so forth.

In order to resolve these and numerous other problems we need joint efforts and they will be even more fruitful, if they are supported by the tremendous power of present-day and future information systems.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE INFORMATION AND MASS MEDIA ARE PARTICULARLY GREAT AS REGARDS THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

-- The press, the radio and television -- they all can and must be invaluable weapons in the struggle for the assertion of new political thought, a New Economic Order, new international and interstate relations.

Generally speaking, the universal peace front NEEDS A NEW INFORMATION STRATEGY AND TACTICS, IT NEEDS A NEW ORDER IN THE INFORMATION SECTOR.

This strategy and tactics, this new information order must be inspired by high-minded humanitarian feelings, by faith in the future of man and mankind.

-- The mass media must propagate on a large scale, without any obstacles, and support those practical actions that are adopted for the sake of peace and peaceful coexistence.

-- The mass media are called upon to denounce any form of militarism. They must establish an atmosphere of moral-political intolerance toward the militarist and war-mongering policy of imperialism.

Our country is in favor of such information, of such an order.

Esteemed guests and friends, THE FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, are inspired by the ideals of peace and international security.

Our policy is directed at the establishment and consolidation of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Bulgaria has diplomatic relations with 120 countries. It further engages in the following activities:

-- It develops extensive and useful cooperation in all fields of social life with the socialist countries;

-- It supports the struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, against neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, against dictatorship, and anti-people's regimes;

-- It is striving for a political dialogue, for mutually advantageous economic, and scientific-technical, as well as cultural cooperation with the developed capitalist states;

-- Our country actively participates in the activities of the United Nations, UNESCO, and other international organizations, it contributes to enhancing their role in consolidating peace and security, in settling regional conflicts and solving their global problems.

It is fully understandable that we devote considerable attention to mutual relations with the BALKAN COUNTRIES.

The situation in our area is relatively stable and calm. We do not close our eyes to attempts to change this situation, or efforts to undermine confidence and provoke tension between individual Balkan countries.

A realistic approach and joint efforts are necessary in this respect as well.

What are we doing, in particular, in this respect?

-- We actively contribute to the development of bilateral relations with Balkan countries;

-- We are working to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons;

-- We support our proposal to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan countries, including a good neighborly relations code;

-- We have adopted an initiative that the Balkan states should work out and sign an agreement on the ecological protection of our peninsula and that they should adopt an appeal on this question to all countries and peoples on the European continent;

-- We are in favor of further developing multilateral cooperation in certain specific areas of common interest -- such as transportation, the power industry, science, culture, sports, and others.

All this is a specific expression and contribution by our country to the preservation of peace, to the consolidation of confidence and security, to the maintenance and development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans.

Esteemed guests, comrades, I took the liberty to share with friends some considerations on the most topical issues of our contemporary world, on the tasks facing mankind.

In closing my speech, I would like to express our confidence:

-- That all peace-loving people will become more and more clearly aware of the watershed: On the one side we have a handful of people belonging to the military-political upper crust of the militarist forces, while on the other side there are the millions of people who are aware of the need to prevent nuclear disaster;

-- That all of us and every one of us is responsible and obliged to contribute to the cause of peace,

-- That we must increasingly unite under the banner of peace.

Permit me, to close with the appeal that has brought us together at this present international meeting:

-- For the triumph of peace and security in the world!

Thank you for your attention.

[Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great attention and followed by prolonged applause]

U.S. SALT II MOVE CALLED 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

AU021723 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 2 Jun 86

["The U.S. Subverts SALT II" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA commentator Stefan Gospodinov) -- The nearly year-long ferocious onslaughts by the ultraright, most brinksmanship-minded political and military circles in the U.S. against the SALT II Treaty have brought about an exceedingly dangerous result. President Ronald Reagan announced in a statement that the United States will not consider itself bound by the constraints of the treaty by the end of 1986. The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger went even further when he said bluntly that the decision to abandon the treaty had been actually made.

To conclude that by this step Washington has once again demonstrated the wide gulf between its exercises in peace rhetoric and its practical deed would mean to say almost nothing new. Much more alarming and disrupting of the whole system of Soviet-American treaties and agreements, based on the solely possible principles of parity and equal security.

Things being so, it is only natural to ask: Is the United States really interested in proceeding with the Soviet-American summit dialogue started in Geneva? Does Washington believe that, under the circumstances, it is possible to make progress at the U.S.S.R.-U.S. strategic nuclear arms control talks in Geneva, as well as to pave the way to an overall normalization of Soviet-American relations? There can be only one answer to these questions: Not only does the U.S. not intend to seize the rare chance to join the Soviet Union in ridding mankind of the nuclear missile threat, but, worse yet, it is seeking to push the world into an even more sinister and unpredictable round of the arms race.

But there is yet another aspect of the subversions and machinations surrounding the SALT II treaty. The White House, the Department of State, and the Pentagon should not entertain any illusion that they will be let to determine arbitrarily which international commitments to honour and which to abrogate.

On the other hand, it is, to put it mildly, a dangerous political shortsightedness to expect that the other party, i.e. the Soviet Union, would accommodate itself to such a double-standard political line. The latest in a series of imperialist challenges to peace and disarmament already received its due answer in the Soviet Government declaration of May 31 this year, which makes it categorically clear that, just as before, the U.S.S.R. will never allow the military-strategic balance to be disrupted.

THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL SERVES U.S. POLICY

AU021202 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 86 p 5

[Article by Todor Todorov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Beirut: "At the Service of the White House"]

[Text] The official visit paid by Margaret Thatcher to Israel, which has ended, was the first visit of British prime minister since the establishment of the Israeli state in 1948. This shows that London's diplomatic efforts fully coincide with Washington's Middle East plans.

Among the political subjects discussed in Jerusalem the Palestinian problem was the main subject of the British-Israeli talks, and this also applies to the possibility of settling this problem within the framework of a conference with Jordan. Thatcher's views on this question, expressed during her meeting with Shim' on Peres, the Israeli prime minister, demonstrated London's attempt to fill the vacuum following the failure of U.S. Middle East policy.

The British prime minister most actively joined in the manipulations involved with imposing Washington's intentions in the Middle East as early as last year. Following her visit to Egypt and Jordan, she officially declared that she would support the "moderate Arab states and their efforts to reach agreement on the Palestinian questions, and that she would support U.S. President Ronald Reagan in implementing his Middle East plan, because it totally coincides with London's interests. Her meetings with Egyptian President Mubarak and with King Husayn of Jordan were evaluated by British diplomacy as a basis for the establishment of an organization of "moderate" Arab governments, inspired relations. This shows that Margaret Thatcher will try to take advantage of the fact that Amman violated the all-Arab decision to isolate Egypt after that state signed a defeatist deal with Israel at Camp David.

From Margaret Thatcher's present talks in Jerusalem it can be seen clearly how the British Government would like to see the process in the Middle East develop. The hope that the agreement signed between King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat would mark the beginning of a consolidation of the American model for peace in the Middle East has already been abandoned.

The proposal for a new "Palestinian representation" is the most controversial part of Thatcher's visit to Israel. It is in total contradiction to the basic principle adopted by the Arab states, namely that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who were driven out of their own land, and that no other organization is entitled to represent them.

In trying to attract Arab public opinion to its side, the British Prime Minister appealed to the Israeli Government to hold free municipal elections in the occupied territories. This diplomatic move. proved unsuccessful, however. Loyal to its obstructionist policy, the Israeli Government categorically rejected this proposal.

The majority of proposals made by the British prime minister during her 4-day visit to Israel are considered by the Arab public as carefully disguised variations of the notorious Camp David system -- the so-called "Reagan Plan." The reaction of the local mass media pointed out that London diplomacy did not produce the expected political profits. The daily AL-SHA'B, which is popular among the Palestinian population in Israel, wrote that "Margaret Thatcher once again showed that she adheres to her well-known role, namely to serve the White House and its anti-Arab intentions."

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHES SOFIA TRADE OFFICIALS

AU301338 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At a session of the Committee for State and People's Control, violations in the system of the Narmag Economic Directorate for Sofia were discussed. A number of omissions were noted in the sale of imported and home-produced domestic electrical appliances already in short supply. Cases were noted of the illegal repricing of electrical appliances, their sale at prices lower than the actual ones, and their distribution to certain shops so that they could be purchased by interested citizens who had been previously charged for amounts considerably lower than the set prices, as a result of which material losses were suffered by the state. It is an (?inexcusable) fact that certain officials from the Transimpex Foreign Trade Organization, the Bulstrad Organization, and the Narmag Economic Directorate in Sofia utilized their official position for personal favor. With regard to these persons, the session of the committee resolved that the fully monetary amount for the wrongly purchased electrical appliances should be collected from them according to the due process of the law, and that the most severe disciplinary penalty, namely dismissal, should be imposed. The strictest accountability is sought from the remaining offenders, and the materials of the check are to be handed over to the public prosecutor's office.

The results of a check on the Mikhail Antonov combine in the town of Gotse Delchev were also discussed. Breaches of the normative documents had been committed on the part of the general director of the combine which had led to considerable material and moral losses to society, an act for which he has been punished administratively.

CHNOUPEK'S LETTER TO UN ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

LD302021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The standpoint of the CSSR on the resolution of the 40th UN General Assembly session on international economic security, contained in a letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, has been presented to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, by Jaroslav Cesar, CSSR permanent representative to the United Nations, in New York. Czechoslovakia is convinced, the letter says, that international economic security should rest on the adoption of a set of norms and measures aimed at radically improving relations between states and creating international guarantees of this security. The following steps in particular could be of fundamental importance in achieving this objective:

-- To demonstrate joint effort and the political will of all countries in tackling the basic problems impeding the building of a comprehensive system of international security, including economic security;

-- To reduce military expenditure and use a portion of the resources released to tackle global problems facing mankind;

-- To eliminate the use of pressure and threat of force and all forms of discrimination from international economic relations;

-- To prohibit any state from using economic, technological, or financing superiority for economic and political pressure and blackmail, as well as for suppressing the sovereignty of other states, including their sovereignty over their own natural and other resources.

Other steps would be to take effective measures to bring about a just and long-term organization of international monetary and financial relations, including foreign debts, and not to permit the persisting foreign debt to become the basis for a new, international mechanism of exploitation; to broaden and intensify at the same time international cooperation in making use of the results of modern science and technology exclusively for peaceful purposes and to create conditions preventing the violation of the international trade and financial system; and to combine efforts in the research and peaceful use of space for the purpose of tackling global problems facing civilization, such as the protection of the environment. Czechoslovakia unequivocally supports the proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security, which ought to become an important milestone in tackling the whole set of urgent problems of international economic relations as well as a stimuli for such a needed development of international economic cooperation, says the letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

EEC RADIATION CHECKS ON CEMA EXPORTS VIEWED

AU021432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Miroslav Courton: "A Transparent Measure"]

[Text] Not long after the accident in Chernobyl, EEC member-countries banned the import of fruit, vegetable, meat, fish, milk, and other fresh food from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia -- supposedly in the interest of protecting the health of the West European population.

In reality, it was a matter of taking advantage of the accident for political and economic blackmail, designed to damage the economy of socialist countries and to eliminate a competitor from the market. The ban was to remain in force until the end of May. Representatives of the EEC have now again "considered" the situation and on Thursday [29 May] reached agreement on some sort of "common norms" for the level of radiation in imported fresh food. These norms are to be applied in checking all food imports from the above socialist countries and they replace the former ban on all imports.

This is a transparent measure with a calculated psychological effect -- to keep the memory of Chernobyl constantly alive and to exaggerate its scope and repercussions. It is a fact that the radiation checks on foodstuffs apply to some, but not to others. The authors of the "ban" and the "norms" thus in reality scored against their own goal -- they showed that they were not so much interested in people's health as in capitalizing on the Chernobyl accident.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION

Meets With Obzina

LD301625 Prague CTK in English 1207 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bratislava May 30 (CTK) -- The present state of development of science and technology in Czechoslovakia and China and ways of establishing direct cooperation between bodies and organizations in industry, medical care, agriculture, trade and basic research were discussed between the government delegations of the two countries here today. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina and the Chinese delegation by State Council member and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Song Jian. Detailed analyses of the proposals for cooperation will be considered by a commission for scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries this year.

The Chinese delegation visited a forestry research institute and a welding research institute in the Slovak capital.

Talks With Colotka

LD301627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received Song Jian, member of the State Council and chairman of the PRC State Committee for Science and Technology. In their talk they both agreed on the need to activate bilaterally beneficial relations between the two countries. Intensification of contacts will include in particular research, science, education, culture, and the further development of economic cooperation.

Documents Signed

LD311831 Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Prague May 31 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Chinese talks on the promotion of cooperation in science and technology ended on Saturday with the signing of documents summing up their results. The delegations were headed by Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments, and Song Jian, member of the Chinese State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

They signed a protocol on direct cooperation betwen the bodies they head, the 1986-1987 plan of this cooperation, and a document on the implementation of the 1986-1990 program of Czechoslovak- Chinese scientific-technological cooperation signed in Beijing last year. The realization of the documents is to help speed up the development of science and technology in both countries and the fulfilment of important tasks they have set themselves in their economies. Czechoslovak- Chinese cooperation in science and technology will have a number of forms, including exchange of information and experts, joint research, and participation in international symposiums organized in Czechoslovakia and China. Representatives of the Czechoslovak and Chinese bodies for science and technology will discuss the main direction of cooperation in selected spheres. Regular consultations on prospects for scientific-technological development will determine cooperation in the coming years. Both countries' interested in the economic, technical and commercial spheres will be taken into consideration.

Departs Prague

LD011827 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK) -- A Chinese Government delegation, led by Song Jian, member of the State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, ended an official visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today.

Speaking to CTK before departure, Song Jian said that China and Czechoslovakia have signed further documents concerning the implementation of the 1986-1990 program of Czechoslovak-Chinese scientific-technological cooperation, signed in Beijing last year. "Our delegation had an opportunity to visit several scientific-technical institutions, research institutes, factories and cooperative farms. We have seen for ourselves that your government and people strive for the development of science and technology to the benefit of further economic growth. You have scored big success in this sphere, "Song Jian added.

USSR SCIENCE ACADEMY VICE PRESIDENT VISITS

Arrives in Prague

LD010459 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, arrived in Prague today. He will discuss further cooperation in [word indistinct] with the management of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and will visit Czechoslovak academic workplaces.

Received by Obzina

LD022316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Science-Technical and Investment Development, today received Academician Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The two officials analyzed the state of work in the implementation in the two countries of the Comrehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-State Until 2000 and exchanged experiences on the fulfillment of scientific-technical tasks following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Meets With Jakes

LD022304 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Milos Jakes received today Academician Konstantin Frolov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, of the USSR. They exchanged experience on approaches toward implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000 and assessed further possibilities for close cooperation in science and technology and in training cadres for this sphere.

KAPEK LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIAN CONGRESS

Departs 26 May

LD261654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Anton Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, left Prague today for Ulaanbaatar to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The delegation was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

Returns 2 June

LD022331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city committee of the party, has returned to Prague from Ulaanbaatar.

The delegation took part in 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

HONECKER ADDRESSES WOMEN'S LEAGUE DELEGATION

AU012035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Report on meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, with a delegation from the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD) in Berlin on 5 May and on the speech given by Honecker on this occasion]

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker thanked DFD Chairwoman Ilse Thiele and all DFD representatives for their statements. He stressed that the DFD, in its creative work to prepare for the 11th SED Congress, made a great contribution, above all to strengthening the GDR as a socialist state and to securing peace. In this context he expressed the hope that the DFD will, in preparation for its 12th congress, evaluate the party congress decisions in an equally enterprising manner. The 11th SED Congress, he said, adopted decisions that will usher in a new stage in the further shaping of socialist society in the GDR. The theories of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and V.I. Lenin are being successfully implemented in the GDR today, in the center of Europe, and this was also confirmed in the discussion. This is attested to by the fact that the new tasks are being influenced in a far-reaching manner by the merger of production and science, and that the unity of economic and social policy stimulates the further advance of the socialist society in the GDR.

What Became Impressively Evident at the May Day Parade

An excellent example of all this is the parade of millions of GDR citizens on May Day. The mass parades in the capital of the GDR with more than 650,000 participants and in the bezirk and kreis cities as well as the May Day parades in the countryside took place in an impressive atmosphere and are an expression of the support which the decisions of the 11th party congress are finding among the people. All this is taking place because the SED is directly guided in word and deed by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The resuls achieved in the GDR's socialist development are a visible sign of what socialism is able to accomplish if it is backed by the creative vigor of the masses. Optimism, a militant atmosphere, and most extensive support by women and youth are typical of socialism which, on the basis of the situation on Europe's Western border, constitutes an alternative for the people of the West.

Shoulder to Shoulder With the USSR and Other Fraternal Countries

The balance sheet which the 11th party congress drew up and the prospects which it conveyed are nothing short of breathtaking. They impressed all those who know that the GDR developed on the ruins of World War II. In view of the results achieved in shaping the socialist society in the GDR, it was possible at the 11th party congress to state that the decisions of the 10th party congress had been implemented and that the SED is ready and able to continue to tread on the proven road with a view to the year 2000. This is naturally taking place shoulder to shoulder with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Slogans that sprang from the masses, such as "The Stronger Socialism, the Safer Peace" or "My Workplace, My Combat Post for Peace," and the DFD's 11 key points for the 11th SED Congress, are expressions of the great initiative for peace and socialism which the citizens have embraced. In close connection with the unity of economic and social policy, this concern was central to the discussions at the 11th party congress. The response to the proceedings and results reflects the multifaceted initiatives for implementing its decision.

Full Employment, Social Security, and Safety

Socialism has continued to develop in the GDR despite various imperialist harassing maneuvers. Full employment, social security, safety, equal education for all children of the people, a rich cultural life, an exemplary health service are hallmarks of socialism, under which man can be a human being again. All these fine results, Erich Honecker stated, stand in glaring contrast to the crisis and unemployment in the capitalist world. The idea that people over 40 years of age are no longer of any use, that 50-year-old people are from the start not being considered in the work process, and that young people are finding no employment after school apprenticeship, is impossible in our country.

Creative Work for Which Man Is the Starting and Central Point

The further stable and dynamic development of the national economy constitutes the basis for all that we are planning in the sociopolitical field up to and beyond 1990.

Erich Honecker stated that the examples described here by delegation members show what is possible if a creative atmosphere prevails in all sectors of social life, if creative work is being performed everywhere which always views man as its starting and central point. In doing so we proceed from the principle of performance. We, Erich Honecker stated, possess an economic system that is effective in every respect, in industry and agriculture as well as for promoting the cooperative and private economy, particularly the provision of services. The technical CAD/CAM equipment as well as the new tasks set forth in this context at the 11th party congress, the development of computer technology, the progress in the field of microelectronics, laser technology, and many other things -- all this shows that the SED has adjusted itself in good time to the requirements of the further development of the productive forces and production relations.

GDR People Fully and Entirely Support the Peace Policy

Decisions on new problems that have become mature were made promptly and thus are increasingly shaping the vital decisions as they were discussed at the 11th party congress. Top performances in production are having a favorable impact on social policy and on its core, the further development of apartment construction.

Securing peace is the most important thing, Erich Honecker stated. It is particularly important to stress this now at a moment in which the ruling quarters in the West are seizing on and fabricating everything possible in order not to relax the international situation but to carry to extremes the confrontation through rabid anti-Soviet baiting. Therefore, one must not underrate the significance of the fact that the GDR people fully and entirely support the peace policy of the party-state leadership and the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is important now for the people in the West not to be taken in by the warmongers but to use the historic opportunity for securing peace that was provided by the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is because all countries of the world, not only the socialist countries, need peace.

Last Response to Soviet Proposals

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the USSR proposals for liberating the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and also recalled Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals made at the 11th ED Congress for carrying out disarmament in the conventional sphere under international control.

All this shows that the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the socialist countries as a whole are pursuing politics with a maximum feeling of responsibility. It is important to abolish the confrontation and to ensure peace now and in the future while maintaining equality and equal security. Today the world is first and foremost threatened by gigantic nuclear armament. Therefore, the response that the Soviet proposals have elicited on all continents is all the more lasting. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that the politicians who are thinking and acting in a realistic manner and finally the popular masses will succeed in guaranteeing a peaceful life on this earth.

Erich Honecker once more expressed thanks for the information reports of the women whose activity for peace and socialism must be highly appreciated.

NEUMANN, KROLIKOWSKI, GOETTING MEET VOTERS

LD022308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- At further electoral meetings today, GDR citizens expressed their support for the policy for the welfare of the people and peace preservation, whose continuation was adopted at the 11th SED Congress and emphasized in the National Front election manifesto. They asserted their readiness to strengthen the GDR through high performance.

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy GDR prime minister, was welcomed at the television tower in Berlin. The top candidate to the People's Chamber in electoral District No 1 familiarized himself with the achievements of the over 4,000 radio engineers in the sphere of electronic prefabrication and in the mobile VHF technology. The Koepenick enterprise is the sole manufacturer of radio technology in the GDR.

At a rally in Brandenburg, the top candidate to the People's Chamber in electoral District No 61, Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The fact that net production increased 79.7 percent of labor productivity by 68.3 percent in the last 5-year plan in the enterprises of your town testifies to the diligence, commitment, and creativity of the working people of Brandenburg.

The top candidate for the People's Chamber in electoral District No 31, Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the CDU, praised the Soviet Union's proposals to free the world of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000 at an election meeting in Wittenberg.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC OPEN

LD021427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and the PRC attach great importance to the further deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This was affirmed by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Lue Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission of China, at the start of official talks in Berlin today.

The Chinese delegation arrived in the GDR capital yesterday and was cordially welcomed by Heinz Klopfer, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary of the State Planning Commission.

The aim of the consultations is to examine the level of fulfillment of the reconstruction projects at Chinese industrial enterprises agreed on between economic delegations from the two countries in 1984, and to agree new projects for cooperation. In addition, an exchange of views on topical tasks for the further perfecting of the socialist planned economy in the two countries is envisaged.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss emphasized that bilateral economic relations have guaranteed prospects and are still significantly capable of expansion. The great tasks contained in the 5-year plans of both countries offer numerous starting points for this, as was clearly expressed at the 11th SED Congress in the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission of China. This was also expressed during the recently concluded second session of the GDR-China Economic Committee.

The deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers acquainted the guests with the tasks the 11th SED Congress resolved in further shaping the developed socialist society, particularly the development of the national economy up to the year 2000. He gave detailed information in this connection about the new, more complex tasks being set with the directive on the 5-year plan in the areas of materials and energy, and about experiences gained in the exploitation of reserves.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss noted in conclusion that the peaceful work of construction can prosper only if the danger of a nuclear inferno is averted and the path of disarmament and detente is followed.

Lue Dong reported on the considerable results achieved in the PRC's national economic and social development in the last 5-year plan period which now permits this good development to be consolidated and expanded by way of the 5-year plan for the period 1986-90 which was recently passed by the National People's Congress. China also expresses the view that peace and security are indispensable preconditions for the implementation of these goals. It will make its active contribution toward this.

Both partners expressed the expectation that the consultations will lead to fruitful results in the development of bilateral economic relations in the spirit of mutual advantage.

The Chinese delegation will hold discussions in the next few days with members of the Council of Ministers, and will also visit combine enterprises in the GDR.

TISCH LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO FINLAND

Attends Trade Union Congress

LD020959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The 13th congress of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) commences its 4-day deliberations on Monday in the Finlandia Hall, Helsinki. The 440 delegates from more than a million workers will discuss SAK tasks and targets for the coming 5 years.

Among the guests from numerous European countries and from international trades union organizations is a delegation led by Harry Tisch from the National Executive Council of the FDGB; the GDR trades union association, which arrived on Sunday [1 June] in the Finnish capital.

Meets Communist Party Official

LD021522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The close alliance between the SED and the Finnish Communist Party was stressed in Helsinki today by SED Politburo member Harry Tisch, and Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party. During the friendly meeting the interlocutors briefed each other on current political tasks of the two parties and on their efforts for the preservation of peace and detente in Europe, and against the NATO arms build-up and the U.S. SDI project.

Both sides paid tribute to the good relations between Finland and the GDR and their beneficial influence on the political climate in Europe.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD301113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0232 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- "Not new mountains of nuclear weapons but steps towards arms limitation and disarmament are necessary. A complete test ban could be the spark that sets this in motion," writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Friday in a commentary. "A test ban would stop the arms spiral in the first instance. If all tests were stopped, then no new mass destruction weapons could be produced either."

The first step to free the world of nuclear weapons could only be to stop testing new ones. That, precisely, is what the USSR proposed as a way to ban nuclear weapons from earth by the year 2000. "And it followed this with deeds. Most recently in mid-May it extended its unilateral test moratorium for the second time in order to ease corresponding negotiations. At the same time the Warsaw Pact states want to achieve a considerable reduction in conventional arms," the commentary continues. To this end they would propose a detailed program for talks in the near future.

While the socialist states are demonstrating their willingness for disarmament in a practical manner, the U.S. Administration has continued its underground nuclear explosions flagrantly ignoring the declared will of the people. "The Pentagon conducted another test a few days ago under the codename 'Panamint' -- the 11th since the start of the Soviet mortorium in August last year," the paper writes.

"Why such resistance against test ban negotiations? The question of verification continues to be used. But scientists all over the world, including the United States, say that verification is not a problem. It can be guaranteed by national and international means. In addition, the USSR agrees to on-site inspection."

One central reason is seen by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in the effort to test X-ray lasers and other systems for the "star wars" program, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes and continues: "But that, the paper writes, is 'the same as asking the world to give up a comprehensive ban of nuclear explosions in favor of an exotic weapons system which probably will not work but will quite certainly initiate another round of the arms race. That would be exactly the wrong direction."

COMMENTARY EXAMINES FRG CHEMICAL WEAPON POLICY

LD021256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0436 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR youth newspaper JUNGE WELT comments on the FRG Government's approval of the production of new types of chemical weapons by the United States under the headline, "NATO Conspiracy Facilitates Binary Weapons Production for United States Insidious Dowry."

"Surprising news has come from Bonn in the last few days," the paper writes. "In connection with the spring meetings of NATO which have just ended, the FRG Government has announced the withdrawal -- which had been refused for years -- of the U.S. Army's chemical weapons deployed on its territory By 1992, according to the official government version, the approximately 2,000 metric tons of highly dangerous poison weapons are due to disappear; and without being replaced, it is said. Anybody who concludes from this that the FRG has, for example, given up its objections to a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe is wrong.

"On the Rhine, 'without being replaced' is far from meaning without replacements, because the withdrawal of the poison arms stored since the 1950's will only occur when new types of U.S. chemical weapons are available. Dismantling the poision depots has been bought by approval for the program for chemically converting the armed forces; i.e. for the start of the mass production of the even more dangerous binary weapons, which has been planned and prepared for years."

The GDR newspaper's commentary goes on, "These binary weapons, to be sure, will not be brought to Europe in peacetime according to NATO, but what is peacetime and what is not will solely decided by the Pentagon. (Europe is, after all, the 'scene' which the United States prefers for their war scenarios) To have negotiated a supposed right to a say on the use of the new chemical weapon stocks with the United States, is a most highly dangerous dowry which the promised depoisoning of the FRG is garnished with.

"In other words, the whole affected behavior on disarmament on the subject of chemical weapons is simply humbug. For anyone, whoever he is, who approves a build-up of the insidious poison arsenal probably does not even believe seriously in the worldwide ban on these weapons of mass destruction which he is also demanding. He does not really want it, either, because such a ban -- see the USSR proposals on this of 1972 or 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1986 -- could surely begin logically with a European zone free of these weapons. This is what the Warsaw Pact proposed in January 1984 for all of Europe and what the GDR and the CSSR hav repeatedly proposed for central Europe."

HAMORI ADDRESSES PIONEER ANNIVERSARY SESSION

LD022143 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- The National Council of the Federation of Hungarian Pioneers held a commenmorative session Monday in parliament, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the start of the Pioneer movement in Hungary. Laszlo Vacrga, general secretary of the Federation of Hungarian Pioneers, stressed that the Pioneer movement has been a conscious part of the progressive Hungarian youth movement from the very beginning, and maintains close organizational and content relations with it.

Csaba Hamori, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee, said that in the course of 40 years the Pioneer Federation has been capable of developing on the basis of the socialist demands of people's power, of evolving its forces in the spirit of unambiguous political and pedagogical aims, and enriching the methods of socialist education with new features.

Deputy Prime Minister Judit Czehak, president of the State Youth Committee, stressed that the Pioneer Federation's effort to encourage greater knowledge coincide with the political efforts that mobilize the entire Hungarian society.

Igor Nikitin, president of the Central Council of the All-Union Lenin Pioneer Organization and secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, referred to the fact that over the past four dcades the friendly relations between Soviet and Hungarian Pioneers have become an inalienable part of lasting cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

LIVE ANIMAL SHIPMENTS TO W. EUROPE RESUME

LD022153 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The first consignments of live animals since the lifting of the EEC food embargo have left Hungary. Foreign trade enterprises have dispatched rabbits and sheep to EEC member-countries, and the export of fresh meat will also be resumed soon. Bacs-Kiskun County has sent cabbage to Sweden, cauliflower to Finland, and cherries to Austria. West German and French trading partners are again receiving one of the county most renowned goods: goose liver.

FIRE IN DREGELYPALANK PLANT DESTROYS MACHINES

LD301055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 300 May 86

[Text] There has been a fire in Dregelypalank, Nograd County, at the plant workshop of the locksmith fitting industry cooperative. A large part of the workshop, with a floorspace of nearly 1,750 square meters, burned down. The cutting machines were ruined. The fire broke out yestersay in the late evening hours and the flames were not checked until midnight. No one was injured. The police and fire brigade are investigating the cause of the Dregelypalank fire, which caused an especially large amount of damage.

PLO DEPUTY CHIEF KHALAF CONCLUDES VISIT

LD021543 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by deputy PLO leader Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], left Budapest after an official visit to Hungary last week. Abu Iyad was met by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the presence of Janos Kamara, minister of the interior. The delegation held talks with Hungarian leaders of internal affairs, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Bela Molnar, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front. They met a group of Palestinian students learning in Hungary.

SOFIA PARTY OFFICIALS END VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD301828 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Sofia party committee, which paid a four-day visit to the Hungarian capital under the leadership of secretary Lilliana Vasilieva, on the invitation of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Budapest Committee, left Budapest on Friday. The delegation met Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP political committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The delegation studied the economic management work of party organs in Budapest, and the state and tasks of cooperation between the two capitals.

YOUTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD302004 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- The visit of a Polish youth political delegation, headed by Alexander Kwasniewski, minister in charge of youth affairs and secretary of the state youth committee, ended Friday with the signing of a two year cooperation agreement.

Under the agreement the sides will carry out joint research in important youth political issues such as the prevention of the unhealthy habits. Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and Judit Chehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers, met Alexander Kwasniewski and his party.

SZABO LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIAN CONGRESS

Departs 26 May

LD260940 Budapest MTI in English 0848 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Headed by Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Council of Agricultural Producer Cooperatives, a Hungarian party delegation left for Mongolia to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party opening on May 28. The delegation includes Gyula Varga, first secretary of the Party Committee of Szabolcs-Szatmar County, and Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Mongolia, who is to join in Ulaanbaatar.

Returns 1 June

LD012129 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Istvan Szabo member of the Political Committee, president of the National Council of Cooperative Farms which had been participating at the 19th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia arrived home from Mongolia Sunday. The members of the delegation were Gyula Varga, first secretary of the Szabolcs-Szatmar County party committee and Laszlo Kadar, Hungary's ambassador to Mongolia.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BONN

LD012129 Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian section of the Interparliamentary Union headed by President Sandor Barcs which had participated in the sixth European cooperation and security conference of IPU in Bonn arrived home Sunday. The heads of the Hungarian delegation were received by Richard Von Weizszcker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sandor Barcs told MTI that the conference welcomed the striving of the leaders of the two great powers to accelerate talks on reduction of nuclear weapons, and on non-use of outer peace for military purposes. At the session they condemned terrorism and called upon the governments to fight it with all means at their disposal. They called the attention of the governments to unconditional respect for human rights and called upon them to take a position for the equality of men and women.

They approved a Hungarian proposal to convene an intergovernmental meeting of experts on issues of technological and scientific cooperation of the same type as the Stockholm meeting on issues of security and the Budapest forum on cultural issues.

BRIEFS

OVARI VISITS SZOLNOK -- Miklos Ovari has visited Szolnok County. The member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary was briefed by Karoly Majoros, first secretary of the county, on the life of the county. Then Miklos Ovari visited the first cooperative brewery at Martfoe. In the afternoon he met members of the intelligentsia in Szolnok. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 May 86 LD]

POSTAL DELEGATION RETURNS -- Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Post Office, headed by its president, State Secretary Illes Toth, arrived home from Yugoslavia. The delegation had been participating in the 29th session of the CMEA Standing Committee on Postal Affairs and Telecommunications. At the session they examined the tasks of the post office that are part of the CMEA comprehensive program of technological and scientific progress to the year 2000. Among other things they coordinated the measures related to setting up program broadcasting systems operating through artificial satellites and the further development of satellite communication systems. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 31 May 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARREST ON BUJAK, ASSOCIATES

Urban Remarks

LD031202 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3: Zbigniew Bujak was detained May 31 by security forces of the Interior Ministry in a secret flat here. Thanks to civic attitude of society, the flat was known to security services for some time, Polish Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told foreign journalists today.

In the flat, security forces found numerous documents indicating links of the Provisional Coordinating Commission with subversive services in the West and organizational materials of illegal structures, Urban added.

Minister Urban said that also Zbigniew Bujak's close aides -- Ewa Kulik and Konrad Bilinski -- were detained May 31. They performed important functions in illegal structures. all of them used false identity cards. The detained are suspected of taking preparatory steps to forcefully topple Poland's constitutional system, which carries the penalty of up to 10 years in jail.

The arresting in the short period of time of the 10th successive member of the Provisional Coordinating Commission indicates efficiency of action by security forces and inevitability of liquidating illegal organizational structures that work to the increasingly greater extent for foreign subversive centres, the government spokesman said.

Security Official Comments

LD021514 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2: Among several summaries of speeches delivered by participants in the Warsaw pre-congress party conference held here last Saturday, the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU today published a statement by General Henryk Dankowski, deputy chief of security forces at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who spoke about Zbigniew Bujak's arrest.

Dankowski recalled that Bujak was the chairman of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission, former chairman of the Mazowsze chapter of "Solidarnosc," and a man who had led the entire clandestine activity of the so-called underground.

"Zbigniew Bujak was in hiding since the introduction of martial law and was a co-author of and signatory to all proclamations and appeals signed by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission of "Solidarnosc," calling for a boycott of initiatives taken by the authorities, for staging strikes and street demonstrations," Dankowski said.

"On a national scale, he inspired illegal printing activity, strikes, work stoppages, street riots and other excesses," Dankowski added.

"His (Bujak's) actions had led to many tragic events in our state. His activity was controlled and inspired by Western special services and centres of ideologiccal subversion," Dankowski went on and added that "his closest aides, who were also in hiding and who performed leading functions in underground national and Warsaw structures, were also arrested along with him.

"We have seized interesting and significant documents pertaining to the underground. High-tech communications equipment and Western currencies were also found," the general said.

Dankowski pointed out that the operation was carried under the direct supervision of minister of internal affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, and said that "it should paralyse the activity of illegal structures both all over Poland and in Warsaw."

He also assured the conference that the Ministry of Internal Affairs "would consistently continue actions aimed to prevent political enemies from fulfilling their plans and aspirations and to secure law and order in Poland and peaceful implementation of tasks outlined by the party, including also those mapped out by this conference," Dankowski said.

Police Break Up Wroclaw Protest

AU021132 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 (AFP) -- Police used clubs to break up a demonstration in support of arrested Solidarity activist Zbigniew Bujak in the southwest city of Wroclaw on Sunday, it was learnt Monday.

A source of Wroclaw said that after mass on Sunday some 200 people gathered outside the church in support of Mr. Bujak, whose arrest was announced on Saturday after four-and-a-half years underground.

Demonstrators chanted his name until several dozen police, some in plain clothes, charged and "brutally" broke up the crowd with clubs, the source said.

Nine people were arrsted, the source added.

TKK Statement

AU030951 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 (AFP) -- TKK, the underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union said Tuesday it would continue its activities "at all levels" despite the announcement Saturday of the arrest of its leader Zbigniew Bujak.

In a statement released to Western press TKK said: "The leaders of Poland have understood nothing if they think they can solve their problems with arrests."

"Zbigniew Bujak is now one of the political prisoners. We will fight for his release," the statement said.

TKK leaders Jan-Andrzej Gorny and Marek Muszynski were the only two of the eight remaining underground leaders at large to sign the statement. The six others chose to remain anonymous.

Mr. Bujak went into hiding when General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law on December 31, 1981. Soon after, Mr. Bujak took over the chairmanship of TKK, which stands for the Temporary Coordinating Commission.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK

LD272159 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 27 May 86

["Joint Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak paid a working visit of friendship to the Polish People's Republic on May 27, at the invitation of the First Secretary of the PUWP CC, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak briefed each other on the current tasks of building of socialism in the two countries, preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress and the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the CPC, assessed the state of relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia and exchanged views on current international situation.

The two emphasized the momentous significance of the 27th CPSU Congress for the development of the theory and practice of socialist building in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated concordantly that Poland and Czechoslovakia attach essential importance to the further deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the consolidation of fraternal ties with the USSR, cooperation within the political-defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty, consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The sides stated with satisfaction that implementation of decisions adopted during the official visit of friendship in Poland by the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia in 1983 and the friendly top level meeting in Czechoslovakia in December 1984 contributed to dynamic development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states in every domain.

The sides stress the inspiring meaning of the tight contacts between the PUWP and the CPCZ for the further shaping all-round relations between the two states and nations. They come out in favour of deepening fraternal cooperation of the Central Committee, regional party authorities as well as direct contacts at other levels.

They pointed with satisfaction to the high level of cooperation between the parliaments, governments, political parties, PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) and National Front of Czechoslovakia, the trade unions and other organizations of both states as well as to the possibilities of expanding and enriching it by new ideas and forms.

It was stressed that the development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations provided for further expansion of exchange of experience in socialist construction and the deepening of mutual knowledge of each side. The sides highly appraised the vacation exchange of children and youth serving the process of their patriotic and internationalist upbringing and came out in favour its further development.

The sides came out in favour of continuing cooperation in the area of human traffic. With this in mind an appropriate agreement will be signed between the Governments of Poland an Czechoslovakia which will determine the principles of its further development.

Summing up the achievements in the cultural, scientific, press and information cooperation the sides stressed the need for deepening mutual knowledge of all-round-attainments of Poland and Czechoslovakia. The sides came out for further development of contacts between creative organizations, cultural and scientific institutions and mass media.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated with satisfaction that recent years brought considerable progress in the development of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation which was reflected in the rapid growth of trade and expansion of cooperation in such areas as metallurgy, mining, power industry, electroengineering and chemical industries and transport.

Both leaders positively assessed the course of the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990, which ensure an over 40 percent growth of trade. The implementation of the ambitious tasks of the present five-year term will require more advanced forms of cooperation, first of all the development of specialization and cooperation links, with basic economic, scientific and reasearch units joining immediate cooperation. A 1986-90 scientific-technological cooperation programme, which has been signed recently, as well as agreements on specialization and cooperation provide good foundations for a further intensification of mutual economic relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak signed a "Long-Term Programme of the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Till the Year 2000." This programme takes into account the experience in bilateral cooperation, the perspective assumptions of the socio-economic development of Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as directions of the development of socialist economic integrity. The implementation of tasks of the long term programme will constitute an essential contribution to the realization of targets and goals of a "Comprehensive Programme of the Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member States Till the Year 2000."

Exchanging views on the current key issues of the international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated that the imperialist policy of confrontation is still the main cause of a dangerous tension in the world.

Hope for a recovery of the international situation, born following the Soviet-U.S. susmmit in Geneva was weakened by U.S. actions aimed to gain military-strategic edge. The U.S. starts the implementation of a programme called Strategic Defence Initiative, leading to the militarization of outer space, pulling some of its NATO allies into it. As part of the Atlantic Alliance, continued are extensive armament programmes, developed are new aggressive strategic doctrines. [sentence as received] Nuclear weapons tests arouse common concern. Aggravating tension and conflicts in various regions of the world is a concrete sign of the implementation of the U.S. doctrine of neo-globalism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that it is possible to overcome tendencies threatening peace and security, and restore the process of international detente. To achieve this goal, as never before, necessary is good will, and all states' efforts in favour of eliminating nuclear weapons and other mass extermination weapons, creating a comprehensive system of international security.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stressed the significance of tight cooperation and coordination of actions with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community in the struggle for maintaining peace and averting the threat of a nuclear war.

The sides expressed full support for the comprehensive peace proposals of the Soviet Union presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 this year and broadened by the 27th CPSU Congress. Together with the recent proposals of an essential reduction of military forces and conventional armaments in Europe and further extending of unilateral moratorium of all nuclear tests, they are another confirmation of peace goals of the CPSU's and Soviet state's international policy.

Wojciech Jaruzelski highly appraised the joint initiative of Czechoslovakia and GDR on creating chemical weapon-free zone in Europe, and gave his full support for it.

The two stressed the positive role played by the movement of non-aligned countries in the cause of strengthening peace in the world and solving contemporary issues of the present times.

Poland and Czechoslovakia firmly come in favour of halting the arms race, fully support constructive actions by the USSR at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Both countries are coming in favour of early reaching positive results of Vienna and Stockholm negotiations. They strive to consistently implement all the rules of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and attach great weight to the coming meeting of representatives of the CSCE states in Vienna.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak pointed to the crucial importance of respecting territorial integrity and non-violation of the existing borders of European countries for the cause of securing the lasting peace, and firmly condemned attempts by revanchist and revisionist circles, mainly in the FRG, aimed to question territorial and political realities in Europe which had been created as a result of the 2nd World War, Yalta and Potsdam decisions and the post-war development.

The two came out in favour of the necessity for the soonest possible liquidation, through negotiations, of hotbeds of international tension, in favour of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the situation, above all, in the Middle East, South Africa and around Nicaragua.

They condemned the recent aggressive military actions by the U.S. against Libya as an act of the state terrorism posi[illegible] serious threat to the world peace, as well as the recent acts of aggression by the Republic of South Africa against its neighbouring states.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak stated that imposing economic sanctions and using instruments of economic cooperation for political purposes run counter to the rules of international coexistence. They came out in favour of starting concrete negotiations under the U.N. auspices in order to promptly solve the most important economic issues of the contemporary world, including the indebtedness problem, and gave their support for the idea of calling a world congress in economic security.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak expressed deep satisfaction at the course of the meeting and the conducted talks, marked by an atmosphere of cordiality, traditional friendship and full concordance of views. The implementation of the adopted decisions will contribute to the further development of good-neighbourly relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, countries and nations, also constituting a contribution to the consolidation of the unity and coherence of the countries of the socialist community.

General secretary of the CZCZ CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak invited the first secretary of the PUWP CC, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was received with pleasure.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT PRE-CONGRESS CONFERENCE

LD312310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 May 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the Warsaw pre-congress conference, on 31 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, I thank you cordially for entrusting me with a delegate's mandate for the 10th congress. I thank you for your confidence in me. I will try to live up to it. I thank you once again.

Comrades, the report presented by Comrade Kubasiewicz and the speeches made during the discussion provided a clear picture of the work done by the Warsaw organization and its preparations for the 10th congress. Today's conference correspond to its contents and spirit with the whole of the great pre-congress debate. Objectivity, critical remarks, and above all, a desire for action were the hallmarks of this conference. You have touched on many matters of national significance. This is understandable. Warsaw is the capital, but it is also a symbol. After all, it was here that events which had an overwhelming effect on the history of the nation and on Polish fate have taken place for centuries. It was also here that our party problems relating both to the past 40 years and also to the most recent inter-congress 5-year period have been focused.

In Warsaw, words are worth twice as much as anywhere else. This is a town which has been tempered by the most difficult twists of fortune. At the same time, however, it is commendably resistant to so-called empty talk. Here one must speak sincerely and openly or otherwise best say nothing. This is how one should, when all is said and done, speak in Poland itself. And this is what the climate of the pre-congress discussion was like. We hope that this climate will be maintained during the 10th congress, too.

So far, voivodship and factory conferences elected 1,603 delegates. Workers and peasants constitute over 54 percent of them. Every fifth delegate is under 35 years old. In less than a month, in their voices the idea and the will of the party will be expressed, and its determination in marching toward prosperity of socialist Poland.

The party as a whole and its leadership have learned a lot in the pre-congress debates. Today, it is too early for their full and comprehensive recapitulation. The results of the discussion and individual talks will be utilized by the 10th congress, and newly-elected Central Committee, and later the cells of all levels during the accountability and election campaign. They will be properly included in a new party program and in the congress resolution.

The shift at the ninth congress led the party onto the right track. Following this track consistently, the party is consolidated from the pre-congress campaign. It confirmed its ability to make a critical, and at the same time constructive, appraisal of the situation and draw practical conclusions from it. Often, what we consider very valuable conclusions originated from conversations with non-party members. This is proof of growing confidence in the party, and at the same time a serious obligation for us.

Impatience, and not accepting stagnation, can spur activity. We set it fully in motion if we convince people to [word indistinct] real reserves and possibilities, if we point the way to improvement and organize work properly.

If we do not do this, social expectations may turn against us. Hope will be replaced by disbelief, passivity, and apathy. The opponent will do everything, after all, in order to effect a change in the climate. We have had numerous examples of this.

The pre-congress discussion has confirmed the great progress we have achieved. It also revealed the sharp contours of weakness and shortcomings. Progress gives us satisfaction. Weaknesses demand intensified activity. I want to speak above all about some of them. Others will be reflected in the Central Committee report on which we have just started work. When we say that the party is the same, yet it is not the same, we are not referring exclusively to the conquest of pre-August ailments and weaknesses. This statement makes permanent sense. Always the same means it is principally Marxist-Leninist in its character. Not the same means it is constantly changing, simultaneously with the onset of new conditions, new challenges, new requirements. The party's duty is the constant strengthening of the guarantee that never again will a disruption of its links with the working class and with society take place.

The ninth congress gave these guarantees the status of party law. Statutory mechanisms of the defence of Leninist norms of the party's functioning were strengthened. Nevertheless, memory above all should present us with warnings against taking the wrong road. It should always warn us against sliding into a virus of complacency, arrogance, and ostentatiousness; against the divergence between declarations and actions. Sometimes memory fails. Some party and state activists easily forget; they try to return to the old, well-worn tracks. Once again, not just one committee and even more often, department, is swamped with papers, instructions, and reports. Celebrations, the feeling of a higher initiation, creeps in. Some comrades live in the conviction that there is no longer a need to (?exert themselves), to patiently explain difficult, often unpleasant matters and particularly, to admit mistakes.

We cannot generalize these phenomena. That would be unjust and unfair to the majority of echelons and institutions and to the selfless aktiv and apparatus. But since such situations continue to happen -- and this has been said in the prec-congress discussion, it is better to exaggerate this menace than belittle it. Good habits do not automatically eradicate outdated, bad ones. People do not easily make changes in themselves even if they earnestly persuade others to do so. It should be said clearly: Those who do not want or are unable to work in the spirit of socialist renewal, win people over for the cause of socialism, and work with the utmost effort cannot count on a green light in their career. This is evident from the spirit of the pre-congress campaign; it will undoubtedly be confirmed by the 10th congress.

The style of party work is especially important. It decides its place in society to no lesser extent than the program and the general line. Much has been said about this in the pre-congress discussion, and also at today's conference. A vanguard is a detachment which paves the way and leads further ranks behind it. It loses this characteristic when it opportunistically and faintheartedly slows down the pace or when it accelerated mindlessly, without looking back to see whether anybody is keeping up with it. The attitude of those who carefully slow down in direct contact with the working class and with nonparty members but speed up with panache in their own circle is especially unacceptable. We have not yet managed to overcome definitively this kind of inner-office revolutionary character.

For a long time now the party has been concerned just with intself to a considerable extent. This was necessary to regain ideological unity and its full capacity for effective action.

At present we must direct our main attention to work among the working class and society, among people who are not party members, and we must organize more frequently the open primary party organizations' meetings and create an atmosphere of sincerity in all party discussions and conversations. We must ensure that what is talked about behind-the-scenes, on factory floors, and in teachers' staff rooms is not avoided at meetings.

We include front-ranking and innovative work indelibly among party duties. A party tolerating in its own ranks idlers, people producing shoddy work, and those working below average would not have the moral right to call for conscientious work. There is nothing more burdensome to us than members of the party who work badly, who are morally ambiguous and who do not arouse respect as superiors. It is precisely all too infrequently that we assess our party work from this point of view. It is not enough to be right. One must convince people about what is right and prove that our words and actions are one and the same thing. Society views this, and justly so, as being the first condition of credibility. For as long as we go out to the working class with truth it can criticize us and even judge us harshly but it will not turn its back on the party.

We were furnished with further proof of this during the most dramatic moment of our postwar history, in December 1981. It is significant that, under fire from the assaults of the opponent, the smallest losses were suffered by those organizations who acted boldly in the front line among working people. They were quite simply credible. But those where a formal approach and empty words weighed down upon party work went to pieces and withered away.

This lesson has to be repeated every day by each echelon and party committee. The meetings before the election for the Sejm and the pre-congress discussion showed that we can talk with people better. We talk about things that concern them; we use less worn-out and bombastic words. But bad habits of many years result in our language being sometimes unclear, bald, and conventional; it does not correspond with the lively climate of everyday life, and it does not affect human feelings and imagination. If we want to be more effective in political work, deeper renewal of the language we use has to follow.

Vladimir Lenin wrote that a state is strong when the masses know about everything, can express an opinion on everything, and do everything consciously. This profound thought also expresses the essence of attitude toward criticism. I share the view of Comrade Ryszard Lukasiewicz that often the situation is not too good. It happens that the main evil is seen not in negative phenomena, but in their public disclosure. One does not like journalists who are writing critically, and comrades who speak in this spirit at meetings. Especially when criticism ruins self-appeasement, breaks arrangements, and uncovers bad management. Instead of looking for methods of improvement, excuses of objective causes are intensely searched for. Of course, there are examples of demagogic publications and statements. But they should not harden one to criticism in general. All resistance and inhibition in this sphere are significant threats to socialist democracy.

It is the first step toward bypassing the view of the working people and weakening links with them. The party cannot remain indifferent to such phenomena. This, of course, does not mean that the party, administration, and management are to be treated as the proverbial whipping boy. They have to be strong, equipped with the necessary authority and confidence, and with legal ability to execute the decisions made. But that is precisely why they require, like air, a knowledge of public views, openness, criticism, and continuing genuine contact with the masses. The majority of party and state and economic administration activists who passed the test during the most difficult period, today increasingly meet this requirement.

We have many sound resolutions. But how often do matters stop there? I have heard among other things during personal interviews with workers of the Warszawa steelworks that when it comes to implementation, we start marking time. Once a decision is made, there comes the time of executive discipline. But it turns out that there are those who are equal and those who are more equal with respect to this, and that what is decided by everyone falls on the shoulders of a few; the rest have a thousand and one excuses. The place of such fans is in a stadium and not in our ranks. Insufficiently effective implementation of resolutions is frequently the result of incompetent translation of general tasks into specific ones. For example, higher echelons recommend that material and power consumption be reduced, that work discipline be improved. The basic party organization should then speak of specific manifestations of wastage and lack of discipline, about evident causes of weaknesses and negligence, and above all about ways of eliminating them.

In a contrary case, everything ends once again in empty words.

During individual talks, a party member of many years' standing, Comrade Stefan Jablonski from the Warsaw Steelworks, spoke of the necessity of reversing the path trodden by some activists from workplace cells to higher and central cells. He rightly proposed that comrades from higher echelons should reach factory and territorial organizations as often as possible, not only for the sake of contact between the higher and lower authorities but above all, for authentic, candid talks with rank and file members of the party, as also with nonparty members. I know that this trend is valued and increasingly fully realized in the Warsaw Committee.

The three functions of the party are indivisible; that of service to the working class, working people, the nation; of leadership in society; and of running the state. The first results from an ideological-moral order, from a class duty. The second depends upon achieving the trust of working people, of tightening the bonds with them, of strengthening credibility in their eyes. The third is a historic necessity as regards the state bodies on the road to the construction and development of socialism. None of these functions come about by themselves. None of these positions are achieved by the party once and for all. The occurrence of an emphasis only upon the directing role while belittling the two other roles is proof of a nostalgia for bureaucratic forms of leadership. They will not ensure for the party that position which representatives of this school of thought have in mind.

In the 1970's the leading role was secured through various regulations and a system of formal functions. But nevertheless, during its time of trial, the party turned out to be not strong enough to effectively face adversity. Those who view separately the different roles of the party -- its role of serving the nation and its guiding and leading roles -- have not learned much from our history and have failed to understand the essence of socialist renewal.

We are living in times of crucial importance for the further development of socialism. The countries of our community are seeking new solutions which accelerate development. The deliberations of the 27th CPSU Congress were a great impulse in this cause. The importance of its resolutions goes far beyond the internal problems of the Soviet Union. They are a valuable mainspring for development processes and for enriching socialism on a broader international scale. In this great invigorating undercurrent of releasing fresh forces and reserves of Leninist thinking and style of work and faithful to the line of the ninth congress, we too are preparing for our 10th congress.

Comrades, the pre-congress campaign has confirmed the sincere will of the party in the cause of national understanding. Its essence is not static. Together with the changes in the realities of the country and in social awareness it expresses itself in an improved grasp of the interests of Poland in a highly complicated modern world. Of course, there are various things causing these changes. It would be a mistake to simplify them. However, the process leading from unwillingness and frustration to an active presence in sociopolitical life always merits sympathetic support.

In this process there are no winners or losers. We win as a nation. For today the primary and most important issue is that Poland should enter the path of achieving equilibrium and acceleration as regards development.

It will be decisive not only for the country's future but also for every Pole regardless of whether he has different opinions on many issues. Those who are stuck in negation become more and more outdated. We approach with understanding everyone who recognizes the lack of sense in further blundering down a dead end. If they do not do this, it cannot be helped. Those who want to be an enemy will be one. The struggle will continue. It already happened in history, in Poland and in the world. It always ends as every external or internal white emigration. [words indistinct] Concrete and joint actions create the widest plane for accord.

There are issues on which we differ, and we continue to differ. But at the same time we will be patient and understanding toward all those who have doubts on one issue or another, or even disagreement, but they see the need and possibilities for constructive cooperation. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth creates necessary conditions for partnerlike exchange of views and opinion within it or together with it. That also includes criticism concerning moves by the authorities or methods of management.

We do not limit the scope of dialogue, we respect individual character and the multiplicity of outlooks on life.

We come halfway to every rational idea and initiative and active attitude, which can serve the homeland. However, it has to be recalled that the national accord has and must have clearly outlined frameworks. They are marked by constitutional principles of the system, and also contradictions which exist in Poland.

We are not, therefore, thinking of a utopia. We are searching not for forced unity, but for mutual, realistically created understanding. This particularly, and more often, concerns the intelligentsia and the youth. This is also why the party will decidedly oppose attempts at disintegration of the education processes, particularly in schools and higher education institutions. They harm the consciousness of youth. They amputate its drive, which is so very much needed by socialist Poland.

Many young people believe that the start of their careers has turned out unfavorably, that they took up work in which they do not have opportunities for using the knowledge acquired during studies, or the chance of either improving their living conditions or of promotion. We must pay attention to these opinions. A mood of disillusionment and discouragement in the young generation of the intelligentsia which remains unanswered will create bad prospects for the future. The full utilization of the capabilities of young people demands the proper economic, organizational, and above all cadre solutions, and also greater initiative and activity of the interested parties themselves. Youth organizations have a great role to play here. The advancement of idealistic people, bold innovators -- independent of organizational membership, truly the best people -- is the key to solving all problems.

Every person should have full awareness of what chances he will have if he meets the defined conditions, where his work can take him and what he should do to accelerate the achievement of that aim.

In Warsaw, as in no other region of the country, the two main motive forces in the march toward progress are focused -- the great intellectual potential and the great industrial working class. Its capacity for creative, harmonious collaboration is a present-day value of the alliance between the workers and the intelligentsia. The capital already has several scientific-production centers. There a qualified electrician, fitter, or lathe operator meets at the workbench an outstanding engineer, or scientist. This significantly reduces the path between ideas and industry. Especially beneficial is the coupling of the most advanced scientific and technical thought with those areas of industry that bring progress -- electronics, computers, materials technology and biotechnologies. The party leadership notes with satisfaction that it is the capital which is creating nationwide, forward-looking models in this field.

Warsaw should also set an example in facilitating career starts for young people who are especially gifted -- who, through their knowledge, attitude and work -- show that they want to and are able to change reality for the better. We value all activities in that direction. From that point of view, the TRYBUNA LUDU initiative to establish a Poland-2000 foundation for promoting young talented people deserves full support.

Man decides everything. It is people who formulate tasks, people who execute them, and it is people who are served by the results of work. Without good organizers there will be no good work organization; without innovators, no advancement; without above-average people, no above-average results in work and development. Therefore, correct personnel policy is a must. It was the subject of evaluation by the Central Committee 25th plenum and recently by a Politburo session.

A special resolution has been issued in this matter. The consistent implementation of this resolution is a fundamental duty of the party.

There are still voices to be heard which say that things are very varied as regards the practical implementation of the new cadre policy and that the so-called old boy network is again being favored. It has been pointed out that various people under the protection of mysterious forces receive no punishment even for serious acts of negligence and offenses, and that, on the other hand, people who are competent and honest often come up against an impenetrable wall. In these voices there is doubtless lots of truth and, I think, also, no small amount of misunderstanding. As a rule every person has a good opinion of himself. And everyone has his own recipe for improving his own factory, region and country. But just imagine how often we have suffered setbacks precisely thanks to those who know everything that is best themselves. The present shortcomings are also a consequence of defective practices of the past. Sometimes it is necessary to revise one's cadre opinion about a person who over a period of from anywhere from 10 to 20 years has been amassing in his personal files praise smacking of favoritism and who, as practice shows only now, is not up to the function he occupies.

Every member of the party is a co-author of its cadre policy. This policy has its beginnings, after all, in the lowest echelons. Cadre departments cannot replace primary party organizations in the evaluation of personnel and in seeking and recommending the best people or in the removal of those who do not deserve promotion.

Honest and courageous people who are willing to take sensible risks know full well from practice that passivity has not aroused public opposition too often but that there is always a whole host of those wanting to undermine bold initiatives.

Today Poland needs as many tough and just, active and hard working, and ready to take responsibility for themselves and others people as possible. There are such people. More opportunities have to be created for their bold activities. Party echelons and organizations have to make regular appraisals, and publicly declare what they have done, that the society is certain that valuable cadres are not wasted in Poland.

Recently, Warsaw Committee plenum made critical and self-critical appraisal of implementation of the cadre policy. Your organization has taken many interesting actions in this sphere. Among others that merit attention are expert appraisements on the state and needs of industry management, works on methods of appraising enterprises, and enrichment of economic knowledge of cadres in theory and practice of management. But there is substantial weakness whch is the lack of knowledge of intentions and priciples of the cadre policy among a considerable part of party members and workforces. It is also not too good as far as promotion is concerned of young cadres to managerial posts. In 52 enterprises which were investigated, among directors and their deputies, only 1.4 percent of people were under 35 years of age, and 19.3 percent among foremen and charge hands.

There were almost 4 times fewer young people up to the age of 29 in managerial posts in Warsaw than in the whole country, and almost 2 times less in the age of 30-39 years.

Youth organizations do not demonstrate sufficient aggressiveness in pushing representatives of the young generation into party authorities, administration, self-management, and trade unions, and also in recommending their activists to the party ranks. I know that steps had been taken to improve the state of affairs; it is high time for expected results. I have noted carefully the statement made by Comrade Grzegorz Janczewski; I share his view that the worker-oriented course of our party has been, and must be open to intelligentsia, it must appreciate its role, and creating premises for its creative activity.

In the best interest of the working class, and the entire community, it is essential that educated people, particularly those operating in the spheres of education, science, technology, culture, and health service, have favorable conditions for operation. Toward this end legal rules should act successfully and justly, as well as organizational structures and eocnomic mechanisms. On this road the 19th plenum of the Central Committee created an important incentive. However, there is still much to be done.

Comrades, in the draft program documents of the congress, the main objectives for socioeconomic development of the country have been defined. We do not hide the complexity of the situation, or the problems that have appeared, which we will have to overcome. Debate on prospects must be conducted on hard realities, one must not issue promisory notes without funds to cover them. As Comrade Premier Zbigniew Messner correctly said, the 10th congress will not solve our problems of its own accord.

That can only be done by people and their work. However, congress should point the way, provide this work with an impulse, provide an answer to the question how to make the necessary possible. And in that sense, the results of the congress may have enormous and, frankly, decisive significance for Poland's future.

The enemies of People's Poland are aware of this. Thus, the sowing of paralyzing pessimism; thus they wish so much that we would not have plans and, to do things to spite ourselves and Poland. These calculations are condemned to failure. The party, the working class, and the Polish people will show that we can overcome difficulties, break through to progress and move ahead more quickly.

Many economic problems and dilemmas have been raised in the pre-congress campaign, also at today's conference. The congress will obviously address them. Allow me, therefore, to limit myself only to some of the issues.

Reform is spoken about with concern and anxiety, but still with great hope. We have behind us the pioneering phase of its introduction. The experience so far has shown that reform has reinforced our economy in a fundamental way. Its positive aspects outnumber the weak points.

We should expect the 10th congress to open a second phase of reform, its consolidation, improvement and enrichment. The invariable substance of reform is independence within the body of planned national economy, enterprise and workforce self-management coupled to social interest and self financing which results from properly-earned profits and not at the cost of defenseless customers.

Two facts are colliding with each other; the relentless rights of the economy and the social acceptance of their consequences. This leads to a compromise which is costly, hampers movements, and does not allow for an accelerated pace.

A substantial number of (enterprises) are struggling under difficulties. There is a shortage of manpower, raw and other materials, spare parts, particularly from imports. The result is that production potential is not fully utilized. It can be said that machines are dying standing idle. It is worthy of recognition that the majority of enterprises are not giving in, are not capitulating but are seeking and finding a realistic, positive solution. However, the key to fundamental progress is the better utilization of the enormous reserves which our economy, science, and technology as a whole have at their disposal. In particular, the practical link between the rights of enterprises to independent activity and their full responsibility for the achieved results -- both good and bad -- should be consistently maintained.

This fundamental requirement of the new economic order continues to pave the way for itself with too much difficulty. Much work is still, therefore, needed to fully implement and executive the reform. This is a task for the whole party. Often, however, work place party organizations, sometimes echelons, are not capable of liberating themselves from particularism -- they do not become the spokesman of social interests. Poor production results are excused a bit too easily and support is given to unjustified demands.

While valuing honest work, great achievements, the scale of transformations in economic administration, one must at the same time state that a certain section adapts the style of its work to the new principles of economic management with difficulty.

Some ministries still feel better representing particular branch interests rather than public interests. That one has to continue learning reform, not only at the grassroot level in enterprises, but also at the top in the central administration testifies to this. The party will combat with increased energy maladministration, sluggishness, and indifference on vital matters to citizens and state interests.

There are especially central departments, which determine the direction and style of work of administration as a whole. Meanwhile, in some departments instructions are given which instead of improving life disorganize it and cause unnecessary irritations. Recently, there were some notorious examples. Subsequently, they are sneakily abandoned. It is worth asking, are party echelons and organizations in these departments showing interest in such cases?

Comrades, the most important criterion for appraising the economic system is social labor productivity. Opinion still lingers that it can be increased only by increased individual effort of a worker, and by equipping him with suitable technology. I am not going to question the great importance of these factors. However, it is necessary to notice the fact that high individual productivity does not automatically make high productivity in an enterprise, a branch, let alone the whole economy.

While pointing to responsibility of physical laborers, one forgets that the social labor productivity depends mainly upon organizers, upon the whole cadre managing the economy, upon their abilities to harmonize, discipline, and motivate all elements of production.

Much depends on the worker, but not all. It is quite simply necessary to create for him and together with him -- this is how, among other things, I understood the very fitting statement made by Comrade Wiktor Lis -- the conditions that guarantee productive and socially useful work. At the same time, it is necessary to set requirements that would make it disadvantageous for anyone to do average, or even less, poor work.

It is high time to switch from pertinent declarations to consistent action and implementation. I think this ought to meet with the understanding of the working class. For it is a fact of fundamental importance for our political system that workers in socialism are not only wage-earning workers of state enterprises but also, and I stress this yet again, joint owners enjoying full rights.

However, one will not speed up the process of the entire working class maturing to this role by moralizing. The organizers of production and of social and political life cannot lose sight of this for a single moment. In particular it is the duty of the party to make sure that workers may and are capable of performing both these roles in a responsible manner. We have the appropriate organizational solutions, particularly in the shape of self-government and class-based trade unions. We have correct policy assumptions. Their implementation is not only a theoretical matter but also the most vital and practical matter. Crises have convinced us of this in a very intense manner.

The Warsaw party organization is approaching the 10th congress with a considerable economic achievement. Last year, Warsaw industry achieved output exceeding the volume of 1979. In the first quarter, its dynamics reached close to 13 percent compared to the national average of 5 percent. This is a good sign. At the same time there are numerous acute weak points -- an insufficient network of child-care centers, the inefficiency of the trade network, overloading of urban transport, delays in housing repairs, and untidiness in housing estates.

However, the most urgent is the housing question; Warsaw is no exception. Housing construction is a problem of highest social rank; thus, the congress will deal with it in detail. Dimensions of housing construction depend mainly on the capability of the entire economy and the size of the national income. This will decide in general, but at the same time, much depends on the work of all those responsible for building, sharing, and exploiting flats.

One must say first of all, that from this point of view our city is not a shining example, even if one takes into consideration the undoubtable difficulties about which Comrade Waclaw Maciol spoke today.

We remember the famous Warsaw pace, houses constructed literally in several days. Unfortunately, today it is a thing of the past. The pace has changed into sluggishness; houses in Poland take the longest to build -- on the average nearly 3 years. It is high time to make a breakthrough in the entire process of construction, starting with the architects and ending with finishing work. Without this there will be no acceleration in building industry.

In pre-congress discussions in the country, also in your organization, the problem of debts was often mentioned. This is a difficult issue. It constitutes one of the main burdens in the economic development of the country. However, I will not elaborate because soon an extensive report will be published on the origin, character, and state of our debts, and about the ways and prospects for its solution.

The issue of excessive income is also still very much with us, so-called private enterprise in particular. Comrades Jozef Baranowski and Stanislaw Dobrzalowicz talked about that today with particular clarity. Income, even if considerably high, but gained through honest and socially useful activity should not be met with reservations. But the state's fiscal policy cannot allow a strata of lavishly spending s[illegible] rich to emerge legally in socialist Poland. [applause] Where profit is ma[illegible]lly a suitable legal repression must apply, and has been applied more and m[illegible]vely. This is beyond discussion.

An interparty team of the PZPR and the Democratic Party has just begun activities under the chairmanship of the minister of finance. In the near future it will present a report to the government on private money-making activity, and drafts of suitable legal acts, concerning in particular the license policy, and more strict procedure of issuing and withdrawing permission for activities. This is not in any case directed against the crafts, and not against economically and socially useful private economic activities. We guarantee the permanent functioning of these activities, but at the same time we are announcing the impermanence of abuse. That means intensified struggle, which we will conduct together with the honest majority of the private sector against its degenerated and rapacious fringe.

Besides, we will persistently fight every form of machination and theft, regardless in which sector, and especially if it occurs at the junction of different sectors. This course, and most of all its efficiency, will be permanently consolidated and sharpened.

Comrades, the leap in civilization that has occurred in our country during the lifespan of one generation, has left its impression on the natural environment of man. Although we are not an exception in this area either in Europe or in the world, we do not intend to cover up the fact that the situation, particularly in highly industrialized and urbanized areas, is not satisfactory. Public opinion is receiving honest information on this subject. Unfortunately, subversive centers and their political customers in this country are trying to exploit our informational openness. A demagogic campaign has been unleashed. In these reports each and every one of our actions is changed into a defeat. But the facts are as follows. At the beginning of 1985 the government approved a national program for the protection of the environment up to the end of the 1980's. Availing ourselves of social consultation a start has also been made on the drawing up of a national program up to the year 2010. The material resources designated for these purposes are growing appreciably.

If, for instance, by the end of the 1970's outlay did not exceed 2.2 percent of the total of the state's investment resources, then now this indicator comes to more than 8 percent and in the coming years it will also be rising.

The area allotted to nature reserves and to national and landscape parks is being increased. In the next few years technology for desulphurizing fuels and combustion fumes, and industrial production techniques producing little or no waste will be implemented. For instance, in Warsaw the northern water pipeline will be commissioned and at least seven effluent treatment plants will be inaugurated, including the great Czajka installation. New technological lines for using dust [as heard] in electric power stations will be installed. An experiment for desulphurizing the combustion fumes at the Warszawa steelworks will begin. The total value of these kinds of efforts in the country as a whole will exceed the sum of Z800 billion in this 5-year period. It stands to reason that one would like to build even more. But where is one to get the resources for this? By reducing the number of houses or schools being built, or by buying filters instead of medicines? How is one to overcome the embargo on the purchase of cleaner technologies? In this situation all projects not requiring outlays of investment capital [pozainwestycyjny] acquire exceptional importance.

We must reach for them, sharpening economic tools, improving the systems of organization and management, adapting the law, ensuring its adherence, and in particular, radically improving the exploitation of existing protection mechanisms. Exceptionally important at the same time is the conviction that we ourselves, as a society, are responsible to an enormous extent for everything that is connected to the purity of the water, the air, the soil. We bear this responsibility every day, at every step, at every post. How many ills that often cannot be corrected arise from carelessness, lack of imagination and slovenliness. It is enough to look around to be convinced of this. The reaction in these matters must be and will be more decisive.

June 5 is approaching. It is traditionally celebrated, at the initiative of the United Nations, as the day of the protection of the environment. This inclines us toward a somewhat more expansive thought: The ecological threat today has a universal character. It has grown to the status of a threat to social existence of the highest order. The intensifying severity of the conflict between society and nature results in the universalization of the understanding of the need for a new degree of rationality in civilization's progress. The need for undertaking effective international initiatives guaranteeing the optimal utilization of the earth's resources is becoming increasingly obvious as a universal and general value.

With this thought in mind, I presented a proposal for the unrestricted exchange of documentation, technology, and licenses in the sphere of the protection of the natural environment during the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. This idea is gaining growing support.

Comrades, a month has passed since the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We expressed sympathy to the Soviet comrades, to the people who suffered, and solidarity with those who, with self-sacrifice, struggled with this dangerous and technically and ecologically complicated problem. When misfortune meets a friend, sharing his concern is not only a political but also a moral matter, particularly as this is an ally that assisted us in the most difficult moments and continues to give evidence of it to this day.

The anxiety of the Polish public caused by the accident was understandable. We view this in human categories.

In particular, we note parents' concern for their children's health. The party leadership constantly bore that in mind. A government commission, set up as quickly as humanly possible, directed preventive operations, frequently making various decisions in advance of developments and at the same time promptly informing public opinion. The manner of evaluating the whole event is a matter of one's knowledge, culture, and moral attitude. The people's authorities have the duty to provide honest and candid explanations. At the same time, every citizen has the right to hold his own view. The majority were convinced by the qualified views of scientists and outstanding Polish specialists, as well as the position of the IAEA. Others gave credence to Western broadcasters and also to -- as they are euphemistically known -- the other news sources, sowing hearsay and fantastic conjectures, disseminated according to the best principles of psychological warfare. Therefore, comrades, allow me to make a specific digression:

Apart from restrictions, embargos, and such, imperialism cannot attack us physically in conditions of peace. But man's consciousness presents a virtually unlimited field for aggression. Western military arsenals contain psychochemical, or in other words, psychotic substances LSD-25 and BZ. They were used by the U.S. Army in Vietnam. Their effect on the human body induces changes which psychology terms psychoses. By acting on the nervous system, they induce apathy, derangement, psychic irritation and even hallucinations.

They endeavor to achieve similar results by way of propaganda subversion. Thus, there is full justification to call it a psychological war. This kind of emotion, and attempts at speculating on them, are not foreign to our experience, including that of a few years ago when, for example, it was announced that the government is hoarding food in order to starve the nation. I think each of us would be able to quote much similar rubbish. In all, the decisive majority of the Polish community -- I speak about it with respect -- once again demonstrated its maturity and responsibility. Thus, we have an unequivocal judgement on this hysterical campaign about efforts to make anti-Soviet capital, and about discriminatory decisions which block food exports from socialist states.

The drop in foreign currency earnings for our country just this month will amount to about $50 million. We must take into account further losses. That was not the first breakdown in an atomic power station; in Western countries they occur on numerous occasions. Of these, not all, not every one was disclosed immediately. But when disaster occurs in a socialist state, it is made into a political game in the West. Little space has been left for human feelings and ordinary human solidarity. Certain persons endeavored to make political business even of the coffins of victims, and in this way, to disturb efforts for detente in the international situation.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy has no sensible alternative. Poland will not be able to do without atomic power stations constructed with the maximum safety for people and the natural environment. We actively support the activity of the IAEA. The peaceful use of energy, with benefits for all humankind, is only possible under conditions of broad international cooperation.

Events and conflicts even in countries that are furthest away from Poland often have an effect on what is happening here, in the Wola District of Warsaw. In turn, our situation and our activities somehow are not of no concern for the development of the international situation. This situation has recently taken a turn for the worse. Imperialism, particularly American, prefers a policy of confrontation instead of detente and constructive cooperation. The world of socialism consistently contrasts this doctrine with a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with varying sociopolitical systems.

At the 27th CPSU congress, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev outlined a complex vision of the future, based on a systerm of international security. The main element of this vision is a proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the present century. Poland, together with the other socialist states, actively supports the Soviet initiatives. We see a real guarantee for the security of nations in them. They are also fully in accordance with our vital interests. The party's international activity, the foreign policy of our socialist state, invariably serve to ensure the independence, sovereignty, and durability of our country's borders. They serve the case of the nation's peaceful and secure existence. The 10th congress will assess it and also will map out tasks for the next few years. May these years be successful for the peace of Europe and the world.

Dear comrades, we are realists, but realism depends not only on the enumeration of difficulties but above all, on finding ways to overcome them. We shall not get material resources overnight. Objective conditions will not change. Thus, it is necessary to solve the problems facing us in a build, fresh, and I would go so far as to say, revolutionary, manner.

In every place and at every level, therein lies the substance of our opportunity.

We are entering the final phase of preparation for the congress. It will not be a ceremonial gala giving a hand to decsions previously made elsewhere. We want it to be a critical, bold, and creative congress, oriented toward the working people, their needs, and aspirations; the delegates, the main architects of the party line for the immediate future, will decide this within the mandate entrusted to them. The party will come to the 10th congress stronger in its experiences, in growing confidence of the working class, fully aware of the complex events of the past 5-year period but a hundredfold more aware of the difficult tasks and the great responsibility that rests upon it. Our party will cope with this historic responsibility with honor.

I would like to wish the Warsaw Party organization that its undeniable achievements become a valuable, inspiring contribution to the cause of the 10th PZPR Congress. [applause]

U.S. POSITION IN HALIFAX 'UNPRECEDENTED'

LD311710 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 31 May 86

["Washington Isolation" -- PAP headline; by PAP journalist Andrezej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 [dateline as received] It was an unprecedented thing for the United States to be left as isolated as during a spring session of the North Atlantic Council in Halifax, which in general was marked by concern over the outcome of Ronald Reagan's decision, namely that the U.S. would violate SALT II treaty at the latest by this autumn.

Thursday, reports from Halifax said that all NATO allies of the U.S. viewed Washington's violation of this key Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic arms limitation as a blow at the East-West disarmament dialouge. This was openly said by Canada's Foreign Minister Joseph Clark. Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney, in turn, told newsmen that his government and other allies' governments alike, did not approve of Reagan's statement that SALT II would be no longer binding for Washington.

The Halifax session stressed that interests of the U.S. and Europe could in no way be reconciled.

A confrontation-oriented course of the policy of the Reagan administration designed to undermine the East-West disarmament dialogue and the CSCE process hits out at the interests of the U.S.'s West European allies.

It seems improbable, however, that West European foreign ministers will manage to save much of what is vital for the East-West dialogue.

A general opinion prevails that their verbal pledges of a serious approach to proposals of socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union, on troops and arms reduction, from the Atlantic Ocean up to the Urals, and pressure on the necessity to win results at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations had not succeeded in putting an end to a victorious march of "hawks" in Washington, who pressed the U.S. policy to follow the course which had nothing in common with what could be read in a Soviet-U.S. joint communique following Gorbachev-Reagan Geneva summit in November.

WARSAW TRIBUNAL INVALIDATES GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE

LD282139 Wasaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 28: The Constitutional Tribunal here today issued a decision stating that the government's ordinance concerning rents paid for apartments bought from the state were running counter to respective law and the Constitution. The decision was made in connection with a charge by the Wroclaw People's Council Presidium against two paragraphs of the government's executive regulations on the matter, issued earlier this year.

This was the first ruling made by the Constitutional Tribunal operating since January 1, 1986.

MESSNER CHAIRS COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC REFORM

LD302251 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 30 -- Economic issues were and currently are one of the mainstreams of discussions preceding the 10th PUWP Congress. They will also rank high during the congress's debates which will include, among other things, the Draft National Socio-Economic Plan for the years 1986-1990 and a report on the realization of the "Directions of Economic Reform" in the 1981-1985 period. The drafts of these documents were discssed today at a session of the Commission for Economic Reform which was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek recalled that the current version of the Draft National Socio-Economic Plan was based on the second variant of the concept of the plan adopted by the Sejm last July. Over 200 studies, experts' reports and analyses ordered by the central planning organ were used while preparing this version. Kubiczek also said that the plan was internally consistent which was a fundamental condition of its feasibility. It is possible to achieve better than planned results provided that the efficiency of economic processes is increased, he stated. Kubiczek pointed out that the following would be given priority; the modernization of the economy, structural changes, scientific-technical progress, exports, the concept of solving the foreign debt issue and work productivity. He said that the food industry, housing construction and aiming at achieving monetary-market equilibrium were the directions given priority in the social policy and went on to stress that the most significant element uniting the plan with the economic reform and at the same time the most important economic issue was the pace and ways of reaching balance.

This view also stood out in the discussion, which stressed that this, however was inextricably tied with speeding up the reform.

Against a backdrop of the evaluations contained in the "report" special attention was paid to investment as a factor which could significantly contribute to the regaining by the economy of development abilities.

It was also postulated that the wage, price and finance policy be put into more concrete form because it was a signficant element of recovering economic equilibrium.

At the end of the meeting Zbigniew Messner stated that all motions and opinions would be analyzed thoroughly and used in the course of further work on both documents. We must really think about who is to implement the reform. The issues of the level, competence and responsiblity of cadres at all levels must stand in the forefront, stated the premier.

TRADE MINISTRY ON OUTLOOK FOR SUMMER SHORTAGES

LD222353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In the summer there should be no shortage of dairy products, edible fats, or dry goods. This information was communicated at a press conference in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Nor should there be any problems in purchasing hard cheeses. Temporary difficulties will be eliminated by imports from the FRG, Norway, and Holland. Full satisfaction of demand will also be guaranteed in the sale of rationed meat and meat products. In June it will also be possible to purchase a kilogram of beef on the bone. On the other hand, demand for most basic sporting and recreational goods will not be met.

Changes in Rationing

LD300044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services informed that, starting 1 June, semolina will not be subject to rationing. First class giblets are also being excluded from rationing. An extra kilogram of beef and veal with bone has also been granted. It is not subject to substitution for other kinds of meat and young chickens. From 1 June until 31 August a 20 percent reduction in retail prices is being introduced for bacon fat and lard. Greater production and the stabilization of demand enable the reduction prices on these articles for a period.

SIWICKI, SZAZILO ADDRESS MILITARY COMMANDERS

AU110515 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Ireneusz Tulowiecki and Captain Marek Sienawski on a meeting in the Silesian Military District at which Army General Siwicki, minister of national defense, and Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Armed Forces, spoke -- date of meeting not given]

[Excerpts] The minister of national defense, Army General Florain Siwicki, met with the commanders of certain units stationed in the Silesian Military District.

He was accompanied by Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and Division General Zygmunt Zielinski, director of the Ministry of National Defense Cadre Department.

Division General Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesian Military District, was present at the meeting, which took place at the base of a unit of the 10th "Heroes of the Soviet Army" Armored Division.

Referring to issues raised during the discussion concerning the cultivation of appropriate ideological and ethical attitudes and fostering discipline, Tadeusz Szacilo indicated that good results had been achieved in this field and said that this was due to the harmonious union of work in the party-political, educational and training, and social spheres.

Stressing the importance of disciplined atttitudes among soldiers, he emphasized that the cultivation of such attitudes must be undertaken by everyone and in every situation. No one can be left out of this work because the Army has to be an effective cell in the educational process.

The division general said that the issues raised during the discussion were of great topical importance now that we have reached the final phase of our party's precongress campaign. These issues should, therefore, be reflected in practice as quickly as possible. The actions and duties that have been performed, the valuable initiatives that have been launched, and the wide development of competition show that party, youth, and social organizations correctly understand their role in the military milieu. The professional cadre, in particular leading, active, and creative cadre, have an important task to perform in this area. Delegates to the party congress should come from precisely this section of the cadre.

Assessing the meeting, Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki said that the meeting had fulfilled expectations and had served well the task of exchanging views on matters of great importance for the Army. The issues presented in such a rich discussion will doubtless be utilized effectively in the process of further improving various areas of the soldier's life. The Armed Forces have complicated tasks ahead of them in the fields of military training, ideology, and the principles of army conduct and in maintaining a high level of discipline. This is all the more important in view of the fact that the enemy of our system and social relations has not given up its aims, is improving its methods of operation, and is exploiting the economic difficulties which still exist in the country to this end.

The formation of a man is not only a matter of persuading and convincing; it is, above all, a matter of organizing his life, of creating an atmosphere that assists the realization of aims, and of the creation of conditions for good work as well as for rest, both physical and mental. Education is also a question of cultured conduct, hygiene, and the appropriate use of time.

Addressing himself to issues concerning professional cadre, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that the cadre is by and large well trained, active, and selfless. After all, it has to be. In training our subordinates we must set them the best example. We must devote particular attention to professional soldiers, especially to those who have not been serving long, in improving their skills as well the manner in which they behave toward people; there can be no lack of time, energy, or opportunities in this area.

The precongress campaign has given precisely this area and remaining ones a new stimulus. The party and the Army will undoubtedly be stronger if these endeavours continue to be accompanied by creative criticism.

The minister of national defense expressed the conviction that people in uniform will be models of civic discipline and culture in their places of service and residence, will serve as examples of socialist ideological and ethical values, and will act as a cell mobilizing activity toward the full realizatihn of the program which will be set out at the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress.

GLEMP OPPOSES 'ATHEISM-PROMOTING' POLICY

AU291524 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 29 (AFP) -- The Roman Catholic cardinal-primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, said Thursday that the government's "atheism-promoting" policy would not benefit Poland. Msgr Glemp, speaking at a mass at a Catholic rally of several thousands in Warsaw's old city, said the church is always ready for dialogue with the government, but there was no question of the church "straying from its mission and abandoning the teachings of the Gospel." The government, he said, "tells us that religion is people's private business, forgetting that it is the Catholics who build factories, apartment buildings, and blast furnaces."

It was time, he said, to do away with the "myth" of the infallibilty of "scientific socialism," whose teachings were backward at a time when leading intellectuals were believers.

At the end of the mass, many persons made the "V" rallying sign of the banned "Solidarity Trade Union. The hymn, "God Give Us a Free Poland," a Solidarity "theme song," was also sung.

On State 'Vigilance"

LD301818 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Corpus Christi celebrations were held all over Poland yesterday. In Warsaw, the procession along the traditional royal route, from the cathedral to the four altars, was led by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland. In his homily at the fourth altar, the primate pointed to the significance of the eucharist in the life of a Christian, and referring to the forthcoming eucharist congress which is to take place in our country, he emphasized that it should contribute to reformation.

The primate went on to say that claims that pursuance of religious beliefs is a private matter in our country are completely incomprehensible. It is not only the parish priest who has a register of his believers; there are extensive files elsewhere, too. However, they do not say atheism is a private matter. Recently, the press reported that the director of the Institute for Scientific Atheism from another state was received in the Office for Religous Affairs and that the situation of religion in both countries was discussed. This means that atheism in other countries has a state status and that there is an interest in the private faith of citizens. We are not angry about that, but we wish for reformation. This wretched vigilance in order to protect the lack of faith from religion, or the lay attitude from faith, employs serious minds, takes up pages of newspapers, and creates many jobs during the period of poverty and economic crisis. Ending his homily during yesterday's celebrations of Corpus Christi in Warsaw, the primate encouraged believers to be able to sacrifice their difficult reality in which they live together with Christ and to find light for their further journey in the eucharist.

'NO RISK OF RADIATION' REPORTED FOR TOURISTS

AU301737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1986 -- The tourist summer season is in full progress in Romania. Tourists pour in Mamaia, Neptun, Venus, Olimp, Sinaia, Poiana, Brasov, Tusnad, Felix, Herculane, Covasna, Sovata, Calimanesti - well-known and highly appreciated tourist resorts on the Black Sea coast, in the Carpathians, or in balneal areas - as well as in all the other localities of tourist interest throughout the country. The attractions are numerous and diverse - modern and comfortable hotels, tasty and consistent food, highly efficient balneal treatments, numerous possibilities for recreation through trips, sports or cultural activities.

According to the Minitry of Tourism, tourists spending their 1986 holidays in Romania run no risk of radiation resulting form the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. As a matter of fact, a letter received by Roimanian tourist forums from the International Touring Alliance headquartered in Madrid, which is signed by its Secretary-General Willibald P. Pahr, reads: "As for the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, the USSR, I wish to inform you that a team of well-known scientists appointed by the World Health Organization (WHO) reached the conclusion that travels from one country to another should not be restricted, with the exceptions of trips in areas situated in the immediate vicinity of the site of the accident." The above was an excerpt from an extensive report worked out by a number of experts who met on May 6, 1986 within the WHO regional bureau in Copenhagen.

The official readings in Romania, where the quality of the environment has been most thoroughly monitored through the national environmental radioactivity control network, show that air, water and ground activity dropped sharply towards the end of May, tending to return to normal value of the natural background. Therefore, there is no hazzard to the health of people, no matter their age. According to a communique released early this week, vegetables and fruit may be eaten as such. The previously applied measures had a prophylatic character.

REPOTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

AU292121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1640 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/5/1986 -- After Presdient Nicolea Ceausescu's opening speech, debates in plenum have started on the items in the agenda of the third farmer's congress.

According to the regulations concerning the proceedings of the great farmers' forum, the proceedings of the fifth congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, of the conference of the working people in state farming enterprises, of the conference of the working people in farm machinery stations, of the conference of the Councils of Working People in the enterprises of the food and farm produce aquisition industry, of the meeting of the working people in silvicultural units, and of the meeting of farm producers in non-cooperativized areas started in the afternoon.

The proceedings of the congress continue.

Ceausescu Speaks to Agriculture Congress

AU300601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 86 pp 1-3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Third Congress of Agricultural Socialist Unit Management Councils, All Peasantry, and Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, on 29 May in Bucharest -- live]

[Text] [Cheers, chants] Dear comrades and friends: I have the great pleasure of extending to you, participants in the third congress of the peasantry and working people in agriculture and other economic sectors, and to all our peasantry and working people in the villages warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

This great democratic forum of the peasantry and working people in agriculture, attended by more than 11,000 delegates and guests, marks a very important point in the socioeconomic life of the fatherland and in development of the revolutionary workers democracy, which ensures the entire nation's participation in consciously fashioning its own free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

During the general meetings held by all state and cooperative agricultural units and other sectors, as well as during county-level conferences, the participants thoroughly discussed plans and programs for the development of agriculture, as one of the basic branches of our national economy. The third congress of the peasantry and working people in agriculture has the important task of examining critically and self-critically the results obtained in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and establishing agricultural development targets for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. This congress must also endorse the plan and other programs adopted for various sectors of this important branch of the national economy.

At the same time, the congress should take the necessary technical and organizational steps to implement the new agrarian revolution, which should guarantee a substantial increase of the vegetable and animal production and a change in the peasantry's way of work, life, and thinking, with a view to unflinchingly implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: In the past 5-year plan period, our fatherland has covered another important stage along the way of socioeconomic development and greater material and cultural well-being for the entire nation. As I have also said on the other occasions, during the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, we had to overcome a number of hardships caused both by the world economic crisis and certain contradictions. Industrial production increased during the past 5-year plan by more than 21 percent, agricultural output by more than 10 percent, and national income by more than 24 percent. On this basis, we secured both the overall development of the forces of production and an 8 percent increase of the working people's real remuneration. The peasantry's incomes increased by about 12 percent. We have appropriately developed other branches of the national economy. Science, education, and culture, which are decisive elements of the development of the socialist society and the progress toward communism, have also registered an important expansion.

Concurrently with the strong development of industry and other sectors of activity, our socialist agriculture has also registered a strong expansion.

In the past 5-year plan, under difficult weather conditions, particularly in the last year, we managed to obtain a grain production of 1,000 kg per capita, which has been one of the important targets of the party program and the new agrarian revolution. Generally speaking, the agricultural production has increased more than 4 times in the years of socialist construction. These results were primarily made possible thanks to the organization of agriculture on cooperative, socialist bases, the growth of the peasantry's overall level of knowledge and culture, the mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural activities, and large irrigation and land improvement operations.

In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan alone, we allocated almost 190 billion lei's worth of investments to agriculture. The almost 3 million hectares of irrigated lands and the more than 2 million hectares on which anti-soil erosion and other land improvement work was performed played a decisive part in obtaining a 1985 grain crop of more than 23 million metric tons. We must also state at this congress that life has clearly proved the superiority of the socialist agriculture and the creative power of the peasantry, who throughout the history of the birth of the Romanian people and nation, have played a decisive role in preserving the existence of and developing our nation and made many sacrifices in the struggle against foreign oppressors and for the fatherland's independence and in the battles for social and national liberation; the peasantry has been a basic element of our fatherland's progress and independence. [cheers, chants]

With the emergence of the workers class on the historical scene and the development of the intelligentsia, the peasantry, closely allied to the workers class and the intelligentsia, have actively participated in all the great class battles, in the struggles to overthrow the bougeois-landlord regime, and in the struggle and work to build socialism in Romania. Therefore, we can say that there is no important event in the millenia-old history of our people in which the peasantry have not participated or made their contribution to the development of our fatherland and people and to the country's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

All achievements during the years of socialism, including in the previous 5-year period, clearly demonstrate the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party, which has proven throughout its 65 years of activity that all its work aims at completely eliminated expoitation, inequality, and the bourgeois-landlord society and building the socialist and communist society, which should ensure the full independence and freedom of the fatherland and the further increase of the people's material and intellectual well-being, the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of achievements so far, we can say with good reason that our party has always known how to creatively apply the principles of scientific socialism and the generally valid truths to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. We have always proceeded from the fact that socialism is being built in diverse forms from one country to another and one period to another and only by taking into account all these things can we ensure the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Everything we have achieved in this short historical period is the fruit of the heroic work of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all social categories, and the entire nation, who -- in full unity, under the leadership of our Communist Party -- are unswervingly implementing the party-state domestic and foreign policy, which meets the aspirations of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

All this proves the creative power and ability of a nation, that has eliminated oppression and social and national inequalities for good, has become master of its destiny, and is consciously building its own free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

For the great achievements attained in the development of agriculture and the overall progress of the villages, I extend to the entire peasantry and all working people in agriculture and other sectors represented at this congress warmest congratulations and wishes for new successes and achievements in all spheres, with a view to implementing the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, from the high rostrum of this great democratic forum of the peasantry and working people in agriculture, I extend to the workers class, intelligentsia, and all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our nation warmest congrtulations on the great achievements thus far, including the results scored in the first months of the new 5-year plan, and wishes for new and ever greater successes in fulfilling the 1986 plan and the entire 1986-90 5-Year Plan and raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: All our people are resolutely engaged in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which was draftd on the basis of decisions of the 13th party congress and represents a decisive stage in implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. The main goal of the new 5-year plan is to ensure Romania's transition to a new and higher development stage -- from a developing country, to an average developed country; in the long run, before the year 2000, our fatherland should become a comprehensively developed socialist society, in which the communist principles of work and life are increasingly asserting themselves in all fields. [cheers, chants]

The attainment of all these great targets requires a transition to a new quality of all the people's work and life. This presupposes a resolute transition to intensively developing the industry, agriculture, and all other branches of the national economy. The implementation of the 13th party congress decisions requires, as an objective prerequisite, a firm commitment to carrying out the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. In this respect, we should further expand science, education, and culture and closely link scientific research with education and production. We must be fully aware of the fact that only on the basis of the latest acheivements of science, technology, and general human knowledge, can we ensure our fatherland's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism.

We must strongly increase the political-educational work of molding the new man, with a high revolutionary awareness, proceeding from the fact that man is the decisive factor for all achievements and for the unswerving implementation of the party program to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

In view of the important role of the development of the forces of production, science, education, and culture, and taking into account our own experience, particularly in the past 20 years, we will continue to allocate an important part of the national income to the fatherland's development fund, as this is an objective requirement of the enlarged reproduction, the socialist construction, the further increase in Romania's economic and technical strength, and the growth of the people's material and cultural well-being. In this respect, we will allocate in the future about 70 percent of the national income to the consumption fund and 30 percent to the fatherland's socioeconomic development. We will pay particular attention to strengthening socialist ownership in industry, agriculture, and other state and cooperative sectors, which is a decisive element of our firm progress along the road of socialism, communism, well-being, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, industrial production will increase by 45-50 percent compared with 1985, at an annual rate of 7-8 percent, so that by the year 2000 it will increase 2-2.5 times. Accordingly, there are stipulations for the development of other economic branches. The national income will increase in this period by 8-10 percent annually. We will thus ensure the necessary material and financial means for both the further development of the forces of production and the increase of the people's material and cultural well-being, which is the supreme and profoundly humanistic goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

In the current 5-year plan, the agricultural production will increase at an annual rate of 5-6 percent. Of course, the main goal for agriculture is to implement the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes the modernization of agriculture and its reorganization on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, with a view to strongly increasing the vegetable and animal agricultural production and changing the peasantry's working, living, and thinking conditions. At the same time, the new agrarian revolution also presupposes a general reorganization of the planning of villages, raising the peasantry's overall cultural level, creating the necessary conditions for increasingly approximating living and working conditions in villages and towns, and further increasing economic productivity and efficiency in the entire agricultural activity.

In agriculture, we should increasingly proceed from the fact the the substantial growth of the vegetable and animal agricultural production is an objective prerequisite for successfully implementing the party program and that agriculture, along with industry, is a basic and decisive branch for the development of our society. Therefore, we should not underrate either industry or agriculture, but rather we should pay all other fields of activity. Only thus will we be able to eliminate certain contradictions that may appear occasionally and guarantee the fatherland's harmonious and balanced development, with a view to ensuring everything required for Romania's firm advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

The 1986-90 5-Year Plan is very important, I would even say decisive, for implementing the targets of the new agrarian revolution and ensuring that, by the year 2000, Romanian agriculture fully attains the targets set forth by the party program, namely to meet the people's requirements for good supplies and other requirements of the national economy. In order to attain these targets, we must resolutely work to preserve and improve the land stock and the soil and increase its productivity, by carrying out the irrigation and land improvement program and making rational use of each square meter of land. We must always bear in mind that the land, which is the decisive element of agricultural production, is the property of the entire nation; those who may use it, in a variety of ways, are dutybound to till it under the best conditions and ensure the further increase of all kinds of agricultural yields. [applause]

We must do all we can to expand the arable area by another 500,000 hectares. The grain production will continue to be the main target of the entire agricultural activity. In the 1986-90 period, the annual grain yield should reach 30-33 million metric tons. This means that we should take all necessary steps to generally disseminate our good experience in various state and cooperative agricultural units. Yields of more than 8,000 kg wheat, 9,000 kg barley, and 20,000 kg corn per hectare obtained by various front-ranking units as well as average yields in certain counties strongly prove that we have the necessary conditions to attain the targets set forth by the 13th party congress for agriculture. [cheers, chants]

We have good results and important programs for growing vegetables, vines and trees. We should take resolute steps to attain the envisaged vegetable yields and diversify vegetable varieties, in order to ensure 250-300 kg vegetables for each inhabitant of the country, thus ensuring a good public catering and proper supplies and also meeting the requirements of industry and exports.

We should also take resolute steps to implement the programs on modernizing and intensively developing vine- and tree- growing, which should lead to further increases of the production of grapes and fruits by the year 2000. At the same time, through better planning of existing plantations, we should decease the current vineries and orchards. In this respect, particular attention should be paid to concentrating these plantations in hill areas, intensifying their exploitation through improvement and modernization, ensuring the appropriate density, raising the technical maintenance level, and developing berry bushes and strawberry crops. Particular attention should also be paid to potato, sunflower, sugar beet, soybean, flax, hemp, and other crops.

The 1986-90 5-year Plan is decisive for implementing the provisions for livestock. All necessary steps should be taken to implement the program on increasing the number of cattle and other breeds. Concerning pigs and poultry, one can say that the 5-year plan provisions were generally fulfilled. All necessary steps should be taken to ensure that there is no state or cooperate unit without a strong livestock sector. We must also develop silkworm-growing and bee-keeping as important branches of the national economy. All economic units and all counties must take firmer steps to implement the programs of livestock and on increasing the production of milk, eggs, wool, and meat.

In this field, too, the achievements attained by the main state and cooperative units and many agricultural producers, as well as the yields attained, prove that the plan provisons are realistic and can be fulfilled and even exceeded. We should pay all due attention to fulfilling the development plans for fodder base, primarily the plans for rationally utilizing the existing 4 million hectares of pastures and natural grazing fields. Everyone knows the provisions of the 5-year plan and the program for various branches of agricultural activity. Everybody is familiar with available technologies and with the activity of cooperative and state enterprise workers and experts in those cooperative and state units which obtained the large crops I have just referred to. It is now decisive to firmly embark upon implementing the established programs. We have all we need for this: we have a sound technical and material base, but more than anything we have a wonderful cooperative peasantry and wonderful working people, engineers, and technicians, who are the decisive factor for implementing the goals of the new agrarian revolution and strongly developiong our socialist agriculture. [cheer chants]

We have a great program for changing nature, according to which, by the end of the current 5-year period, the total irrigated area must reach 5.5-6 million hectares; anti-soil erosion and land improvement operations should be carried out on more than 3 million hectares and the program of forestation and improvement of pastures and waterways should be implemented. The implementation of all these programs will guarantee such crops under all conditions.

The congress of the peasantry and working bodies in agriculture must examine in a highly responsible spirit and take appropiate steps to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the third agricultural congress, attain the targets of the new agrarian revolution, and raise the agricultural production to the level of our socialist society's requirements. We have all we need for this. The decisive thing now is to properly organize the work of all units and counties in unswervingly implementing the existing plans and programs.

Resolute steps should be taken to better organize and improve the activity of state agricultural enterprises, agricultural cooperative farms, and agricultural machinery stations. We must resolutely eliminate routine and conservative attitudes from the practice, thinking, and activity of certain experts and workers in these fields of activity. We must take firm steps to properly organize and specialize units and farms and establish adequate production targets in accordance with the characteristics of the land and soil-tilled by a given unit. The joint Agroindustrial Councils and counties should aim at better specialization of their agricultural production, thus ensuring the more efficient use of the land and higher agricultural yields.

Particular attention should be paid to implementing measures for proper organization of production and work and for firm application of labor and expenditure norms, with a view to further reducing production costs and increasing the efficiency of each sector of actvity. The new economic-financial mechanism should be firmly applied, so that all units can operate on the basis of the principles of self-management and self-administration and all expenses can be covered from one's own incomes, thus having to resort a little as possible to loans. Likewise, more resolute steps should be taken to further increase labor productivity and firmly apply the overall contract system, which ensures the implementation of the socialist remuneration principle, so that the income of each cooperative member and working man in agriculture depends on his work and results attained. [cheers, chants]

We should do all we can to ensure that incomes deriving from work are unlimited, while also preventing a situation in which anyone can obtain incomes without work or at the expense of somebody else's work. We should firmly apply the socialist principle: No work without bread and no bread without work. Resolute steps should also be taken to improve the activity of machinery stations, rationally utilize the machine and tractor fleet, with maximum efficiency, and produce new systems of multi-purpose agricultural machines, which carry out several agricultural operations at the same time. In the organization and performance of agricultural operations, the machinery stations and their brigades and teams must actively participate in the entire agricultural activity, including irrigations, as they are directly responsible for agricultural operations and the resulting yields and are remunerated -- both the machinery stations and their personnel -- in accordance with the yields obtained in the units in which they are working. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must pay particular attention to ensuring that the plots received by individual peasants from the cooperative farm are properly cultivated. The cooperative farm is fully responsible for the way in which such plots are managed and the yields obtained. Likewise, appropriate support and guidance should be granted to agricultural workers in noncooperativized areas for the rational use of land, the development of livestock, and other activities, which should lead to greater yields and increase the entire peasantry's contribution to the country's overall development.

While laying emphasis on developing the agricultural production in all sectors, resolute steps should also be taken to ensure that the cooperative farms and villages expand their small-scale industry, in order to better employ manpower and better use the working time of working people in agriculture, thus also increasing their incomes and the country's overall wealth. Our great agricultural targets require the full application of agricultural science in all fields, so as to create new and more productive strains of grain, vegetables, industrial plants, and so forth; to improve and create new and more productive breeds; and to develop new technologies and ways of fertilizing the soil for agricultural operations. Thus science can become an ever more active element of implementing the agrarian revolution and increasing the agricultural output in all spheres of activity. [cheers, chants]

The entire agricultural activity should be organized on the basis of the principle of self-management and self-administration. In this framework, each unit should strongly assert its spirit of initiative in making full use of the land stock and obtaining yields that make the best use of climate and soil conditions in each area and unit. The firm application of self-management, of the principles of the new economic mechanism, and of material incentives must be carried out within the framework of the overall improvement of agricultural management, as well as the management of the entire economy, proceeding from the need to increase the role of the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development and the role of the state and the democratic management bodies in all sectors, from the need to improve the activity of the management councils and general meetings of the owners, producers, and the end-users, and from the need to increase the role of working people in properly carrying out the entire activity. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, as in all other fields, we should proceed from the principle that socialism is being built with the people and for the people and that all our achievements are the result of the work of the entire nation, which unflinchingly implements the party's policy in all fields, and aims at promoting the fatherland's overall development and ensuring all the people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

We should improve the activity of management councils in state enterprises, machinery stations, and cooperative farms; we should ensure that the general meetings of cooeprative members and working people in agriculture thorughly discuss all problems connected with the furter development of our agriculture, the application of the new agrarian revolution, and the promotion of our party-state domestic and foreign policy. Likewise, it is necessary to perfect and improve the activity of all agricultural bodies, county agricultural councils, the Ministry of Agriculture, other ministries, and the National Council for Agriculture. The local and central bodies in agriculture and all other sectors must take firmer steps to eliminate any form of bureaucratism and solve efficiently and in a timely manner all problems raised by life and the smooth unfolding of the entire activity. The National Council for Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, and all other agricultural bodies should concentrate their activity at the grass-root level, in the units, where the fate of the agricultural production is being decided. The fewer circulars and paperwork and the more grass-root work in the units, the better will be our results in implementing the new agrarian revolutions. [cheers, chants]

Being a good agricultural expert means devoting one's entire activity to firmly applying technologies and the achievements of agricultural and biological sciences in order to obtain ever richer crops, increase livestock production, and raise economic efficiency. Being an agricultural revolutionary means to always act to implement the new agrarian revolution and develop a modern agriculture of high economic efficiency and profitability. [cheers, chants]

All democratic management bodies in agriculture, the National Council for Agriculture, should promote new things more daringly and should struggle to organize activities better and increase the responsibility of all working people in villages as well as their participation in the management process. The improvement of management and of the revolutionary workers democracy is a decisive element throughout the country, including in agriculture, of the smooth development of the entire activity and the successful construction of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: The strong development of the agricultural production must also ensure the commendable implementation of the priniciples of self-management and self-administration. Proceeding from this consideration, it is necessary to make sure that contracts are fully honored and good-quality agricultural products are delivered to the state stock on time.

We must never forget that self-supply does not mean that the supply of agricultural and food products to the state stocks should be diminished in any way, as this is an objective prerequisite for proper supplies to the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, one should always bear in mind that proper supplies presuppose the fulfillment of agricultural production programs and the further increase of production, as only thus can we ensure that contracts are honored, products delivered to the state stocks, and commodity supplies secure; provided that we further increase the agricultural production, we can also ensure a supplementary quantity of products for the self-supply fund.

The food industry plays an important part in the better processing of the agricultural produce and ensuring proper supplies of high-quality products for the working people. The Ministry of Food Industry must take resolute steps to unswervingly implement the laws of the country and the decisions of the 13th congress and the Central Committee, both in the field of contracting for and taking delivery of vegetable and animal products and in the field of strongly developing the food industry and implementing the special program on food products. In this respect, we have a plan for the current 5-year period and special programs for various sectors of activity. All working people in the food industry and the ministry's leadership should work responsibly and exactingly to fulfill these programs.

We should also work to implement the forestry development programs and to protect our forests, which are one of the great assets of the entire country. The National Waters Council should ensure the proper administration and maintenance of waterways and actively participate in all irrigation, land improvement, damming, and other operations performed in this field of activity. One should always supervise the quality of water and rivers and strive to keep them as pure and clean as possible. This is a great national responsibility. We should do all we can to ensure that our people can drink a pure and clean health- and life-giving water. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of plans and programs for agriculture and other sectors also requires the further improvement of agricultural education, in close connection with practical work in agriculture and other sectors. We should pay more attention to improving the professional and technical training of the entire peasantry and all working people in agriculture. The decisive role in implementing all plans and programs in this sector devolves upon the working people, who must ensure that the latest scientific-technical achievements are applied, in order to further increase production. Generally speaking, we should intensify the political-eductional activity of raising the level of overall knowledge and fashioning the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism in our fatherland. We should base our entire political-educational activity with the peasantry, as well as with all working people, and the entire nation on the principles of scientific socialism and the revolutionary concept about the world and life, namely dialectical and historical materialism.

We must strongly develop love for what is new and the revolutionary spirit of boldness in work and through it and we must constantly fight what is old and outdated, while daringly promoting the new in all fields. This means to act in a communist and revolutionary spirit; this means to implement the programs on agricultural development. [cheers, chants]

Let us further develop the feeling of love for our forefathers' land, for our people's wonderful past, for the struggle for justice and independence, and for the principles of revolutionary humanism, while firmly unmasking backward concepts, such as chauvinism, nationalism, and any form of man's humiliation. Let us develop a spirit of brotherhood and solidarity among all working people and the entire nation in the struggle to build socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of the 13th congress decisions in agriculture and all fields of activity requires the further increase of the party's leading role and the improvement of the activity of party bodies in communal, town, and county agricultural units. Party bodies and organizations should do their best to pool the efforts of the entire peasantry and all working people to commendably fulfill the plans and programs for agriculture. The work of communists and party bodies and organizations must not be judged on the basis of statements or meetings, but rather in accordance with the timely solution of problems and the productions obtained in each unit, commune, county, and the entire country. Only thus will the communists and party bodies and organizations fulfill their tasks before the party and the people and further increase the leading role of the party, which, throughout its activity, has proved that it only has the interests of the entire nation at heart and that it is firmly determined to do its best to lead all our people toward the high peaks of communist civilization and to a free and happy life in complete freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

In my meetings and talks with many communists and working people in various sectors, including agriculture, one notes two kinds of attitudes and ways of understanding problems and of carrying out work within party organizations. Often when I ask certain people, on the spot, what the situation of agricultural production is, the answer is: Comrade secretary general, we just held the general meeting of the basic party organization and we discussed all problems very seriously. We have taken measures and we are ready to do even more. However, what is the situation of production? The answer is: Well, you see it is not so good. Thus, all sorts of justifications begin, only to note at the end that the results were very poor.

One can note the opposite attitude in other people. What is the situation of the production, comrades? Well, not so good but we have registered a 7,000-8,000 kg crop. However, we have not been able to hold the party meeting, we are not very good at making speeches; but we are doing all we can to achieve the highest quantity of wheat and corn. [applause]

At this meeting I want to frankly stress that I prefer those who speak less and use simple wording but who work for agricultural crops rather than those who are good at making speeches but do not work. [cheers, chants] I have referred to this because we have to understand, comrades, that it is necessary for us -- and I want to stress this once again -- to proceed to practical activity in the fields and on farms where crops are being decided. Le tus do all we can to ensure the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions under most favorable conditions and to acheive agriculture characterized by great productivity and great economic efficiency. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we have everything that is necessary so that in agriculture, too, we will be able to fulfill the 1986-90 5-Year Plan under favorable conditions and the programs for various fields of activity. Let us do everything so that agriculture will play an increasingly greater role in our homeland's overall development and in raising Romania to new heights of progress and civilization. I am fully convinced that all working people in agriculture will strive to demonstrate through deeds their resolute determination to make a more and more vigorous contribution to implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, and of improving the material and cultural standard of living of our homeland, the only way to achieve the well-being and happiness of our people and to ensure the homeland's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions and the party program of raising our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization and, in fact, the implementation of the development programs or plans of all nations in the world can be ensured only under conditions of peace and international cooperation. Proceeding from this truth, our party and state are carrying out broad international activity to develop relations with all states in the world, irrespective of their social systems. We have always acted and continue to act to more and more to vigorously assert in interstate relations the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage, complete renunciation of the use or threat of force, and we act to ensure the respect of the rights of each nation to choose the socioeconomic development road it likes, without any outside interference. [applause]

We are firmly determined to more vigorously expand international economic relations with all states in the world and to more and more actively participate in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of material and cultural assets. We attach great importance to implementing the long-term program adopted by the socialist CEMA member-countries and the program on scientific-technological cooperation proceeding from the need that all these programs contribute to the more rapid development of each socialist country, to increasing the strength and prestige of socialism, and to improving the material and cultural standard of living of each people. At the same time, we are intensifying economic exchanges and cooperation with all socialist countries and we are broadly developing cooperation and relations with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. We have to intensify our foreign trade activity and to fulfill export targets under most favorable conditions, to constantly improve quality, and to increase the efficiency of foreign trade.

We must constantly bear in mind that trade exchanges and international economic cooperation are a necessity for the proper progress of our overall actvity, for developing friendship and international cooperation, and for peace throughout the world. [applause, chants]

The international situation continues to be particularly serious as a result of the continuation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, of the intensification of certain military conflicts, of further aggressive actions against independent nations, and as a result of the aggravation of the world economic situation and the constant worsening of the economic situation of the deveoping countries. Taking all this into consideration, one can state that the danger of a new world war still persists and has even increased to some extent, a war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet.

This is why I want to reassert with great emphasis at the great democratic forum of farmers that we have reached a moment in mankind's history in which the basic problem is to halt the dangerous trend toward a nuclear catastrophe, to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to do all we can, before it is too late, to save mankind from destruction and to guarantee the peoples their existence, freedom, independence, and life. [cheers, chants]

To ensure the existence of each nation and the whole of mankind -- I want to repeat -- there is no alternative to completely eliminating nuclear weapons from the world. The presence of nuclear weapons in any form on the territory of a state does not mean an additional guarantee for the security of the respective people or other peoples. Nuclear weapons cannot ensure the security of any people because their use directly affects the life and existence of all nations. As I have said before, the serious accident that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant stresses even more the great danger that is posed if we lose control over nuclear energy in any form.

Nuclear energy released through people's conscious action, through the use of nuclear weapons or even through their accidental use of following an accident cannot be controlled or guided. It will cause death and destruction without taking account of borders or a nation's ideological concepts.

Therefore, we must take very responsible action to ensure the lives of our people and all nations, and the very existence, of life on our planet by completely eliminating nuclear weapons, without chemical weapons, and without weapons in general, a world without wars, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all world nations. [cheers, chants]

We actively support the program of a stage-by-stage nuclear disarmemnt up to the year 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union. We believe that it is necessary to do everything possible to achieve, as soon as possible, an accord on halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the elimination of all nuclear weapons. Europe is to small to accept various types of nuclear weapons on the territory of any of its states. To ensure the existence of life and each European nation's independence, we do not need nuclear weapons; what we need is to have them completely eliminated from Europe and throughout the world as soon as possible. We want the farmers, cooperative members, and the working people in Romanian agriculture to be able to tend their crops and raise their livestock without fear. We want to be able to eat fruit, vegetables, milk, meat, and agricultural products without fear. This is what each man in Europe and throughout the world wants. Therefore, we must act to eliminate nuclear weapons as soon as possible, thus, remove the danger that threatens the whole of mankind. [cheers, chants]

We must act to develop friendship and cooperation on the principles of full equality an achieve a united Europe in its diversity of economic and social systems and a Europe of equal and independent nations. [applause] We speak out very firmly against any measures aimed at the utilization of outer space and we advocate the utilization of outer space by all nations for peaceful purposes alone. We must tell people the truth: star wars, in any form, is just another way to intensify and extend the nuclear arms race to outer space. Facts have proved and continue to prove that there is no anti-nuclear defense on earth or in space. On the contrary, the utilization of nuclear weapons in space can increase their destructive force even more. The only defense against nuclear weapons is their destruction and their elimination. If we have to think about the utilization of outer space, then perhaps it would be better to use the billions allocated for the militarization of outer space to work out a program aimed at struggling against drought, to protect nature and our environment. Let us wage war to achieve a better climate, combat pollution, and achieve a climate that will ensure the development of each nation from all viewpoints. Such a war is worth waging and we call upon those who think about a nuclear war in outspace to join a war aimed at defending life in space and on earth, and at achieving a better climate on our planet. [cheers, chants]

From this democratic forum of farmers, we call upon the United States and the other nuclear powers to halt any kind of nuclear tests and to achieve an appropriate accord on the final cessation of nuclear tests in any form. Similiary, we believe that it is necessary to work out a complete disarmament program that will include chemical weapons and all conventional tactical weapons so that by the year 2000, existing weapons will be reduced by at least 50 percentand that a maximum limit be established for various weapons, especially as concerns the major powers. Similarly, military forces and military expenditures must be reduced by at least 50 percent by the year 2000. Only such practice of nuclear and general disarmament will be keeping with the peoples' interests, will ensure the constant lessening of the danger of a war, and will increase trust, security and enhance cooperation among all nations in the world. [applause]

It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure the conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe with the best possible results. We support the achievement of accords at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of military forces and of certain weapons in central Europe based on proposals advanced so far, which offer a framework for implementing mutually acceptable agreemnts. At the same time, Romania will continue to act with great determination to develop trust and cooperation among all Balkan countries, to achieve on our peninsula a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign bases. We also advocate the achievement of nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents.

Romania has advocated and continues to most firmly advocate the cessation of all military conflicts and the settlement of all interstate problems by peaceful means and negotiations alone. We are firmly convinced that only negotiations are in keeping with peoples' interests and can ensure peace and international cooperation. We most firmly condemn the aggessive actions by South Africa against neighboring independent and soveriegn states. We demand the cessation of any such actions and of the apartheid policy. We support the struggle waged by the South-West African People's Organization to achieve Namibia's independence. We believe that any form of the colonialist and neocolonialist policy should be eliminated and that the full independence of every nation be ensured.

We are profoundly concerned about the grave situation existing in the world as a result of the persistence and broadening of gaps between rich and poor countries. Romania advocates a gobal settlement of underdevelopment, including the developing countries' foreign debts, and the achievement of a new world economic order. In this context, we believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference wthin the United Nations which should be attended on the basis of equal rights by both the developing and the developed countries in order to reach general accords aimed at overcoming the current problems in the world economy and achieving cooperation on the basis of full equality and equity which will favor more rapid progress of the countries lagging behind and which will also ensure a smooth development of all states and of the world economy. This is the only way to overcome the world economic crisis and to ensure each nation's socioeconomic development. [applause]

Although world problems are particularly grave an complex, we are firmly convinced that the peoples, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, by acting unitedly and by closely cooperating, will be able to halt the trend of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and bring about the resumption of the trend toward detente, cooperation, and peace in the international arena. By taking united action, the peoples can ensure the building of a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop in complete security, freedom, and independence. [cheers, chants]

From this high rostrum of the Romanian farmers, once again I want to express our people's firm determination to work most resolutely, together with all peoples in the world and all peace-loving forces everywhere, for the triump of reason, for disarmament, primiarly nuclear disarmament, peace safeguarding the nations' supreme right to life, and understanding and cooperation in a world free of wars and weapons, in a world of peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: We are at the beginning of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Therefore, the congress of farmers and of working people in agriculture, in discussing and adopting the decisions in connection with the current 5-year plan and programs, and those up to the year 2000, must establish the most appropriate measures to fulfill this year's plan with the best of results.

I hope you have noted that I have not voiced a lot of criticism, although, frankly speaking, there are many things to be said. However, I did not do so proceeding from the fact that the congress agenda is very comprehensive and I have let the congress participants examine all problems in a highly critical and self-critical spirit. I hope that the congress discussions will fully justify this my trust by the way the proceedings take place. [applause]

Everything possible must be done to properly implement the plan provisions and programs for 1986 aimed at increasing the vegetable and animal agricultural production, thus, setting a lasting basis for optimally fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. In all areas -- in industry, agriculture, in the other sectors, in science, education, and culture -- more determined action must be taken, with greater exactingness and perseverance, in order to strengthen order, the sense of reponsibility, and discipline in all areas.

Let us do all we can so that each socioeconomic unit becomes a citadel of socialist and communist construction. [applause] Let us work so that each party organization, each working people's collective will become a strong revolutionary force that will ensure the resolute implementation of the historic decisions of the 13th congress and of the party program which ensure our homeland's elevation to further heights of progress and civilization, a constant improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of all our nation, the constant strengthening of the material and cultural potential of our homeland, and the independence and sovereignty of Romania. [cheers chants]

The great democratic forum of the farmers and working people in agriculture through the debates and through decisions that will be adopted, must bring about a strong qualitative and revolutionary change and a new spirit of work in all areas. I am fully convinced that the proceedings of the great democratic forum will be in keeping with the exactingness and requirements of the new development stage of our people and that all participants in the congress, all farmers, and all working people will act with even greater determination and devotion to most favorably implement the targets aimed at developing our socialist agriculture, at vigorously increasing production, and at improving the general development level of our homeland in order to improve the general development level of farmers and to bring the working and living conditions in villages -- I want to repeat this -- closer to those in towns. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish complete success to the proceedings of the great democratic forum of farmers and working people in agriculture. I want to extend to you, the participants in this third farmers' congress, to the working people in villages, and to all our people wishes for increasingly greater achievements in order to more vigorously increase the role played by agriculture in the homeland's socioeconomic development and to raise Socialist Romania to greater heights of progress, civilization, and well-being. I wish you much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

30 May Debates

AU301312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1139 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1986 -- On May 30 continued proceedings of the third congress of the Steering Councils of the Socialist Agricultural Units, of all the Romanian farmers, of the Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, in Bucharest. Many participants took the floor during the debates in plenum, stressing the important part of the ideas and orientations carried in the speech made at the opening of proceedings by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, play in the development of agriculture, a basic sector of the Romanian economy.

The debates occasioned a large exchange of experience bringing to the force the possibilities of the Romanian -- state and cooperative -- agriculture to turn out large, certain and stable crops. The speakers also pointed out the preoccupations of the zootechnical workers with enhancing the number of head and the animal production, with improving and modernizing activities in the field, and brought to the force the important role incumbent on agricultural research and education in point of materializing the tasks set in the field for this year and for the entire five-year period. They also highlighted the measures taken by the food industry in view of enhancing production, better capitalizing the raw materials, diversifying the structure and upgrading the equality of products.

Proceedings continue?

Further Details

AU301958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/5/1985 -- In the afternoon, proceedings continued within the fifth [as received] congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the Conference of the Working People's Councils in State-Run Farming Enterprises, the conference of the Working People's Councils in Stations for the Mechanization of Agriculture, conference of the Working People's Councils in Enterprises of the Food Industry and Farm Produce Acquisition, the meeting of the Working People's Council in silvicultural units.

Dinca Elected Council Chairman

AU311343 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0853 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/5/1986 -- The third Romanian farmers congress concluded on Saturday. The participants adopted the documents submitted for debate and endorsed the development programmes of Romanian agriculture for this year and the whole five-year period spanning 1986-1990.

The congress decided that the opening speech made by the RCP general secretary, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, shall make up action and work programmes for all the party bodies and organizations with tasks in agriculture, for all the people working in villages.

The congress resolution and the call on all the people working in agriculture, on all villagers were adopted next. At the last item on the agenda the congress unanimously adopted the membership of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management.

Ion Dinca, CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee member, Romanian first deputy premier, was re-elected chairman of the National Council and of its Executive Bureau.

Council Composition Reported

AU311802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1711 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1986 -- The proceedings of the third congress of the management boards of socialist farming units, of all farmers, of the Councils of Working People in the food industry, silviculture and water management concluded on Saturday, May 31.

On the last day, congress debates continued in plenum. After a number of addresses, it was shown that as many as 325 comrades, representing units in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, ministeries and other central institutions, party and state county bodies, research and learning institutes, farmers and farming workers in all areas and counties, took the floor during the plenum debates and the fifth congress of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farmers, as well as in conferences and meetings. Considering that the major problems had been discussed, the presidium proposed discussions should end and the proposal was approved.

The participants approved a resolution on the adoption of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the congress as a programme of action and work for all the working people in agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management.

Then the documents in the congress agenda were approved - Report of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management on the Fulfilment of the Tasks Under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and the Measure Taken to Fulfil and Overfulfil the Plan for 1986; Report on the Tasks Incumbent on Agriculture, the Food and Farm Produce Acquisition Industry, Silviculture and Water Management Under the Resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP, the National Plan for Romania's Socioeconomic Development Over 1986-1990, and special programmes; Programme for the Implementation of the Programme for Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency by Territorial Units; Programme for the Rational use of Chemicals in Fertilization, Disease and Pest Control Operations, With a View to Preventing Polluting Effects on the Environment and Human Health.

The National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management was set up.

The congress unanimously approved the composition of the council, which is made up of 1,169 members.

In its first plenum session, the National Council of Agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management elected Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the council's Executive Bureau.

The plenary meeting elected Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of the food and farm produce acquisition industry; Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture; Marin Vasile, chairman of the council of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms; Eugen Tarhon, minister of silviculture; Ion Badea, chairman of the National Water Council; and Tiberiu Muresan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, deputy chairman of the National Council. Constanta Balint, secretary of state in the Ministry of Food and Farm Produce Acquisition Industry, and Ion Viorel Davidoiu, deputy minister of agriculture, were elected secretaries of the council. Doina Vasilescu, Ferdinand Nagy, Florea Gruia, Adeline Popescu Operea, Marin Capisiszu, Maria Stefan, Ion Rusinaru, Nicolae Giosan, Neculai Mantz, Costica Leu, Florentin-Doru Cirpanu, Ioan Hera Cristian, Gheorghe Dinu, and Marin Ion were elected members of the council's Executive Bureau.

The resolution and call of the congress were also unanimously adopted.

EC FOOD IMPORT BAN ENDS; LOSSES TOTAL $25 MILLION

LD311655 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1552 GMT 31 May 86

[By Dragan Blagojevic]

[Text] Brussels, May 31 (TANJUG) -- The decision on the control of radioactivity of agricultural products imported from other countries into the European Community came in force today. The decision has put an end to the ban on food imports from six East European Countries and Yugoslavia, imposed on May 12 as a "health protection" measure against the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

The control of products for radioactivity will be conducted in dependence on the degree of contamination in the country of origin, it is said in the decision.

Immediately after the Chernobyl accident, Yugoslavia offered the community cooperation in the exchange of data on radiation, and sent information about radioactivity in Yugoslavia, but did not receive any data on radiation in the EC countries, whereby the agreement on EC-Yugoslav cooperation which provides for consultations in case of dispute was violated.

Some governments and circles in the community found it unjustified that Yugoslavia should be included in the ban. However, the interests of the "EC agricultural policy" prevailed, as was assessed by the European parliament's delegation for relations with Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government vehemently protested against this unilateral and discriminatory measure, and the council for EC-Yugoslav cooperation concluded on May 15 that the ban on food imported from Yugoslavia should be "reconsidered." This, however, has not happened to date.

The establishing by the EC of a "danger zone" of one thousand kilometres around Chernobyl cost Yugoslav exporters some 25 million dollars in immediate losses.

FRG'S BANGEMANN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD301944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia have been close, comprehensive and intensive for years, especially in the economic sphere. Last year, their bilateral trade exceeded 10 billion German marks for the first time, FRG Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann said in an interview with the Yugoslav dailies DELO and OSLOBODJENJE.

Bangemann favourably assessed the Yugoslav programme of economic stabilization, citing the balance of payments surplus, larger exports and regular servicing of the foreign debt as notable achievements.

Bangemann recalled that Yugoslavia repaid a total of 10.8 billion dollars over the 1980-1985 period, noting that the "continuity and improved payment ability have strengthened the western bank's confidence in the Yugoslav economy."

Bangemann stressed that his government will continue its active contribution to the measures for consolidation of the Yugoslav economy in accordance to its possibilities.

Bangemann replied affirmatively when asked about the possible participation of Yugoslav enterprises and institutes in Europe's Eureka high-technology programme.

Speaking about the problem of reintegration of Yugoslav returnees from West Germany to Yugoslavia (there are about 300,000 Yugoslav workers in the FRG with 300,000 dependants), Bangemann stressed that talks on an agreement to resolve the problem should be resumed as soon as possible. The West German Government recently confirmed its interest in the issue and its readiness to assist in the reintegration of Yugosalv workers in small enterprises, especially in underdeveloped sectors of the economy and less developed regions in Yugoslavia.

FRG 'DECEPTION' NOTED IN NUCLEAR PLANT MISHAP

LD021146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG) -- The hushing up of the accident which occurred at the nuclear power plant in Hamm, Federal Republic of Germany, on May 4, is an act of deception, writes the Yugoslav daily BORBA today. According to the daily, it is hardly probable that the management of the damaged power plant could have alone successfully concealed the fact that the accident had happened and ascribed the increased radiation level round the plant and in the vast Rhine region to a radiation plume from Chernobyl. It was probably helped by politically-charged propaganda salvoes exchanged between the antagonistic military blocs, concludes BORBA and notes that these accusations and counter-accusations are not abating.

The Yugosalv daily maintains that this resulted in what should never have happened -- i.e., Europe was not warned of the need for intensifying preventive measures, as it was not, either, in the cases of recent accidents at the British and French nuclear power plants.

From these accidents, BORBA concludes that Chernobyl was certainly not the only such case and that nobody can be sure that there will not be others and how disastrous they might be.

DEFENSE MANEUVERS PROCEED 'SUCCESSFULLY'

ID011808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 1 June 86

[Text] Pula, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- A combined exercise with the aim of testing the preparedness of all the structures of All-People's Defense, the Yugoslav People's Army, and Territorial Defense has been held successfully in part of the Istrian peninsula. The exercise was carried out on land, at sea, and in the air.

It was assessed that the civil structures of All-People's Defense, the commands and units carried out all the tasks assigned to them successfully, beginning with mobilization and the maintenance of buildings to the execution of all the other military tasks.

There were no injuries and no major damage was caused during the exercise. The most successful participants -- individuals -- were decorated.

CROATIAN YOUTH CONGRESS CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS

LD011957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Young people in the SR of Croatia resolutely demand the overcoming of socioeconomic difficulties, expressing their full readiness for an even more active involvement in the struggle for socioeconomic stabilization. They see the possibilities of social development primarily in the development of new technologies, based on the knowledge and creativity of workers, reaffirmation of socialist production of commodities and the productive employment of young expert cadres.

These are some of the main messages of the 11th Congress of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation, which ended in Zagreb this afternoon with the delegates singing a song, "Comrade Tito, We Swear To You." About 1,000 delegates and guests took part in the 3-day gathering of the young people of this republic.

Today's plenary session began with the adoption of a report on the work in four congressional commissions, in which 160 delegates spoke and 35 submitted written contributions.

Young people are calling for radical changes, putting in the foreground the problems of their employment, the resolving of their housing question, the raising of schoolchildren's and students' standard, as well as the more consistent implementaton of the education reform and pooling with associated labor.

The delegates also held a broad discussion on the question of building nuclear plants in our country. In connection with a proposed amendment whereby the congress should come out for or against the cessation of the construction of nuclear plants in Croatia and Yugoslavia until the nuclear program and the stategy of energy development is reexamined in depth, the majority of the delegates expressed their conviction that the congress should not decide for or against nuclear plants, all the more for the fact that there had been no broad discussion on the subject among the members of the youth organization.

Therefore, the formulation was accepted, requiring that the reponsibility of republican organs, institutions and individuals who adopt and implement decisions on the further use of nuclear energy and modern technology in everyday life and work be sought; the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation will continue to insist that modern technology be applied only when all the technological processed have been mastered. They also advocated that the whole youth organization discuss these questions and that they fight for their stances in the framework of the organizations and institutions of our system in a democratic, well-argued and professional debate.

The reports of the commissions also stressed the need for strengthening cadres and providing a higher quality of ideo-political training of the membership and a greater degree of representation of young people in the delegate and political system. Delegates also advocated an improvement in voluntary youth work, and proposed that pupils' and students' work in the fields be recognized as practical experience and as part of one's working life for unemployed young people.

Serious warnings were also made about tendencies toward young peoples' loss of confidence in the Socialist Youth Federation and about phenomena of factinalism intolerance toward various opinions, the lack of responsibility for failures committed, and the exploitation of the youth organization by individuals for the realization of personal interest.

In this context, at the final plenary session, there were also attacks by several delegates who, in a polemical tone, pointed to the failings in the work of the youth organization and its leadership. As for the assessment of the congress itself, the view of delegates was that its true success would be measured in terms of the extent to which agreed actions would be realized in practice by effective activity beginning with the basic federation organizations, up to the highest forums.

Delegates at the congress later adopted an action-political program of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation for the coming 4-year period. In it the main guidelines for the activity of the youth organization on questions of vital interest to young people were specified: housing, employment, education and science, activity in the political system and the organization of free time. The successful realization of the program requires greater responsibility and togetherness accompanied by more work and knowledge, which implies that the youth organization must be more reliant on its own initiatives and develop an awareness in young people that their interests are a constituent part of the interests of the Yugoslav working class.

Delegates also adopted changes and amendments to the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation statute in which the greatest innovation is that there is no longer to be an upper age limit for membership in the youth organization. An age limit, it is explained, is not in the real interests of the membership and the organization, and therefore the orientation at present is that the federation membership must, above all, be drawn away from the social class interests of young people.

Marko Belinic, a member of the Council of the Federation, addressed the congress and supported the actions of the young people. Delegates also adopted decision on the award of the Red Flower -- the highest award of the Croatian Socialist Youth Federation -- to Ivo Druzic, for his contribution to the development and activity of the youth organization.

ECONOMIC CRIMES INCREASE IN MONTENEGRO

LD302024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] Titograd, 30 May (TANJUG) -- According to the information presented at today's session of the Socio-Political Chamber of Montenegro Assembly, the number of cases and damage caused to socially-owned property as a result of economic crimes in the republic are on the rise. Forty-three percent of all reported crimes are those of economic type. The damage done to socially-owned property last year as a result of economic crimes is estimated at over 25 billion dinars or an increase of 116 percent compared with the previous year. It was stressed at the session that the way to curb economic crimes is by changing legal regulations and introducing stricter sentences for this type of crime.

ACADEMICS DISMISSED FOR SERBIAN NATIONALISM

LD301838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] Banjaluka, 30 May (TANJUG) -- The Banjaluka LC Municipal Committee has expelled Dr Miodrag Zec, 35 and given a final warning to the junior lecturer Ljubomir Zolotic, 34, from the Economics Faculty of Banjaluka University. Dr Jovan Dusanic, 36, has also been expelled from a basic LC organization at the same institution. All three have been accused of Serbian nationalism and of denigrating the achievements of socialist self-management and the person of Comrade Tito.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT TO DECIDE 'KOSOVO CASE'

LD021115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav court should be making a decision at its first session in June on yet another sensitive "Kosovo case." In concrete terms, it is to decide whether it will assess the constitutionality of the solution concerning the formation of a commission for examining the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins in the municipalityof Titovo Mitrovica.

The initiative for starting up proceedings was made by Streten Komadina form Titova Mitrovica, who is convinced that the commission for emigration restricts the rights of Serbs and Montenegrims to go where they want, and that by dragging out the granting of consent for emigration, it is hampering their employment outside Kosovo. He considers this to be a violation of the SFRY Constitution.

The initiative is 3 years old. During this time, the Constitutional Court, in an agreement with them, [as received] decided on a more broadly based examination of the work of the commission for emigration in order to be able to distinguish between constitutional-legal questions and possible weaknesses in their work which are not in keeping with the constitution and the law.

The investigating judge, Ramadan Vranici, gathered together the solutions or reports of all the municipalities in Kosovo on the formation of a commission for emigration and the decision on the formation of a commission of the Provincial Executive Council.

It is evident from this sizeable "dossier" that the executive councils of all municipalities formed commissions for emigration, following the counterrevolutionary outburst in 1981, in order to examine the causes of emigration and to provide opinions and proposals to the competent organs in order to prevent it.

The commissions are obliged to talk with the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, who announce their intention to leave, about the motives for their departure.

In his report, Judge Vanici states that the commissions have been formed in accordance with the regulations -- both federal and municipal. Executive councils can form permanent and temporary commissions and working parties for the consideration of questions which are being prepared for the assembly and give their views and suggestions on this to the Executive Council.

However, Vranici also indicates the omissions of some solutions on the formation of commissions and in their work.

In some commissions, only the chair and members of the commission are appointed, and in others (Titova Mitrovica, Prizren, Djakovica, Gnjilane and others), the tasks are specified in general terms or with insufficent precision. As a result, these commissions have operated as organs instead of working parties, Vranici concludes.

Until 1984 the commissions understood and implemented their task of providing information on the departure of Serbs and Montenegrins in a way which involved the preliminary consideration of the reasons for the handing in of their notice to leave, and they then gave "the green light" to internal affairs authorities to issue departure documents if the emigration was not under duress. The issuing of departure document is, in any case, a "technical" question within the purview of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

In the middle of 1984 the Provincial Executive intervened and municipal commission stopped this practice. But not all of them. In Djakovica, according to a report form this municipality, from this year requests to emigrate are submitted direct to the commission and it assesses whether emigration is under duress, and if not, issues a confirming note.

The commission in Djakovica has banned the court from certifying contracts on the purchase or sale of immoveable possessions belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins until it "gives its verdict" as to whether the contract was signed under duress. In the municipality it is assessed that this prevents emigration.

Vranici declares that such methods employed by the commission in Djakovica are not permitted by any regulation.

In presenting these facts, Vranici will propose to the court that proceedings are not initiated to assess the constitutionality of the solutions on the formation of a commission in Titova Mitrovica, because they have not led to an infringment of the constitution. However, he believes that the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, in a letter to the SFRY Assembly, should indicate all the facts and phenomena in connection with the commissions for emigration so that it adopt a stance and take the appropriate measures.

It remains to be seen what the Constitutional Court will decide.

CONFERENCE VIEWS STATUS OF MACEDONIAN NATION

LD311636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Delcevo, 31 May (TANJUG) -- In the framework of the Yugoslav event "Goce's Days," the final part of which is being held in Delcevo, a meeting was held this morning which was addressed by Mihail Danev, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee presidium. In addition to a large number of citizens of Delcevo and other towns in eastern Macedonia, the meeting was attended by Dimce Eblovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, republican leaders and historians from Yugoslavia who are participating in a symposium on the topic of national minorities and cooperation in the Balkans.

In contradiction of the historical truths which are irrefutable, the neighboring Balkan countries of Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania harbor anachronistic and absurd historically outdated nationalist appetites even today. These insult and negate in the most crude way the national sentiments and interests of the Macedonian people and the dignity of mankind in general. In these countries the rights of the Macedonian minority are persistently negated and the violent process of assimilation is being continued. Even the very position of Macedonia as a constituent party of the SFRY is denied.

This is in contradiction to the basic interests of the people of these countries and throughout the Balkans. At the same time it is crude interference in the internal affairs of our country and disrespect for international principles on the rights of the indivdual and national minorities.

Despite all this, Danev concluded, the independent identity of the Macedonian nation and its dignity permeates beyond the Balkans into all progressive environments and perceptions of contemporary mankind.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Vranje; 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- A special session of the working group for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in chemical and oil industries between the SFRY and the USSR was held over the past 3 days in the Zavarivac specialized work organization of Vranje. At the end of the 3-day session, an agreement was signed on the further development and promotion of cooperative relations in this sphere up to 1990. The need was also stressed during the session for this cooperation to continue even in the period after, up to the year 2000. Technical and technological equipment to be manufactured under the agreement should be of world standards. The agreement envisages deliveries of complete assembly lines and generating units for chemical and oil industries, including equipment for biotechnological processes, rubbers, and plastics industries and equipment for protecting the human environment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 1 Jun 86 LD]

BUSES FOR CUBA -- Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav bus manufacturer Ikarus of Belgrade has delivered 200 buses and a large quantity of spare parts estimated at around 8 million dollars to Cuban partners from Janaury to May this year. The buses have been dispatched to Cuba from the port of Koper on the northern Adriatic. Ikarus plans to effect deliveries of buses, special purpose vehicles and parts worth around 50 million dollars to partners in Poland, Angola, Cuba, Guinea, and other countries by the end of the year. Negotiations regarding deliveries of a further 400 buses to Cuba and Angola are currently underway. Ikarus produced around 1,500 buses for town transport last year. Thirty-seven percent of the production was exported. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 28 May 6 LD]

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SWISS OFFICIALS ARRIVE ON 1ST FLIGHT FROM ZURICH

AU031235 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- The Zurich air route was inaugurated yesterday. On this occasion a Swiss delegation arrived in our country. It was made up of deputies to the federal parliament of Switzerland, members of the parliament of the Canton of Zurich and Winterthur, functionaries of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Switzerland and the Federal Office of Civil Aviation, represnetatives of various trade firms of Switzerland etc. The Swiss delegation was greeted at the airport by the vice-minister of communications, Ferdinand Tako, the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Met Reli, the head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi and other comrades. The Minister of Communications Luan Babameto received the Swiss friends. The [as received] gave a dinner in their honour which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

KORBECI RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE DELEGATION

AU291904 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 29 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, received yesterday the government trade delegation of France, headed by the director for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francois Plaisant, with whom he exchanged opinions on the promotion of trade between the two countries. The reception was also attended by the ambasador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the PSR of Albania, Philippe Legrain.

The French delegation left our country yesterday .

ATA COMMENTS ON NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU031226 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 3 Jun 86

[A News Series of Large-Scale Military Manoeuvres by the NATO Aggressive Bloc -- 250,000 Troops and 1,000 Airplanes Take Part -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- A new series of large-scale manoeuvres of the military-air forces of the NATO aggressive bloc began yesterday. Some 250,000 troops and 1,000 military aircraft from a number of member countries of "the Atlantic alliance," such as Britain, Canada, Belgium, Holland, etc. are engaged in this new demonstration of force. The current manoeuvres of this militry bloc will take place in various regions of central Europe and on the territories of the countries taking part in these manoeuvres. Their aim is, as the reports stress, "to these the operational capabilities and further perfect the coordination of the military-air forces of these countres during different tactical moves."

A month and a half ago the NATO's military-naval forces held large-scale exercises in northern Europe with the participation of 60 war ships and some thousands of troops, which carried out a series of new tactical strike manoeuvres. These ceaseless demonstrations of force by this military aggressive bloc are part and parcel of the intensive war preparations made in the context of the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union and the blocs they lead and manipulate.

PRESIDIUM SAYS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO MEET 1 JULY

AU311832 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to convene the People's Assembly in the 9th session of the 10th legislature on Tuesday, 1 July 1987, at 1700.

This decree becomes effective immediately.

Tirana 27 May, 1986

Decree No 7037

[Signed] on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly: Ramiz Alia, chairman; Sihat Tozaj, secretary

DISTRICTS ISSUE MAY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS

AU311851 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-31 May 1986 carried the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Sarande District has overfulfilled its 4-month industrial production plan by 4 million leks. Kolonje District has exceeded its industrial 4-month plan by 500,000 leks. (1800 GMT 2 May)

Librazhd District has prefulfilled its industrial plan by 4 days and has produced goods worth 2.2 million leks over the plan. The industrial production plan in Lushnje district has been fulfilled 101.3 percent for the 4-month period. (1800 GMT 3 May)

Berat District exceeded its general industrial plan for the January-April period by 4.8 percent. Gjirokaster District exceeded its export plan for the same period by 500,000 leks. (1800 GMT 4 May)

Skrapar District exceeded its January-April general industrial production plan by 4.3 percent, and fulfilled its export plan for the same period. (0600 GMT 5 May)

Tropje District exceeded its January-April general industrial production plan by 6 percent. (0600 GMT 5 May)

Korce District export collectives have overfulfilled export plans for the 4-month period by 800,000 leks. (0600 GMT 7 May)

Kukes District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plns for the 4-month period by 3 percent; exports were also fulfilled. (0600 GMT 7 May)

Skrapar District exceeded its 4-month industrial plan for Janaury-April by 336,000 leks. (1800 GMT 7 May)

Forty enterprises in Shkoder district as a whole, the productivity target has been exceeded by 3 percent. Twenty-three out of twenty-five enterprises in Diber district have fulfilled their 4-month plans. (1330 GMT 8 May)

Mat District has overfulfilled its 4-month overall industrial plan by 6 percent. (1600 GMT 8 May)

Puke District has overfulfilled its 4-month overall industrial plan by 1,000,000 leks. (1800 GMT 11 May)

Kolonje District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the January-April period by 7 percent. (1330 GMT 12 May)

Korce District has fulfilled its 1 January-10 May industrial production plan by 103.4 percent, producing goods worth 15 million leks over and above the plan. The Puke district industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 1.7 million leks. (1330 GMT 14 May)

Shkoder District collectives have overfulfilled their industrial plans for the January-April period. (1000 GMT 15 May)

Durres District has overfulfilled its overall industrial plan for the 1 Janaury-10 May period by 20 million leks. (1800 GMT 16 May)

Berat District has exceeded its industrial production plan to date by 4.8 pecent. (1800 GMT 17 May)

Sarande District overfulfilled its 4-month industrial plan by 5,000,000 leks. (0600 GMT 19 May)

Mat District overfulfilled its 1 January-15 May general industrial plan by 14.5 percent. (1330 GMT 19 May)

Pogradec District overfulfilled its January-April general industrial plan by 480,000 leks. (1600 GMT 20 May)

Pogradec District overfulfilled its 1 January-20 May general industrial plan by 5 percent. (1800 GMT 26 May)

Berat District exceeded its general industrial plan for the 1 January-20 May period by 2,000,000 leks. (1000 GMT 28 May)

Sarande District has completed its January-May general industrial plan. (1330 GMT 28 May)

Pogradec District has fulfilled its 1-January-25 May industrial production plan by 102.8 percent. (1600 GMT 30 May)

Preparations are in progress in Durres for the vacation season. Facilities were improved at a cost of 5.1 million leks, including construction of new hotels and cabins. (1330 GMT 31 May)

Thirty economic enterprises in Fier District have fulfilled their respective 5-month plans ahead of schdules. (1800 GMT 31 May)

ZHIVKOV COMMISSIONS NEW RAILROAD LINE

AU031046 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0840 GMT on 3 June begins a 30-minute live relay from the Gorna Oryakhovitsa central train station, of the ceremony commissioning the new electric double-track railroad Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna. The ceremony is attended by "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and other party and state leaders." Durig the first 15 minutes of the ceremony, various officials related to completing the project make short speeches, describing the importance of the project, and the hard work of those involved in completing the railroad line. At 0855 GMT the floor is given to Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, who reads a decree of the State Council on awarding various workers and executives, involved in the project, with high state orders and medals.

At 0904 GMT Todor Zhivkov takes the floor for a 15-minute speech. Greeting all those involved in completing the project, which he defines as "a major achievement of our country," Zhivkov expresses his gratitude as well as that of top party and state organs on completing the project. He dwells on the "care of the party and state for developing transporptation in Bulgaria," and describes in general terms the importance of transportation for the country's economy, quoting Marx that "transportation is the circulatory system of the economy." He points out the importance of the new railroad, stressing that "it will help not only present generations in solving current tasks, but also future generations." He also mentions that the "new railroad has a great importance not only for Bulgaria but also for the entire socialist community." Zhivkov says further that there are many problems in transportation, which are still to be solved, such as automation, mechanization, modernization, and so on.

Apparently speaking without a written text, Zhivkov often stops, searching for the right words, or simply does not complete some of his sentences. On several occasions he makes mistakes, such as forgetting the correct number of the current 5-year plan period, and erring even in correcting his mistake. After greeting the workers, he says: "Do not think that we commission the railroad today, just a few days before the elections, because we want to engage in preelection campaigning. We commission it today, simply because you could not complete it on time! If you had completed it let us say one month ago, we would have commissioned it one month ago! But then, maybe you simply wanted to make a preelection gift to the people?"

At 0919 GMT Zhivkov completes his speech. The announcer says that "within a few minutes Comrade Todor Zhivkov will activate the first train which will travel to Varna, and thus commission the new railroad. At 0920 GMT the live relay ends.

KHRISTOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

AU031446 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- A BCP delegation, headed by Mr Emil Khristov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to France at the invitation of the CC of the French Communist Party.

The delegation had meetings wich chief executives of the party. The participants in the talks exchanged experience on the work of the two communist parties under the conditions of modern techno-scientific progress. The BCP CC delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific institutes where it was briefed on the work of the French Communists and working class, the engineering and technical personnel and the youth.

The delegation returned to Bulgaria today.

MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU140812 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] In implementing the plan for inter-party cooperation, from 15 to 26 April 1986 a delegation of the Frelimo party led by Ricardo Santo, head of the Central Committee "Cadre Training and Information" Department, visited Bulgaria. The delegation was briefed on the BCP's experience in training party cadres and in information-sociological activity.

The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. It met and had talks with Yancho Georgiev, member of the BCP Central Committee and head of BCP Central Committee "Information-Sociological Center". Stanish Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration at the BCP Central Committee; and with other representatives of the leadership of the academy and various of its scientific and study units. The guests from Mozambique also visited the Plovdiv branch of the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration and the inter-okrug party school in Stara Zagora, and reviewed historical and cultural monuments and sites.

During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the development to date of the traditional relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Frelimo party, and mutual willingness was expressed to further strengthen, expand, and enrich these relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the name of the common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for peace and social progress.

MILITARY TATOO MARKS BOTEV DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU021829 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 2 June carries a 37-minute live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of a festive tatoo marking Botev Day and the day of those who fell in the struggle against Ottoman oppression, capitalism, and fascism, and in the Fatherland War. The announcer says that "representative units of Sofia garrison, Komsomol and Pioneer-members units also linked up."

At precisely 1730 GMT Colonel Angel Gerasimov, commander of the tatoo, reports to Lieutenant General Lyubcho Toshkov that the units are ready. Lt Gen Toskhov "heads for the tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum, where the following officials have taken their places: Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, and Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee."

At 1734 GMT Stanka Shopova, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, opens the tatoo, by describing the importance of Botev Day, after which she gives the floor to Colonel General Boris Karamfilov, deputy minister of national defense, who begins his speech at 1736 GMT.

Col Gen Karamfilov describes the heroism of Botev and the other heroes who fell in the struggle against Ottoman oppression. He expresses gratitude "to the famous Russian heroes and Bulgarian volunteers, who won freedom for our motherland." He continues to glorify the most famous figures of Bulgaria's new history and the struggle against capitalism, such as Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Kirkov, and various partisans. He mentions the fact that "over 30,000 Bulgarian soldiers died in the battlefields of Serbia, Hungary, and Austria in World War II." He surveys Bulgaria's successes in all areas of life after the establishment of the socialist society. In this context he stresses "the selfless assistance of the USSR," and the "April General Line of the BCP." He dwells on the importance of the 13th BCP Congress and the forthcoming National Assembly elections.

At 1744 GMT Col Gen Karamfilov "denounces the U.S. imperialism," which acts as an international policeman. He attacks "the provocations of military adventures," and warns that "the Warsaw Pact is always ready to deal them a crushing blow."

Col Gen Karamfilov concudes his speech at 1747 GMT without mentioning any specific current international conflict. During the festive rolecall, which now begins, names of fallen Bulgarian heroes are dramatically read.

At 1754 GMT the commanders of the units lined up on the square report to Col Gerasimov, who for his part reports to "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national deferse."

At 1758 GMT those attending the tatoo are requested to kneel in honor of the fallen heroes. Wreaths are laid at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and all leading mass-political and public organizations. Afterwards a bugle call is heard and a military band plays a festive march. The Bulgarian national anthem follows. At 1807 GMT the live relay ends.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES CUBAN JOURNAL DIRECTOR

AU031947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received the director of the journal CUBA SOCIALISTA Eduardo (?Dalyano), who is visiting Bulgaria on the invitation of the journal NOVO VREME. The guest was briefed on the activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Certain matters were discussed connected with the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Cuba.

YORDANOV RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU021946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Mrs Fatuma Ali, minister of culture, youth, and sport, visited in Bulgaria. The Tanzanian guests were received by Comrade Georgi Yordanov. A positive development of cooperation was noted and new initiatives were adopted for further strengthening and developing contacts in the interest of the two peoples and world peace.

DOYNOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR POLAND

AU021150 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A Bulgarian industrial delegation, headed by Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council, departed for Poland on a working visit today.

The delegation will conduct negotiations on questions of bilateral relations in the fields of the metallurgical industry, machine building industry, power, supply, and chemical industry, during its stay in the Polish capital.

Among those present at Sofia airport to see off the delegation were Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Wieslaw Recie ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bulgaria.

SAFETY AT KOZLODUY NUCLEAR PLANT 'TRIPLED'

AU281819 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 28 May 86

["Safety Systems at Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant Tripled" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- All security systems at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant have been tripled, stated Prof Nikola Todoriev, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the "Energetika" (power generation) Bulgarian Economic Corporation at an interview for Bulgarian TV. He noted that the power station's absolute safety was demonstrated during the earthquake in neighboring Romania in 1977. At that time the nuclear power station experienced an earthquake of a higher scale than the one it was designed to withstand. "Despite that it did not stop its operation," said Prof Nikola Todoriev.

The professor went on to speak about the constant up-dating of the plant, the introduction of all new developments in the field of nuclear technology, and above all of all newly developed safety devices. The entire equipment at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant was further up-dated after the devastating earthquake in Romania. The safety systems were improved and a number of new devices detecting the fluctuations of the earth's crust were fitted.

"The supplier of the power plant, the Soviet Union, is unceasingly working on its improvement. All new discoveries and innovations are rapidly introduced," said Professor Todoriev. He noted that a comprehensive program on the introduction of all new developments has been elaborated. This will be done during the repairs of the units.

Further on the chairman of the Energetika Economic Corporation spoke about the 100 megawatt reactors of the Kozloduy nuclear power station which comply with even the most stringent safety standards. All safety systems have been tripled.

They are protected in such a way that no matter what fault may occur in the reactor part, even if there is an emission of radioactive vapour, the latter would not reach the outer environment but would be contained in the reactor building. The reactor building is capable of withstanding extremely high pressures and there is an example to prove it: It will not be destroyed even if an airplane happens to crash on its roof.

HUSAK ATTENDS CPCZ COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Chairs Secretaries Meeting

LD032242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A statewide meeting of the leading secretaries of the regional and Prague and Bratislava City CPCZ Committees took place today in Prague, chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and in the presence of members and candidate and of members of the Secretariat at the party Central Committee.

The meeting participants discussed the experience and progress achieved by the party bodies and organizations in providing for the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Great attention was paid to matters of improving the standard and effectiveness of party work in putting into effect the congress program in all sectors of society by all levels of the party structure down to primary party organizations. In this connection the meeting discussed progress achieved so far in implementing the tasks of the state plan, with special reference to the economic and political objectives for this year and the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan arising from the main guidelines for the development of society set out by the congress.

Opens Central Committee Session

LD040920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The third session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee. The agenda includes a report on the elections to representative bodies and further development and improvement of quality of the party's membership base.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS AUSTRIA

Arrives in Vienna

LD020924 Prague CTK in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 2 (CTK correspondent) - Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here this morning and was welcomed by his Austrian colleague Leopold Gratz. The two ministers then opened talks during which they will exchange views on major international topics and discuss the possibilities of developing relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Talks With Gratz

LD022151 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 2 (CTK correspondent) -- During their talks today, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Austrian colleague Leopold Gratz exchanged views on a wide range of international topics and discussed also the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in all spheres.

Minister Gratz later gave a luncheon for his Czechoslovak counterpart.

The Czechoslovak and the Austrian foreign ministers agreed during their official talks that relations between their countries are developed, viable and promising. They pointed out that the development of mutually advantageous neighbourly cooperation of states with different social systems is of paramount importance in the present complicated international situation. They stressed the development of a political dialogue between their countries, to which the results of talks between Presidents Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger held last time in Bratislava in January 1986, greatly contribute, forming a solid basis for the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in all other spheres. In this connection they stressed the significance of regular contacts of representatives of the two countries' governments, parliaments, as well as trade union and social organizations. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Leopold Gratz appreciated the tradition of regular consultations between the Czechoslovak and the Austrian Foreign Ministries held at various levels.

They stated that existing problems are successfully solved thanks to the activity of the Czechoslovak-Austrian Commission of Inquiry Into Border Affairs and the observance of an agreement regulating questions of common interest concerning nuclear installations. The two ministers further pointed to the development of economic cooperation and agreed there still exist unused reserves in this field. They discussed the possibilities of further cooperation in automobile, air and railway transport and discussed the possibility of exploitation of the Danube River forming the natural border between the two countries. They said that cooperation in gas and oil transit and electricity supply was good and effective.

Contacts in the sphere of culture, science, research and technology, education, information media, health service, tourism and sport were also on the agenda of the talks. The two ministers paid attention also to consular problems and the fulfillment of agreements on legal aid in penal affairs.

Meets Communist Party Head

LD022303 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 2 (CTK) -- Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Franz Muhri here today.

The two officials exchanged views on European and world topics and information about the efforts of the two parties aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

Meets With Leaders

LD032026 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 3 (CTK) -- During his talks with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger here todav, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's wish to continue expanding good-neighbour relations with Austria.

Minister Chnoupek, who arrived here Monday, said his country appreciated Austria's activities to the benefit of easing international tension.

During the talks, held in a constructive atmosphere, the two sides stressed political will to continue expanding cooperation between the two countries in all fields of common interest, with the aim to contribute to the policy if peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to understanding among nations.

Minister Chnoupek conveyed greetings of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to the Austrian president. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger appreciated the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations boosted by the recent meeting of the two presidents in Bratislava.

During Minister Chnoupek's meeting with Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, the two officials stated that bilateral relations have been develooing dynamically, and agreed that they can be further expanded particularly in economic exchange and on third markets.

Minister Chnoupek stressed Czechoslovakia's readiness to intensify trade relations and pointed out the opportunities Austrian partners have in connection with the acceleration of scientific-technological development, structural changes and the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy. The two officials also exchanged opinions on ways of activating cooperation in other spheres.

During his visit to the Austrian Parliament, Minister Chnoupek discussed cooperation between the legislative bodies with Vice-President of the National Council (Nationalrat) Gerulf Stix. The two sides called for expanding contacts between the legislative bodies.

Minister Chnoupek later told CTK that he was satisfied with the results of his visit to Austria. "The talks confirmed political will on both sides to expand mutual relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. They proved understanding between the two neighbouring states with different social systems, which prove in practice that such coexistence is not only possible but literally indispensable", Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He added that a solid basis exists for a political dialogue and with this political instrument all problems, which cannot be avoided also in relations between the two neighbouring states, can be overcome.

The need to solve the existing international problems for the sake of averting the danger of a nuclear war and achieving agreements on disarmament was stressed today by the Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Leopold Gratz of Austria.

Minister Chnoupek emphasized the necessity of taking a political stand on improving the situation and establising a comprehensive system of international security, as envisaged by the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress. He also stressed the importance of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced concern over the present line of the USA, which gives no constructive answer to recent Soviet disarmament proposals and is directed at escalating the arms race. This applies also to the U.S. intentions to stop observing the SALT-2 treaty. The minister also expressed Czechoslovakia's concern about the growing activity of revanchist circles in the Federal Republic of Germany and its official support for these activities.

Minister Chnoupek informed his Austrian colleague about concrete steps Czechoslovakia is taking together with its allies in the Warsaw Treaty towards a substantial reduction of conventional weaponry and forces in Europe and towards establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in various parts of Europe.

Minister Gratz explained the Austrian Goverment's positions on topical international issues and confiemd its interest in improving the international situation and in returning to the policy of detente. He called for a constructive and comprehensive solution to European problems, adding that all positive factors should be used at the follow-up meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, to open in Vienna this autumn.

The two ministers exchanged views on the situation in areas of conflict in the world, confirming the resolve of their governments to continue supporting the effort of peaceloving states to achieve their peaceful and just settlement.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister today ended his official visit to Austria

Assesses Visit

LD031900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] At the end of the official visit by the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs to the Republic of Austria, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek was asked for a brief assessment:

[Begin recording] As is the tradition on a visit by a foreign minister, we discussed the whole range and complete agenda of bilateral relations, and foreign policy matters. I would like to emphasize, in particular, that all the talks took place in a good and constructive atmosphere, reflecting the political will and wish of the Austrian Government and the Austrian president to develop and expand cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

We were able to note that our mutual relations -- after a certain vacuum, the causes of which I do not wish to go into now -- are now in a very good situation. Political dialogue is developing, and everything else follows from this: A whole series of visits will be taking place in Czechoslovakia. In this phere we are guided by the conclusions of the meeting between our presidents -- Comrade Gustav Husak and Mr Kirchschlaeger -- in Bratislava in January this year, and we are expecting a visit by Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz.

Economic relations are broadly developed; Austria is our second largest Western trading partner. I believe that in other spheres, such as culture, science, sport, and education, in which our relations have not been particularly well developed, we are also in a good situation, an it would be difficult to find an historical parallel for our current level of cooperation.

As far as foreign policy matters are concerned, I am very glad to say that we welcome a whole series of positive steps in Austrian neutral policy aimed at the consolidation of peace, disarmament, the continuation of the Helsinki process, and broad international cooperation; we also fully support the forthcoming Vienna meeting to take place in November here in Vienna, in the hope that it will be a constructive forum of genuine cooperation and exchange of views on the fundamental issues of coexistence.

COMMENTARIES VIEW ISSUE OF ARRESTED AUSTRIANS

Aimed at Upsetting Relations

AU301620 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 86 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "Note" column: "Who Stands in the Background?"]

[Text] On Monday [27 May] five Austrian citizens were detained in Prague; they had been in the center of the city distributing leaflets that impertinently instructed our public on the attitude it should adopt with regard to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The leaflets were printed in Austria and secretly brought to Czechoslovakia. We have here an action that, let us frankly state, is scandalous in relations between two sovereign states, an action in which the inspirers are standing in the background and are obviously setting themselves the task of muddying Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, which are developing rather well. This is not excluded even by the Austrian APA press agency, which stated in its report on the incident: "Within the framework of the action, one also takes into account that the Czechoslovak foreign minister's visit to Austria is to take place in the immediate future."

The principles of relations between states with different social systems do not permit interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, and this principle is also contained in the CSCE's Final Act. The Republic of Austria, too, accepted the principle of noninterference at Helsinki.

From time to time certain figures in Vienna publicly proclaim that Czechoslovak-Austrian relations are allegedly not good, through Czechoslovakia's fault. This is an intentional deception of the Austrian public. The CSSR, its people, and its Government are lastingly and sincerely interested in deepening and also expanding our neighborly relations with Austria. We are convinced that the Austrian official circles are also interested in this. However, as is obvious, apart from these circles there are elements in Austria which have a totally opposite interest. It is proper to believe that the provocation to which a group of Austrian citizens has lent itself, has been inspired by these forces in particular.

Officials Acted 'Magnanamously'

AU021055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 86 p 2

["R.S.K.": "Expulsion of Provocateurs; Humanitarian Approach by Czechoslovak Authorities"]

[Text] Prague -- Five Austrian nationals who were detained in downtown Prague on Monday when distributing leaflets with provocative contents were expelled from the CSSR on Wednesday [28 May] As RUDE PRAVO has already reported (in the commentary "Who Stands in the Background?" on 29 May), these "tourists" were trying to lecture our public on what sort of a stand it should take regarding the peaceful use of nuclear power.

The Czechoslovak authorities refrained from punishing the offenders, taking into account the fact that they were students who had apparently let themselves be misused for the provocation by certain anti-Czechoslovak circles in Austria. They also took into account humanitarian considerations and proceeded magnanimously, in an attempt to promote a positive development of relations between the CSSR and Austria.

Now it is up to the Austrian authorities to take steps to prevent any repetition of similar provocations in the future. As is demonstrated by press reports from Vienna, there is evidence that this provocation was not an isolated operation by five people. Provocative leaflets were also spread with the help of balloons that were released on Austrian territory in the direction of the CSSR and Hungary, exactly according to the scenario of the balloon operations from the "cold war" era. Aside from other things, the balloons also constitute a threat to civilian aviation.

Whatever the motives of the participants in the provocative actions, there are no doubts that they served the reactionary aims of those Austrian circles which stood behind these provocations.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION HEAD ON OLYMPIC VENUE

AU021101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 86 p 8

[CTK report: "To Detail and Implement the Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress -- A Task Facing the Entire Movement of Physical Culture"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The ninth session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, which was held in Prague yesterday, dealt with the application of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress to the conditions of the physical culture association, with the review of the implementation of the 5-year plan of its development in 1981-85, and with the draft plan of development up to the 1990. The session was attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and other guests.

Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, stressed in the main report that the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association is more closely involved in the life of our entire society, that it is no longer just a special interest organization but plays an important political role.

Antonin Himl also referred to the situation in the international Olympic movement. He said: "Although sport has long been an important factor of peace, it has not been spared exposure to all the conflicts of contemporary world. As a result, the Olympic movement, too, has for several cycles now had to face up to considerable problems. These have also been caused by the choice of Seoul as the site of the 1988 Olympics. Meetings held so far between representatives of the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea have not yielded results, but these talks have not yet been concluded. We recommended that these talks intensively continue with the participation and support of the International Olympic Committee, with the aim of accommodating the justified and realistic demands for staging some disciplines of the forthcoming games also in the DPRK. This is the only way of strengthening the unity of the Olympic movement."

VALEK RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURE OFFICIAL

LD292335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Mirlslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and minister of culture, received Evgeniy (Zaytsev), first deputy minister of culture of the USSR [title as received], who is on a friendly working visit to the CSSR. Both representatives informed one another about the state and trends in the development of culture in both countries and about further possibilities of mutual cooperation.

YUGOSLAV MILITARY OFFICIAL VISITS PEOPLE'S ARMY

Meets With Bilak

LD301747 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpt] Prague, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Colonel-General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, is heading a delegation of political workers of the Yugoslav People's Army on a visit to the Czechoslovak People's Army. He held talks with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague today. In friendly talks, which were also attended by Rajko Grgic, Yugoslav charge d'affaires, they positively assessed the development of relations between the two countries and the traditionally good ties between the two armies.

Received by Voclavik

LD301830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received in Prague today the official delegation of the political workers of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Colonel General Metodija Stefanovsky, deputy federal secretary for legal and political affairs of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

They discussed the current tasks of the two countries and of their armies, praised the current development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and expressed the determination to continue to advance cooperation between the two armies.

Departs for Belgrade

LD312223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Prague, 31 May (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Army delegation, led by Colonel General Meteodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, today ended its visit to the Armed Forces of Czechoslovakia and left for Belgrade. The delegation visited some establishments and garrisons of the Czechoslovak People's Army and was briefed on some of the experiences of its members. In the course of the talks a great deal of attention was devoted to the political work and issues concerning the legal side of Army life. At Prague airport the delegation was seen off by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

POLEDNIK MEETS ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD031312 Prague CTK in English 1205 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received today a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Politburo member Emile Habibi.

The Israeli delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party Central Committee.

In a cordial and comradely discussion, they informed each other of their parties' activities, exchanged views on the promotion of cooperation as well as on topical international problems, primarily the development in the Middle East and the Palestinian resistance movement.

VACLAVIK ELECTED NEW PARTY HEAD IN N. MORAVIA

AU021522 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 86 p 1

["M.V." Ostrava dispatch: "Session of the North Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee"]

[Excerpt] Ostrava -- A session of the North Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee on Friday [30 May] dealt with cadre issues connected with the leadership of the regional party organization, following the death in May of Comrade Miroslav Mamula, the regional organization's leading secretary for many years.

In the course of the session Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium that Comrade Vaclav Vaclavik, until now the regional party committee's secretary in charge of political-organizational work, be elected new leading secretary. Members of the CPCZ regional committee unaminously approved the proposal.

E. SLOVAK DECISION ON CADRE CHANGES VIEWED

AU021218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Rights As Well As Duties"]

[Excerpts] The attention of party organizations after the 17th CPCZ Congress is centered, aside from economic issues, also on problems of internal party life. At the time of its conference at the beginning of this year, the East Slovak regional party organization, for example, had 119,473 members and candidate members. This means that one in six economically active inhabitants of the region is in the party. Nevertheless, the regional party conference in Kosice noted, among other things, that the managements of many enterprises and, in some cases, even entire party organizations do not understand, or do not want to understand, that our society has exhausted the paths of extensive economic development and that the path of intensification is the only source of enhancing our economic strength. They pretend that the demanding requirements concerning the development of the economy concern others, but not themselves.

Such people, whose reactionary stands slow down our advancement, cannot hold their own in leading functions. That is why the Presidium of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, for example, adopted a decision on a number of cadre changes in district party committees, in major enterprises of the region (Kosice Engineering Construction Projects, Chemkostav in Humenne; and Bukoza in Vranov and Toplou), as well as in some agricultural cooperatives and state farms.

People frequently argue about whether it is correct when the party punishes comrades who for various reasons did not come to terms with the tasks that had been entrusted to them, when it recalls them from their posts or imposes party punishments on them. But the party, if it does not want to become a mere debating club, must -- while respecting the rights of each of its members -- at the same time insist on the fulfillment of duties that arise from being a member of the social vanguard, from the party statutes. Experiences from the Bukoza plant in Vranov are instructive where in the preceding years, for the most part, only the directors or their deputies used to be recalled from their posts, due to a longstanding failure to fulfill the plan.

It has become apparent, however, that the all-enterprise CPSL committee and its individual members were also to blame for the nonfulfillment of tasks to a considerable degree. Following the replacement of some ranking managers, but also of functionaries of the CPSL all-enterprise committee, the new economic and party leadership is now gradually getting rid of protracted problems and the prospect of a continuous fulfillment of the state plan by the enterprise is beginning to appear on the horizon.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY

AU021540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 86 p 1

[Commentary by Michal Ac: "The Math of Intensification"]

[Excerpts] Millions of words and hundreds of tons of paper have already fallen victim to intensification. One cannot say that this was to no avail but, to put it very mildly, the results do not correspond to the efforts and resources that have been spent. We need not go far for examples. The very results of our economy last year confirm the insufficient rate of intensification. "We must admit," said Lubomir Strougal at the 17th CPCZ Congress, "that the federal government and its agencies remain great debtors when it comes to enforcing intensive directions of economic development and establishing the necessary prerequisites for this in the system. Centralism has not been weakened in any substantial way and this generates extensive administration, which impedes creative activity and a socialist enterprising spirit. The government as a whole, its individual members, and the heads of other central agencies have not adjusted the style and methods of their work in due course to the new economic conditions." That is one of the reasons why the measures taken so far to improve the system of planned management still remain fragmentary, why they lack comprehensiveness and the necessary depth, why the current system of planning and management does not fully correspond to the requirements and needs of switching the national economy onto the path of intensification. It is known, after all, that in a centrally guided economy economic subjects can only behave according to the "rules of the game" determined in the center. To use the words of Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with the working people of Togliatti on 8 April: "There is simply no task that would be more relevant and unpostponable today than that of improving the management of the economy and working out an economic system that would open up scope for the initiative, independence, and responsibility of collectives in enterprises and associations." Most readers will surely agree that this task is of immediate concern to all of us. Where, then, is the source of the indifference and lack of interest on the part of some of our scientists with regard to becoming involved in an open and businesslike dicusssion on this topic? One of the prominent representatives of our scientific front told me recently that we ought to publish more materials from the Soviet press that critically analyze the current system of planned management and propose other solutions. This is exactly what we in the PRAVDA editorial office are trying to do. (See, for example, P. Bunich's article "Outlines of a Mechanism of Acceleration" of 17 April). But when I asked the comrade for an interview, first he agreed, later, however he refused....

The illusory notion that someone will solve everything for us is very dangerous. It is true that the problems concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism are not simple; it is far easier to criticize something than to present constructive solutions. But it is equally true that many people in our country live comfortable lives, regardless of whether anything is being improved or not. I also agree that fundamental changes in the system of planned management cannot be only, or primarily, a concern of scientists. But it is a fact that scientists, too, must produce suggestions.

KRENZ SPEAKS TO ELECTION COMMISSION SESSION

LD031722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR Election Commission met for its third session in Berlin on Tuesday. It heard a report from Dr Hans-Joachim Semler, the secretary of the Election Commission, about the state of preparations for the elections. He said that all the conditions for an orderly election have been created and that the electoral regulations are being exactly followed. Deputy Interior Minister Guenter Giel reported to the Election Commission on the fulfillment of the tasks connected with organizing the elections, which are the responsibility of the ministry in accordance with the election directives.

In the debate members of the Election Commission spoke about their work in the election movement. On the basis of their experiences in the popular debate, they took the view that the implementation of the policy decided by the 11th SED Congress and jointly affirmed in the election manifesto of the National Council of the National Front has the widest support among citizens of all classes and strata. This has been confirmed by the numerous new initiatives by the workers.

Egon Krenz, the chairman of the GDR Election Commission, emphasized that the numerous activities of the citizens in preparation for the elections are supported by the experience that the GDR's safeguarding of peace and raising of the people's standard of living are the supreme maxims of all political action. This knowledge was reaffirmed by Erich Honecker in his election meeting when he said that the German workers and peasants state will continue to show what socialism, as it has been realized, can give people. The meetings of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were characterized by great cordiality and openness, in Erfurt, Sommerda, Gierstadt, and in the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine have given a strong impulse to the election movement and further depened the popular debate, Egon Krenz said.

The election meetings are being held everywhere with a feeling of great responsibility, which is illustrated by more candidates having been taken off the list of candidates since the second session of the Election Commission. Altogether 20 candidates for the bezirk assemblies have been replaced after examination.

The GDR Election Commission emphasized the great activity of the parties and mass organizations and thanked the numerous honorary helpers from the GDR National Front for their great personal commitment in the preparations for the elections so far.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. SALT POLICY FOR NATO VIEWED

LD031330 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] At the NATO spring meeting in Halifax, the United States shocked its partners with the announcement it would abrogate SALT II by the end of the year. This last step of recklessly ignoring the interests of friends, which is the gravest step of all, seems to have been too much. One does not speak of differences any more in the West -- the term rift appears in headlines.

Naturally, it does not mean that NATO will fall apart now. However, it means in any case that the partners of the United States now face a decision that many of them have avoided for a long time. They must either fight for their interests or capitulate. One or the other will happen in front of a public that has been alerted, which is also a consequence of Washington 's bluntly demonstrated power policy.

Those who do not want to capitulate but who want to fight, can very well follow their interests -- the interests of their people -- but at the same time those of the American people. The conflict in the West that is now being discussed so much, is also a conflict in the United States. Those in Western Europe who advocate a policy of common sense, will thus help milions of Americans who have particular difficulties. Situations existed in the past when the United States helped the Europeans. Should the Eurpeans with their steadfastness toward an increasingly dangerous Washington course not demonstrate their gratitude to the Americans?

The termination of SALT II will break the last dam holding back an uncontrolled flow of weapons. Preventing that cannot be called anti-American. It is in the interest of the United States and therefore pro-American. The almost breathtaking speed with which Washington is trying to establish its supremacy in its own camp does not leave much time to reflect for Western Europeans. The next power tests are in the offing.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU031535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- By presenting his credentials at the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Heinz Knobbe was accredited as GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah. The ambassador conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which were cordially reciprocated. In talks with 'Umran Hamudah, member of the People's Committee for Foreign Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the two sides affirmed the wish to deepen the friendly relations between the GDR and Libya for the benefit of the peoples and in the interest of world peace.

CENTRAL COMITTEE DECISION ON WORKING PARENTS

AU131440 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 86 p 1

["Joint Decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive, and of the GDR Council of Ministers of 22 April 1986: Further Improvement of the Working and Living Conditions of Families With Children and Encouragement of Young Married Couples"]

[Text] In implementing the SED program, which continues the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, the social security and safety of families with children will be further developed. On the basis of the outstanding performances of working people in the socialist competition, additional measures are being proposed aimed at promoting the founding of families and the birth of children and enabling mothers to even more successfully combine their professional activities with their tasks in the family.

I. As of 1 May 1986 the following measures for families with children, working mothers, and young married couples will go into effect:

1. Working mothers will be able, as early as at the birth of their first child, to claim paid leaves after pregnancy and maternity leaves until the child is 1 year old.

2. Married working mothers with two children will be granted paid leave to care for sick children. In every case of illness they will receive an allowance of 90 percent of their net average earnings for up to 2 working days. If these mothers must be absent from work for a longer period, they will be paid, beginning with the 3d day, an allowance. equal to the sick pay to which they are entitled -- beginning with the 7th week of disability -- in the case of their own inability to work because of sickness. This allowance is paid to mothers with two children for the duration of a total of 6 weeks in the calender year. In cases this is justified, this provision can also be applied to the husband or grandmother instead of the mother.

3. In order to improve the working and living conditions of families with very seriously handicapped childrens

-- Working mothers whose household includes a very seriously handicapped child, are granted a 40-hour working week as well as an extended basic leave as early as when that child is 1 year old.

-- Mothers who because of the care for and attendance of a very seriously handicapped child work less than 40 hours but a minimum of 20 hours weekly, will be granted basic leaves and 1 day off for work in the household per month.

-- Family members who must temporarily interrupt professional activity to nurse very seriously handicapped children, because they cannot be provided at the moment a place in an institution for health or social services, will receive a monthly allowance of M200;

-- Working mothers will receive at every release from work to care for their very seriously handicapped child an allowance totaling 40 percent of their average net earnings for up to 2 work days and, in cases of longer illness, allowance equal to the sick pay to which they are entitled in cases of their own disability for sickness beginning with the 7th week of the disability in the calender year,

-- A monthly subsidy of M130 is being paid for very severely handicapped children after they are 16 if they are unable to enter a training or employment relationship.

4. In order to encourage young married couples, the loans for young married people are being increased from the present M5,000 to M7,000 and the age limit for the granting of such loans is extended from 26 years to 30 years

II. Effective 1 May 86 children allowances are increased for the first child from M20 to M50, for the second child from M20 to M100, and for the third and each additional child from M100 to M150.

HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON CHERNOBYL, ECONOMY

DW031311 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 30 May 86 pp 5-6

[Interview with Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, by reporter Christian Schmidt-Haeuer; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Hungary is not one of the big countries but the voice of the country is hear far beyond its borders -- especially in the dialogue on detente and cooperation. The disputes after the Geneva summit, the U.S. air raid on Libya, and the Soviet nuclear power plant accident have given cause for new differences of opinion. In a similarly tense situation in 1984, it was stated in Budapest that the small and medium European states could bring positive influence to bear on the international atmosphere through a dialogue and constructive relations. What chances do you have at present?

Havasi: It is characteristic of Europe that despite the amassed weapons and the military alliances facing each other, we have developed our own institutionalized system of international cooperation we call the "Helsinki process." It contributed to the fact that no fatal breach took place in East-West relations even in 1983 -- at the low point of relations between the big powers. Comprehensive cooperation between small and medium states plays an important role in this respect.

The Soviet-U.S. summit last year created hope, ad it seems even today that it offers the potential for positive developments. Although, globally seen, no change has taken place in international relations, some progress was made in bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations. Probably the most important thing is that arms limitation negotiations are being continued in Geneva. We are convinced that the Soviet Union is honestly striving for an agreement; real progress depends on the political will of the United States. It would be a further positive development if some progress were made at the Stockholm conference and in Bern on the most sensitive problems of human relations. As to the future, we believe that proper implementation of the security policy concept of the 27th CPSU Congress is the way in which we should proceed together. Mutual secuirty can be achieved, not with military, but mainly with political means, which must be supported with comprehensive economic cooperation. Making a contribution to that is not just possible, but a duty for every country, be it small, medium or large.

ZEIT: How can Bonn and Budapest develop their cooperation and work jointly toward detente?

Havasi: Because of its geographic location, its open economy, and its historical experiences, Hungary is interested in manifold fruitful cooperation with all European countries. We have always been prepared -- in our bilateral relations and in multilateral cooperation -- to contribute as much as we can to security and a peaceful future in Europe, to remain a loyal ally to our friends and a correct and reliable partner to our partners. As to relations between the FRG and Hungary, I believe I can say that they are outstanding for states with different social systems. Our relations are not burdened by any unsettled political problems. I hope that on both sides the political will exists to solve all problems we can solve, such as, whether Hungarian goods can enter the FRG market freely and without artificial obstacles. We know that this also touches on relations between the FRG and the European Community.

Broad cultural cooperation ad significant tourism contribute to eliminating prejudice. Most of all, it demonstrates the good intention on both sides. The FRG's Ostpolitik and our country's manifold relations with Western Europe are an important element of European cooperation. I believe that we must continue on the tested way in the future, extending our cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage.

ZEIT: Since Mikhail Gorbachev took over, the impressions been created in the West that national cultural charcteristics are being respected more in mutual relations among socialist countries. The Soviet party congress refuted the claim that one party has monopoly on the truth. Instead, CEMA technological and energy cooperation is to be strengthened...

Havasi: The hint about a monopoly on truth refers to relations among parties, we believe. In economic relations, mutual interests are significant. In developing CEMA cooperation we concentrate on the most important strategic problems. The main task is stepping up technical-economic progress and consistently implementing the so-called complex program adopted last year planned to the year 2000. We are developing and strengthening the community's fuel and energy basis. Important elements in this connection are the economy, the development of energy-saving technologies and techniques, and restructuring energy sources. Economic cooperation among CEMA countries and deepening socialist economic integration involve not only technical development and energy, but all spheres of relations. As before, only those steps and decisions can be implemented that take the economic interests of member-countries thoroughly into consideration.

ZEIT: Can you define somewhat more precisely what the repeatedly proclaimed "CEMA division of labor" is supposed to be?

Havasi: As to further development, we imagine that beyond the normal exchange of goods, in the division of labor more attention be paid to cooperation and joint ventures. We want these developed forms to be achieved not only in the traditional fields of industry and agriculture, but also in top level technology, where they are not as developed.

ZEIT: Did all these plans not suffer a considerable setback because of the Chernobyl catastrophe?

Havasi: I see no connection between the common efforts discussed in the earlier question, and the grave accident at the Chernobyl power plant. We consider the incident as most regrettable, and I do not want to play its effect and consequences down. However, exaggeration also seems out of place to me. The accident has inflicted great material damage on the Soviet Union and regrettably it has also cost human lives. However, it cannot stop the Soviet Union, the CEMA countries, and all of mankind from exploiting nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. I believe that, as before, nuclear energy will play an important and growing role. The reactor accidents in former years in other countries, and the current one, illustrate the threat to mankind more clearly and demonstrate to us that in the interest of our own future we must keep such powerful forces under control. We can all realize what horrible consequences a thermonuclear world war would have. The incident must strengthen our determination in the struggle for peace and greater security.

ZEIT: What economic and psychological consequences will the nuclear power plant accident have for the traditional agricultural countries in central and Eastern Europe?

More than one quarter of all hard currency exports to the West are unprocessed agricultural products. The EC import halt is creating losses running into the millions...

Havasi: The producers as well as the people in Hungary have not understood the measure. They consider it unfounded that the EC has discontinued the imports of livecattle, pigs, and fresh meat from some countries, such as ours, and that this import ban was later extendedto all fresh food. Naturally, the measures hit the traditional Hungarian agricultural exports very hard.

The WHO stated at its Copenhagen session that any import restrictions for food from East European countries, such as Hungary, are scientifically completely unfounded. The EC and the member-countries authorities could believe that because we have informed them on our own about the fallout measure in Hungary.

Under such circumstances we consider the unfounded and discriminating measures unacceptable. We hope that the EC authorities will lift them as soon as possible. We are prepared to cooperate with the EC states in giving guarantees that Hungarian agricultural products are nto dangerous to the health.

ZEIT: Do you share the opinion that EC countries have imposed their restrictions after Chernobyl mainly to get rid of their own agricultural surplus?

Havasi: Our opinion is very close to that assessment -- that these steps are political descrimination. We have adhered to all our international commitments. For example, we have made it possible through all our business and cooperation partners for customer from Western countries to come to Hungary to that their experts can check the pollution with their own instruments on the spot.

ZEIT: Exactly 20 years ago the decision was made to build the first nuclear power plant in Hungary. So far costs have been much higher and the capacity much lower than planned. What will be the consequences now?

Havasi: As is known, Hungary has only a few energy sources. It is, therefore, understandable that we decided to build the nuclear power plant in Paks. Individual power plant units have been put into operation since 1982 -- this year the third unit. Costs hve no doubt surpassed the estimates. However, experience in operating the two units shows that the invesment will pay off. The annually produced energy supasses the planned quantity. We pay great attention to the quality of construction. The safety level measures up to international standards. It is operating without disturbance. With our accumulated experience and considering all the safety aspects, we want to continue our nuclear power plant program into the future.

ZEIT: Is the program firmly backed by nuclear physicists and the people?

Havasi: I think that the experts, the nuclear physicists, are taking a common view on that. Among them the positive attitude toward peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy is much greater than among the people. They have, understandably, more fear -- there is more confusion. We can reduce that by discussing the problems frankly and by doing everything to increase the safety of those technologies.

ZEIT: In the West your country is considered a model for economic reform in socialist countries, as a consumer-oriented mix between plan and market. Hungary itself does not claim to be a model. However, is there a fundamental and -- for others -- useful experience that the Hungarians have had?

Havasi: We do not think of our economic control system as a model. We think that every country must find its proper solution, because individual states are, above all, responsible for the well-being of their own peoole. The reforms initiated in 1968 on the basis of socialist ownership of the means of production combined central planning with the active role of the market. Thus, we implement the planned economy by simultaneously using elements of the market, such as free price movement, credit, tax, and orientation toward international exchange rates. However, market mechanisms do not just appear as a means of technical plan execution. They also give signals for the development and control of plan targets.

It has been our most important experience of the past 2 decades that economic control based on the organic combination of the planned and regular markets goes very far in solving our probiems, and it does not mean sacrificing our socialist principles. Instead it broadens socialist democracy.

Our experience is particularly instructive in our own work. But the fact that today almost every socialist country is making efforts to improve its economic control system offers good opportunities for mutual utiltization of experience.

ZEIT: Retrospectively one can say that the reforms have produced an economic miracle. However, the present data do not look so rosy. You yourself have pointed out that social problems are growing, whereas Hungary's international competitiveness is not making progress as expected. In many industrial enterprises the quality of production has not improved. The rise in wages is surpassing the increase in efficiency. Why did the reforms in many places stop at the factor gates?

Havasi: The reform of economic control gave impetus to economic development. However, for us the international economic situation changed in a most unfavorable direction in the mid-seventies. Further and extended participation in world trade, which no small country can renounce, was not possible because of our historically mature production structure, which caused great losses.

In April 1984 the country's leadership adopted a program to develop economic control further. The measures -- most of them have already been implemented -- were undertaken to make the favorable effects of the reform even more effective than before "within the factor gates." We paved the way for free circulation of enterprise financial means and for a shift of production means from unprofitable to profitable branches. We are now working on a modification of the management system, including the introduction of the value-added tax. We have developed new forms of management, which will increase the independence and responsiblity of the enterprise. The majority of leading positions is being advertised. All that serves to create more favorable conditions for free enterprise.

ZEIT: Hungary is planning to let many state enterprises be managed by elected management councils. What are their powers?

Havasi: At present there are three forms of management in Hungary. About half of the enterprises have a management council, another quarter has an elected management. They decide on broad issues, while the director exercises day-to-day leadership.

The other enterprises are managed by directors appointed by the supervisory board. Normally the management council consists of 20 to 30 members -- 50 at the most. At least half of the council members are elected directly by the workers. One third are heads of enterprises and factories, while the rest are nominated by the director from the circle of his colleagues. The management council decides on the long-range plans of the enterprise, on the principle of using income as well as on the inner order or organization and functioning of the enterprise. The body elects -- often among several candidates -- the director of the enterprise by secret ballot.

ZEIT: Will possible further successes in reform not be weakened by the fact that the admission of private property and private capital will remain limited? What is the state of discussions about raising venture capital, the reintroduction of shares, and the stock exchange?

Havasi: I hope that what we said clearly indicates that our reform is not aimed at extending the role of private property and private capital. The successes have not been caused by that. There are not private enterprises in the traditional sense in our country. However, there is a private sector that produces 5-6 percent of the GNP. Next to small private shops and dealers, the citizens can also establish companies that are not enterprises, not corporates bodies. The size and number of employees are correspondingly limited. All these organizations are necessary in the long run because they play a significant role in satisfying needs -- especially in fields where the large enterprise cannot work profitably because of technical-economic reasons.

These types of enterprises and the new forms of management do not change anything about the character of state and cooperative property. However, they modify the method of controlling property and economic management. They strengthen the working people's awareness as proprietors and the function of economic units. Our goal is improving the capital supply to firms; a possibility must be created to shift capital to those fields that can be effectively developed. We also have in mind liberalizing trade credits in payments between firms. Trade banks will be established in the near future. So far there are practically no commercial banks. The Hungarian National Bank is the issuing bank and a credit bank at the same time. Those functons will be separated.

ZEIT: A Hungarian scientist recently diagnosed some growing insecurity about the future of society. He considers it one of the reasons for the low social engagement and the lack of innovative strength. What positive and realistic prospects can the party offer?

Havasi: We know much more precisely today that socialist development, with its own laws, includes a long transition period. The rapid and often unpredictable changes in the world, the new contradictions and tensions of our reality cause insecurity in many respects. The picture of the future idealizing a rapid implementation of socialism, and describing the way to it as smooth and plain, actually belongs to the past. Simultaneously, it is our conviction that a realistic way to develop socialism that does not confuse wishes with potential, can be a real prospect for creative strength. We believe that a picture of the future is necessarily based on moments of continuity and planned changes; a picture of the future where the acceptance and preservation of created values is complemented by the ability of permanent renewal.

We do not believe that there is a shortage of social engagement or innovative ability. Quite the contrary: Experience strengthens our conviction that there are considerably more energies in our society than we could mobilize so far. We can activate them only if our thinking and attitude keep pace with the demands of our time. We must not become prisoners of theoretical considerations that did not work in our practice. We see our real perspective in activating and promoting social, economic, and human development through activating our domestic reserves and extending our international openness.

HAVASI VISIT TO WEST GERMANY SUMMARIZED

LD301350 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from May 25 to 30 on the invitation of Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wurtemberg. He was accompanied by deputy heads Pal Ivanyi of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department and Attila Gecse of the Foreign Affairs Department.

Ferenc Havasi met Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and held talks with Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economy and president of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), prime ministers Lothar Spaeth of Baden-Wurtemberg and Johannes Rau of North-Rhine Westphalia, Wolfgang Mischnick, president of the FDP parliamentary faction, Horst Teltschik, foreign and security political advisor to the chancellor, Siegfried Mann, acting president of the Federal Industrialists' Federation (BDI), Helmut Schlesinger, vice-president of the German Federal Bank, Economic Ministers Anton Jaumann of Bavaria and Ulrich Steger of Hessen, as well as with other representatives of West German political and economic life. Ferenc Havasi paid a visit to the Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG (SEL), where he met SEL president Helmut Lohr.

At the meetings, which were marked by a cordial friendly atmosphere, discussions were held on major international issues, world economic and bilateral relations, with special regard to the possibilities latent in the further development of economic cooperation.

During his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Ferenc Havasi met Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party. The talks were attended by Istvan Horvath, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn.

Ferenc Havasi and party returned to Budapest on Friday.

PRC SCIENCE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

LD012126 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- Song Jian, member of the State Council, minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the People's Republic of China arrived in Hungary June 1st for official talks on invitation of Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Committee for Technical Development.

FURTHER ON CIRCUMSTANCES OF BUJAK'S ARREST

Urban Holds Press Conference

LD031804 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- The most important issues touched upon during the weekly press conference held by the Polish Government spokesman for foreign and Polish journalists included the circumstances of Zbigniew Bujak's arrest, the stance of the Polish Government on the lifting of the ban on Polish food imports by Western countries and an evaluation of the conference of CSCE experts in Bern.

The Circumstances of Zabigniew Bujak's Arrest

Replying to questions concerning the circumstances of Zbigniew Bujak's arrest, Minister Urban stated that Bujak was apprehended in the early morning hours on May 31 in a secret flat in Warsaw. Urban added that the address of the flat was known to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. Thanks to the civil stance of some people, the flat has been known to the security forces as one of Bujak's hidding places for some time now.

Among things found in the flat there were documents concerning connections between illegal structures, the financial sources of the so-called underground activity and also the ties of Bujak and the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) with subversion centres in the West as well as a large sum of U.S. dollars.

The military prosecutor charges Zbigniew Bujak with undertaking preparatory activities aimed at overthrowing the constitutional political system of the Polish People's Republic by force which carries a jail sentence of up to 10 years.

At the same time, Konrad Bielinski was also detained. He is a former research worker at the Warsaw University who was, among others, a signatory to calls for strikes and violations of public order and a plenipotentiary of iilegal structures for the so-called independent counting of the turnout in the elections to the Sejm (parliament).

Ewa Kulik, who was also detained, coordinated, among other things, the whole system of communication between underground structures. Both were among Bujak's closest associates and like him used false documents.

The apprehension of Zbigniew Bujak, the tenth already member of the so-called TKK, stated Jerzy Urban, is proof of the efficiency and inevitable effectiveness of the activities of the security forces towards people breaking the law. The TKK is a group of an ever more anti-Polish and intelligence character which works on the orders of external forces and is maintained by them, added Urban.

A lack of wide social response to the activities of the TKK has caused that the TKK is disintegrating by itself. TKK has also shown by itself its political sterility and helplessness. That is why the security forces did not deem arresting Bujak as an important task worth engaging significant forces and means.

Urban also stated that reports of some-Western mass media alleging that Bujak's detention has stirred public demonstrations were false.

Only in Wroclaw a 150-strong group gathered before a church shouted out various anti-state slogans. On the other hand, the 500-strong march in Krakow took place under the banner of natural environment protection, stated the government spokesman.

Polish Stance on Lifting the Ban on Polish Food Imports

The ban on imports of Polish food introduced by the EEC in early May was unjust and unjustified by the actual state of contamination, stated Urban, adding that according to preliminary estimates Poland's losses sustained because of the ban reached about 50 illion dollars in May only.

The lifting of the restrictions as of May 31, should be positively assessed, he said.

Analyses show that Polish food meets standards set up by the EEC. The quality of Polish goods will be confirmed by appropriate certificates. Readings of the level of contamination will still be conducted, added the spokesman.

It will be possible to assess all the losses caused by the EEC restrictions only after some time. Their amount will depend on how fast Polish food exports to Western markets will be reconstructed and how fast it will take to overcome psychological barriers which surfaced among consumers as a result of restrictions and the propaganda campaign, stated Urban.

Evaluation of the Conference of CSCE Experts in Bern

The Polish delegation went to the meeting of experts of CSCE member states in Bern with concrete and realistic proposals which the goernment spokesman named as: expansion of bilateral consular agreements between CSCE member states, expansion of agreements on legal assistance, especially in family and civic matters and expansion of agreements on medical assistance to citizens travelling abroad.

The chance of adopting these and other proposals forwarded at the Bern meeting was strong. Unfortunately, this chance was squandered by the maximalist and confrontational stance of the U.S. which in the name of its superpower goals brought down the agreement reached by all European states, stated Urban.

On Security of Future Polish Nuclear Plant

Asked whether additional safety measures would be taken in the Polish nuclear power plant currently under construction in connection with the Chernobyl catastrophe Jerzy Urban stated that the first stage of the construction of the power plant in Zarnowiec had been postponed earlier on in connection with safety studies. The conclusions drawn from the catastrophe at Chernobyl will be an additional impulse for these studies, he said.

More on Waldheim

One of the correspondents asked if the stance of the Polish Government on the so-called Waldheim issue has changed after Poland was supplied with additional materials on this case by the World Jewish Congress, Urban stated that Poland's stand towards Nazism and people who bear responsibility for genocide crimes is and will remain unequivocally that of condemnation.

On the other hand, as far as the discussion on Waldheim's past is concerned, Poland does not have any sources of her own on this subject on the basis of which one could shape a full and independent view on this matter, stated Urban.

"We do not intend in this situation to engage in a discussion which has turned into an object of internal political and electoral controversy in Austria," stated the spokesman.

He reiterated his statement from the previous press conference that the Polish Government was ready to cooperate with every president the Austrians elect. This stems from a conviction that the Austrian nation will make a suitable choice for [word indistinct] on the basis of appropriate criteria, stated Urban.

U.S. Embassy 'Knew' of Hideout

LD031824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In Warsaw the weekly press conference was held by the government press spokesman for home and foreign journalists. The main attention of foreign correspondents was concentrated on the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak. Among others there was a question asking where Bujak was hiding.

The government spokesman responded:

[Begin recording] Perhaps you should ask the U.S. embassy because it knows the address. I have reason to believe that the embassy knew where Bujak was hiding. Here I have an envelope addressed to Bujak's hiding place. This envelop contains an invitation from the U.S. Embassy to a farewell reception given by a press and cultural attache. He sent the invitation to Bujak's hiding place in the name of the owner of the apartment. The envelope appears not to have been sent through the mails, but to have been delivered by an embassy emissary who must have visited Bujak. Here is the envelope; I am covering the name of the landlord with my finger.

Solidarity Communique Detailed

AU031717 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 3 (AFP) -- The police operation that led to the arrest last weekend of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground Solidarity leader, caused "extremely serious losses," of a scale not yet ascertained, in the Solidarity movement, a communique signed by the Warsaw branch of underground Solidarity announced Tuesday

The communique, over the signature of Wiktor Kruleski, Mr Bujak's deputy in Warsaw, said the "losses" involved "a group of trade union leaders."

The communique said the arrests were "due to chance" and not to an informer, as government spokesman Jerzy Urban had hinted.

Earlier, Mr Urban said that Mr Bujak aged 32, faces charges carrying between one and 10 years in prison.

Reliable sources said Mr Bujak was arrested at his hideout on Mahatma Gandhi Street, a few hundred meters (yards) from the Interior Ministry headquarters and from the Rakowiecka jail where he is now imprisoned.

Mr. Urban said police had seized "a large sum of dollars" and documents proving TKK's links with Western "centres of subversion" and revealing its source of finance.

He said the U.S. Embassy knew of Mr. Bujak's hideout because an invitation to attend an embassy reception also had been seized there. He said the invitation was addressed to Mr. Bujak's landlord.

Mr. Urban also said the arrest showed the efficiency of Polish security police, but that catching Mr. Bujak had not been a priority.

He said TKK had become "less and less important" and had "disintegrated and shown its political incompetence."

Mr. Urban termed the underground struggle "hopeless" and invited those still in hiding to resurface.

MESSNER RECALLS WARSAW MAYOR TO REJOIN ARMY

LD301754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] PAP reports that the premier has recalled Lieutenant General Dr Mieczyslaw Debicki from his post as mayor of the capital city of Warsaw because he is required to return to service in the military forces. Zbigniew Messner expressed his highest appreciation and sincere thanks to General Debicki for his fruitful activity in this post.

SIWICKI VISITS SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT

LD031938 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, accompanied by Lieutenant General Tadeusz Szacilo, the chief of Main Political Administration of Polish Army, visited units in the Silesian Military District. Gen Siwicki also visited troops of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army, and the Polish troops cooperating with them. During the meeting with soldiers, the minister congratulated them on achieving the highest level in performing combat training tasks. Joint training has confirmed the high efficiency of the troops and has contributed to even closer Polish-Soviet fraternal bonds.

COMMENTARY ON WEST'S 'UNREALISTIC' MBFR STANCE

AU040723 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 May 86 p 4

[Commentary by Janusz Rolecki: "The Vienna Talks: A Difficult Disarmament Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] The 39th round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and weapons in Central Europe opened on 15 May in an atmosphere of noticeably declining public interest in this forum of disarmament dialogue. Above all, hopes of achieving progress in the talks, which have been going on since 1973, are fading. Yet the subject of the negotiations -- the reduction of conventional forces in states located in central Europe (the region encompasses the two German states, the Baneiux states, and Poland and Czechoslovakia) -- is becoming an issue of increasing importance. This is particularly true in view of the NATO decision to put into effect a program for the development of new, conventional military technologies.

This glaring contrast between the state of Vienna negotiations and the gigantic and continually increasing conventional capacity -- a capacity that goes far beyond defense needs -- of states in this region arouses growing concern in the societies of Europe.

The negotiating position for the 39th round of talks has been defined by the proposals submitted by both sides, the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO member-states, during the final months of 1985 or the first months of this year. The Soviet disarmament proposals made on 15 January and 18 April of this year will also have a bearing on the position.

The draft agreement on the reduction and freezing of forces and weapons along with concomitant measures submitted by the socialist states in February of this year is the most comprehensive proposal to have been formulated during the course of the negotiations to date. On the other hand, the draft agreement is based on earlier proposals made by the socialist states and, on the other, it takes account of the West's position. Proceeding from the assumption that the draft contained all that was acceptable to both sides, especially with regard to the planning of the reduction process and the framework of the agreement, the socialist states proposed that work on drafting a document be begun. The commencement of this work would enable the discussion to assume a concrete character, and attention to the focused on finding common elements and eliminating matters of contention.

However, negotiations of this kind could only take place if both sides displayed the political will to reach agreement. Unfortunately, the course of the negotiations to date, and in particular the end of the last round of talks, shows that this will and readiness is absent on the Western side. The ultimatum-like character of Western demands concerning inspection and verificcation represents a new and highly negative manner of conducting negotiations. The West's approach to inspection and verification is all the more unrealistic as the reductions to which the West agrees are becoming more and more symbolic and the complementary procedures more and more extensive. Thus, if these elements are the dominant ones in the West's position during the current round of talks -- elements which were so in evidence at the end of the previous round -- then one can very probably predict this session's outcome.

Keen observers of the Vienna negotiations will closely follow the effect of the proposals made by M. Gorbachev on the course of the negotiations. This is particularly the case with regard to the Soviet proposal of 18 April on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. A view encountered in the West is that by covering an area much larger than that agreed upon in Vienna, this proposal undermines the rationale and practical significance of the Vienna talks, which are based on a formula worked out in 1973. These views are based on groundless speculation, which was neither prompted by M. Gorbachev's proposal of 18 April or Soviet commentaries concerning it; quite the opposite is true. In view of the nature of the military and political situation in central Europe and the enormous concentration of conventional forces there, the Vienna forum cannot be replaced by any other forum of dialogue. However, what can ruin the negotiations is the West's stubborn refusal to reach agreement.

MESSNER SPEAKS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP

LD022317 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner received here today a group of representatives of Poland's environmental services to mark the International Day of Environmental Protection due June 5.

Next to the struggle for peace, environmental protection constitutes one of the basic international problems, Zbigniew Messner said in his opening speech.

Poland has also made a contribution to the settlement of the problem. This was among other things reflected by the initiative put forth by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th extraordinary U.N. session, concerning free flow of information, technology, and licences in the field of environmental protection, he said. Appropriate measures are being taken in that connection. Until recently the share of the state investment outlays for environmental protection and water conservation was over 2 percent of global outlays, whereas at present it reaches 8 percent, Messner said.

To sum up the results of the meeting he stressed that to underestimate problems of environmental protection was an harmful as to present the situation in catastrophic terms. Such opinions should be counteracted.

GLEMP RENEWS INVITATION FOR POPE TO VISIT

AU301346 Rome ANSA in English 1200 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, May 30 -- Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp has renewed his invitation to Pope John Paul II to visit Poland, his homeland, in June 1987, for the national eucharistic congress, sources said here. Glemp renewed the invitation during a speech yesterday marking the "Corpus Domini" holiday. During his speech, Glemp also struck out against the anti-church campaign being carried out by Polish authorities. In reference to the atheist propaganda and the "scientific doctrine" which the Polish state is trying to impose, even in schools, Glemp pointed out that religion and faith were private questions. Glemp also spoke out against the recent visit by the director of the atheist scientific institute of the Sovet Communist Party's social sciences academy. The director was here to discuss the situation of cults in Poland and the USSR especially since atheism is considered to have state functions for it has to do with the private faiths of its citizens. The Polish primate complained that so much time, effort and money was being dedicatd to this anti-religious campaign when the nation was afflicted by poverty and in an economic crisis.

BISHOPS DENOUNCE 'INDOCTRINATION' IN SCHOOLS

AU011526 Paris AFP in English 0058 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 1 (AFP) -- Polish bishops protested in a pastoral letter being read in all churches on Sunday that political indoctrination is forced upon young people from nursery school up to university level. The document urges all parents to fight "the atheization" of schools where teachers are "obliged to inculcate materialism in children. Schools in Poland do not belong to one group (the Communist Party) but to the entire nation, the overwhelming majority of which (nearly 80 percent) are believers.... Those who govern, therefore have a duty to see that all points of view and religious convictions are respected," the letter states.

The bishops also denounced the "review of cadres" undertaken at the beginning of the year in primary and secondary education. The review, they say, "sometimes involves unacceptable pressures, which violate the Constitution and lead those who are victims to dissimulate their true beliefs" out of fear of losing their jobs. The letter expreses "concern" over official policy which the bishops say aims to "place faith and science in opposition" as though "a teacher, a professor or even a member of the Academy of Sciences cannot be a believer". The pastoral letter warns the government that "a crisis in schools is more dangerous than an economic crisis."

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT IN EARLY JULY

AU040648 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0538 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1986 -- Upon an invitation from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in the first decade of July 1986.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION 3 JUNE

AU031934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received, on June 3, a delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Ma Wenrui, deputy chairman of the National Committee, who are visiting Romania, as guests of the SDUF National Council.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The head of the delegation also underscored the friendly and fruitful character of the visit paid to Romania, being highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people led by the RCP, its general secretary, in the country's socioeconomic development, in the socialist construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed and addressed a warm salute and best wishes to Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, and Deng Yingchao.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere emphasis was placed on the relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples. At the same time, the wish was expressed to lend an ever upward course to the collaboration in all domains of activity. They highlighted the importance of intensifying the contacts and exchanges of experience between the political organizations in the two countries, which stand out as an important factor of consolidating the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and friendship, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Approached were also aspects of the world political situation and it was appreciated that in the current international situation everything possible had to be done for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful settlement of the inter-state disputed issues, for ensuring a lasting peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

AU022007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/6/1986 -- Monday, June 2, a meeting of the State Council was presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Deputy prime ministers, ministers, other heads of central bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly participated as invited guests.

The State Council debated and passed a decree to amnesty certain offences and pardon certain punishments.

The State Council looked into and ratified: The Long-Term Programme on Developing the Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Until the Year 2000, the Long-Term Programme on Developing the Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Until the Year 2000, the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo. At the same time the State Council looked into and ratified certain international conventions and agreements signed by the Socialist Republic of Romania with other states in various domains of the economic, social and state life. The State Council considered that the programmes, treaties conventions and agreements submitted for ratification expressed Romania's policy of expanded international collaboration and cooperation with other countries, and ensured the required legal framework of action in the domains they cover. Al the mentioned international treaties had been previously examined and favourably approved by the permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly as well as by the Legislative Council. The State Council discussed and approved the report on the analyses made, upon the request of the State Council, by the permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly on the way certain ministries and other central bodies carry cut the RCP policy and provide the application of the law in their domains of activity.

During the meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministries, the other central bodies and the units subordinated to them to work most firmly in view of implementing under good circumstances all the stipulations in the plan and the programmes for the country's economic and social development, for a precise application and strict observance of the party decisions and of the country's laws, fulfilling the tasks set in view of eradicating the shortcomings and removing the drawbacks noted in the analyses made by standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly for setting in a high spirit of responsibility, order and discipline in all the domains of activity.

Continuing the agenda, the State Council examined and passed the account on the activity carried out by the Supreme Court of Justice and the report on the activity carried out by the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania. President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the General Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court of Justice to be even more operative, firm and exigent in the activity of preventing and sanctioning antisocial acts which cause grave infringements on the socialist, state and cooperative property, on the citizens' legitimate rights, on the public quiet and order, against all trespassing and abuse, for strengthened discipline in all the sectors of activity; it is also necessary for the bodies of the prosecutor's office, justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to intensify their activity of popularizing and explaining the laws and to involve to an ever greater extent the public opinion in fighting the actions trespassing the legal norms. The General Prosecutor's Office was also instructed to exert a more rigorous control over the way the law is observed by the ministries and the other central and local bodies, by all the socialist units, and to come up with proposals to improve legislation in the field.

During the meeting of the State Council there were debated and passed the report of the commission analysing the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests addressed by the working people to the State Council, and the report of the Council of Ministers regarding solving the proposals, intimations and requests addressed by the working people to the central bodies of the state administration.

Next, the participants looked into and passed the programme regarding the analyses to be made in 1986, on the request of the State Council, by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly regarding the way in which the state bodies carry on the party policy and ensure the application of the law in various domains of activity.

The State Council also solved certain problems of the current activity.

Decree on Crime Approved

AU031224 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1051 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1986 -- A decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania on amnesty of offences which, under the criminal code or special laws, are punishable with imprisonment of up to three years included or with fines, and on remission of jail sentences of up to five years included, as well as of fines applied in court was released in Bucharest. Furthermore, children under 18 who were committed to special work and reeducation schools are pardoned. The decree was approved by a State Council meeting held yesterday. It provides for remission by one third of sentences of five to eight years included and by one fifth of sentences of eight to ten years included. The decree also lists certain categories of highly serious offences which are not pardoned. It also shows that if the pardoned offenders commit a further offence in the space of three years, the sentence remitted under the decree will take effect and a further sentence, for the new offence, be imposed.

BRASOV TRIAL ANNIVERSARY, CEAUSESCU'S ROLE NOTED

AU030743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1986 -- As part of the events marking the anniversary of 50 years since the trial of the communist and anti-fascist campaigners in Brasov, a national symposium took place in Bucharest on June 3 on "The Revolutionary Youth of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Union of Communist Youth -- the Further of the Traditions of Revolutionary Struggle of the RCP and Romanian people," organized by the UCY Central Committee, the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Association of Romania] Council and the National Council of Young Pioneers' Organization. The works were participated in by party and state activists, by activists of the Union of Communist youth, UCSAR and the Young Pioneers' Organization, by numerous young people of Bucharest Municipality and the country's countries. During the symposium lectures were read out by members of the party and state leadership, of youth organizations, scientific researchers, university teaching staff. Evoking the trial staged in May-June 1936 by the bourgeois-landlord regime to a group of communist and anti-fascist campaigners, the papers highlighted the role played at the Brasov trial by the young communist campaigners and revolutionary patriot Nicolae Ceasuescu who turned the defendants' bar into a rostrum of defence of the interests of the working class, of the whole Romanian people, a rostrum of unmasking the fascist danger.

The paper highlighted the role of the RCP in leading the revolutionary battles of social and national liberation, in the process of socialist construction in Romania, the leadership by the RCP of the revolutionary youth organization, the role of the Union of Communist Youth as a school of revolutionary education of the young generation, the conception of the RCP, of its general secretary about the role of the young generation in solving the issues of contemporary world, in promoting international peace and understanding.

At the end of the symposium the participants addressed a telegram to the RCP General Secretary, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGE TO LCY'S ZARKOVIC

LD031631 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1516 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG) -- Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's message to League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic contains ideas and proposals of measures to be taken by the international community and individual countries, in particular the nuclear powers, with the aim of making safe the use of nuclear energy to peaceful ends, and of preventing its use for nuclear weapons production.

Gorbachev's message was presented here today to LCY Presidency Executive Secretary Dr Stanislav Stojanovic by Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov. Ambassador Rodionov also gave Stojanovic the list of members of the Soviet party delegation which will attend the 13th LCY Congress.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE MEETS IN BELGRADE

AU031743 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 May 86 pp 1, 15-16

[Report on the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 23 May]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav People's Army personnel, who have comprehensively joined in the discussion, consider that one must not touch the fundamental principles and basis of our social system, and they are against any discussion or compromise with the protagonists of anti-socialist and anti-self-managing designs of the political system and social order, Milan Daljevic stressed. At the same time it is believed that certain changes are necessary and that one should pay more attention to practice as a criterion for assessing the fitness of political system solutions.

In this respect, only those changes are acceptable to us that lead to a further development of self-management, an enhancement of the role of the workers class, of Yugoslav associated labor, and of Yugoslavia as a whole, a strengthening of the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, an affirmation of work and results of work, an increase of the responsibility of all social subject for the constitution and the laws.

Proceeding from the premise that our political system will stand the test of time and exploit its historic change only if it is economically efficient, we attach special significance at the present moment to those changes which will make it possible to overcome more quickly and efficiently the economic crisis in which we have landed. About the specific content of the changes in this direction, as Comrade Zarkovic said, we must talk with good arguments, calmly, and without political disqualifications and labels. In our opinion, the Critical Analysis sheds a truly critical light on the key problems in the functioning of the political system and on the current social situation in our country.

However, the analysis does not fully perceive the causes of the shortcomings manifested, and therefore the proposed measures to eliminate them are not comprehensive. Special attention to the Army personnel was directed in the discussion to the questions which refer to the place and the role of the federation in our political system.

It is believed that our federation in some respects departs from the framework of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, which met in Jajce in 1943] design and that Yugoslavia is increasingly assuming some aspects of a confederation. For years we have even been witnessing attempts to reduce Yugoslavia to a creation which is not more than the result of a day-to-day agreement among the republics and provinces; but Yugoslavia is not and must not be such a thing.

An Associated Labor Chamber in the SFRY Assembly

It was stressed in the discussion that the SFRY Assembly should be more efficient and that an even stronger influence of the workers class should be ensured in its work. Therefore, the arguments which propose that associated labor be organized at the federal level are in our opinion worthy of attention. We are aware that the mere introduction of an associated labor chamber in the SFRY Assembly -- which would necessarily entail other changes in its structure and organization -- does not resolve the question of a decisive role of the workers class; but if there is unamimity in the assessment that the influence of associated producers in social reproduction is below the desired level, the idea of an associated labor chamber should not be rejected outright. The fear is unjustified that such a change couuld bring about a rule by the majority because the most essential interests of the peoples and nationalities and the republics and provinces would be harmonized in the entire assembly, and especially in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. In our view, one should carefully examine this proposal without any unacceptable, emotionally charged politicization.

It was pointed out in the discussion about the Analysis that serious attention should be paid to the proposals that the members of the Presidency be elected by the SFRY Assembly in a secret ballot, at the proposal of the republics and provinces, and that the Presidency be responsible for its work to the SFRY Assembly. It is believed that it is not good for the Presidency members to be elected by the assemblies of the republics and provinces, and for the members to be responsible for their work to these assemblies, as most of the republican and provincial constitutions provide. We believe that such a solution would contribute to the efficiency of the Presidency as the collective head of state and the most responsible body for the overall state of the country, and that it would contribute to a fuller realization of the role of the federation.

It was also pointed out that the Federal Executive Council should have more independent, but also more responsibility, not only toward the assembly, but also toward the SFRY Presidency. It is thought that the links between the Federal Executive Council as the executive, professional, and operate organ, and the SFRY Presidency as the collective head of state, should be even closer and more direct. Conditions should be created for the Federal Executive Council to adopt decisions on matters within its powers independently, but with social responsibility, and without outside influence, and to implement them consistently.

I particularly want to stress that the Army personnel, bringing up these questions and pointing out the shortcomings in the implementation of the federal design, nd especially the occurrences of confederalism, were also resolutely against any unitarian or any other form of a bureaucratic-centralist system in the country which would oppose the AVNOJ decisions on the federal system in Yugoslavia. In our communities, the occurrences of statism, both in the principles and provinces, and in the federation, have been sharply criticized.

Strange Strivings

In our opinion, the question of financing the Yugoslav People's Army should also be solve more adequately in the coming period. More stable sources of financing should be found, for this is an essential prerequisite for preventing a lag in the developent and modernization of the Army. This would require some small corrections to the constitutional provisions which refer to this question, Milan Daljevic said. The respective organs of the federation are preparing a specific proposal for these changes. Anyhow, it is known that the concept of All-People's Defense is finding undivided support and that our Army enjoys great respect in society. It must be said, however, that in recent years attempts to dispute some of our tenets in the concept of defense and the development of the Yugoslav People's Army have been appearing. Some individuals, for instance, advocate that military service should be performed in civilian structures or only in one's home republic or province, and they even advocate that the Yugoslav People's Army units be formed according to nationality. Some people even go so far as to dispute the necessity of an Army and the justification of social investment in the Army's technical modernization and development. We do not overestimate the significance and the scope of such attempts, but we insist on rejecting them resolutely, for it is obvious that they hide not only an incomprehension of the conditions under which we live but that should never be jeopardized: the concept of All-People's Defense.

[NARODNA ARMIJA of 29 May No 2446 on page 3 carries a report on Daljevic's speech which at this point adds:

"Let us use this opportunity to point out that the lack of unity in our economic system, particularly in our railroad, and post, telegraph, and telephone systems as well as in some other big systems, has direct adverse effects on our All People's Defense and that this situation must be changed as soon as possible. The first positive steps have been made, but they still have not reached the level of the current requirements."]

Reminding the delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference that in the past 40 years, several major reconstructions of the political system were carried out in our country, that four constitutional reforms were carried out, and that in this respect we rank among the countries with the most dynamic constitutional changes in the world, Hamdija Pozderac nevertheless added that the basic aim of these changes has never been fully achieved. The aim was that the workers class should really master the conditions, the results, and especially the surplus of their own labor. According to his opinion, the consequences of the LCY program tenets regarding commodity production have not been consistently applied in our system as a whole.

Polemizing -- indeed with some tolerance -- against the ideas about introducing an associated labor chamber in the SFRY Assembly, Pozderac recalled among other things that such chambers exist in the republican and provincial assemblies, but they nevertheless have not contributed to a greater influence by associated labor on political decisionmaking.

He therefore stressed that one should struggle so that the two present chambers in the SFRY Assembly may become Associated Labor chambers, which is to say that the influence of the workers class should dominate in all the institutions of the assembly system, and especially its executive organs.

After the 12th LCY Congress, one discussed the questions of the politiccal system for too long a time exclusively in the language of daily political polemics, generally and in principle, while social problems were further aggravating, Bogdan Trifunovic said. Further in his speech he stressed that the Critical Analysis was basically supported in Serbia, along with many critical assessments and proposals.

One should comprehensively and responsibly, without any undue hurry, but also without any exclusivist views, examine the proposlas for introducing an Associated Labor chamber in the SFRY Assembly, Trifunovic said. Of course, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should continue to retain power over those questions which are essential for the implementation of the equality of the peoples and nationalities and the position of the republics and provinces determined by the constitution.

Special attention was paid to the position of the SR of Serbia and special, more specific legal, political, and other measures were demanded in the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo. The positions of the LCY Central Committee on the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia were supported in the republic discussion, and it was demanded that they be consistently applied.

COMMISSIONS NAMED FOR 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU031633 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 86 p 4

["V.V." report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May -- The involvement of the media in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, which have been going on for the last year and a half and which are now entering their final phase, is basically positive. This assessment also refers to good coverage and reporting by the press, radio, and television from the just ended republican congresses, provincial conferences, and from the Yugoslav People's Army LC conference. This was stated today by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as he addressed acccredited journalists on the occasion of the forthcoming highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will make a speech at the 13th LCY Congress which will be held from 25 to 28 June in Belgrade. Apart from the plenary session, the congress will also work through six other commissions: a commission for the development of socialist self-management and socioeconomic relations, and for economic and scientific and technological development, a commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-management within which there will be discussions and special resolutions regarding youth, platforms about Kosovo, human and citizen rights, and information activities; a commission for LCY ideopolitical, organizational action, and cadre building matters, and for statutory matters; a commission for education, science, and culture; a commission for international cooperation; and a commission for all people's defense and social self-protection. The congress will also have a commission for the preparations for the LCY Statute draft resolutions, for the election of the LCY organs, for the verification of the delegates' powers, and for the editing of the congress documents.

HASANI ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF COURT JUDGE

LD032115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milovan Buzadzic, the newly elected judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, was formally sworn in, in the presence of Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in the Palace of the Federation today. The formal ceremony was attended by judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, headed by Ivan Franko, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

MAMULA CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD031918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) Club in Belgrade today. At the session, which was chaired by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, the council discussed the doctrinal document entitled: The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in the SFRY. Reference was also made to some issues of the realization of the preceding medium-term plan of the development of the Armed Forces and the further development of the system of leadership and command.

Attention was drawn to the importance of the document, the Strategy of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in the SFRY, which to a considerable extent further specifies and enlarges the country's general principles regarding preparations for and the organization of defense and self-protection and which will provide even more specific guidelines for numerous subjects in the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in their efforts to carry out preparations for and specify the tasks of a possible All-People's Defense war.

The members of the council made a number of proposals and suggestions that together with comments and opinions from the socialist republics and provinces, will be used to improve and finalize this important document. Assessing the way in which the preceding medium-term plan of the development of the Armed Forces was realized, the Military Council concluded that, despite the fact that the economic difficulties had a limiting effect on the technical modernization of the Armed Forces, significant results had been achieved in many vital aspects of their combat development.

In reference to the further development of the system of leadership and command in the Armed Forces, the Military Council pointed to the main directions of its continued modernization in line with the requirements resulting from the present-day cirumstances and the principles of conducting the armed struggle and All-People's Defense war.

SMOLE CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENT OF SLOVENE SAWP

AU301323 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 86 p 5

["V.Z" report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 May -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP has discussed the possibility of nominating Joze Smole as its president and Joze Slander and Ciril Zlobec its vice presidents.

The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP will make its final decision at its forthcoming session in June.

240 WORK STOPPAGES REGISTERED IN SLOVENIA

AU021431 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic Report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 May -- According to the inspection of the Slovene Public Self-Management Defender's Office, in work organizations in Slovenia last year there were more than 240 cases of the "erruption" of workers' dissatisfaction, expressed in terms of short work stoppages and the so-called extorted meetings, but none of the stoppages were done for hostile reasons nor were any of them aimed at our socialist self-management system. According to the information available, a total of 10,336 employed people took part in 155 "conflict situations." The majority of stoppages were registered in industry, and only 15 cases in other social domains.

It is symptomatic and problematic that these work stoppages break out, continue, and end outside the institutional system as established by the Law of Associated Labor, and that the leaderships of the Basic Organizations of Associated Labor "agree" to the requested increases of personal incomes even if they are unjustified in order to only "remedy" and "forget" the "conflict" as soon as possible. [Line or lines missing] do not analyze deeper causes of dissatisfaction, but are primarily trying to "discover" the "initiators" and "organizers." Not all people from one shift, or from one plant, or one basic associated labor organization who took part in the stoppage are called on to bear disciplinary consequences because this would not be feasible but only the so-called "initiators" and "organizers" who therefore rightly protest and ask: "Why only us when we only did what everybody else was doing?"

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN SLOVENIA 'SERIOUS WARNING'

AU021517 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 86 p 8

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Economic trends in the first quarter of this year in Slovenia are characterized by a slow increase of exports to hard currency markets, a slow increase in production, more losses, and an inadequate distribution of income. This was stated today at the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium session which discussed data regarding the fulfillment of the tasks envisaged by the plan and the resolution and this year's economic trends.

The Presidium found unacceptable the fact that savings in the first 3 months rose by only 39.3 percent, while gross personal incomes rose by as much as 126.8 percent. These trends are a serious warning that the chaos in the distribution of incomes continues to exist and that particular attention should be devoted to the area of income distribution and the distribution of other funds available for personal incomes as well as to exports, the increase of production, and to the long-term solution of the problems associated with loss-makers and prices.

KOSOVO ECONOMY'S 1986 FIRST QUARTER RESULTS

AU031559 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 86 p 10

[Text] Pristina, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Industrial production in Kosovo in the first 4 months of this year is higher by 9.2 percent than production during the same period last year. The increase in March was higher by almost 20 percent while in the last month it only managed to sustain its planned level.

Out of 39 branches of industry, 22 have recorded an increase in their production in the first quarter of this year as compared with the same period last year. The highest increase was recorded in coal processing, 108 percent; then in the production of nonferrous metals, 70 percent; mineral processing, 61 percent; machine building, 79 percent; metal processing, about 20 percent; and in the production of timber and chipboard, 40 percent.

A low result was recorded in iron and steel production, the production of basic chemicals, final wood products, and building materials. These are all branches that are of significant importance. While production is increasing, the exports of this province are decreasing. Although this was already noticeable at the end of last year, the introduction of new regulations regarding economic relations with other countries has at the beginning of this year resulted in a sudden reduction of exports. For instance, in the most recent 4 months of this year, goods and services worth $52.8 million were exported, which is 30 percent less than in the same period last year. In the same period the value of imports was $60.8 million, which means that exports cover about 87 percent of imports.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH DUTCH COUNTERPART

LD032239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2059 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van der Broek today assessed relations between the two countries in very positive terms. In reference to the international situation they placed particular emphasis on the great importance of the favorable outcome of the CSCE.

It was stressed during the talks between Foreign Minister van der Broek and Yugoslav Federal Secretary Dizdarevic, who today arrived on an official and friendly visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, that bilateral relations are developing in cooperation and understanding with no strains. Both countries share an interest in seeing these relations promoted. Moreover, economic links have reached a certain level but that potential exists for their further expansion.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragomir Vucicevic, head of the West European Department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Drago Trbojevic, adviser in the federal secretary's cabinet. On the Dutch side Baron van Aerssen Beijeren van Voshol, head of the East European Bureau, and other senior officials of the Dutch Foreign Ministry took part in the talks.

The Yugoslav side particularly stressed that imbalance in economic relations threatens their further progress, therefore it was concluded that higher forms of economic cooperation should be aimed at. In the talks reference was also made to joint investments and certain other aspects of economic cooperation between Yugoslav and Dutch firms, starting from the interest shown by economic organizations of the two countries. The two ministers expressed their readiness to stimulate and give support to orientating economic cooperation in this direction.

Both sides attach great significance to developing cooperation in tourism. As was pointed out, 420,000 Dutch tourist visited Yugoslavia last year, while this year there is even more interest and this number will certainly be surpassed.

With satisfaction it was judged that around 14,000 Yugoslavs temporarily employed in the Netherlands represents a real "bridge of friendship" between the two countries. Stress was laid on the interest of both countries' governments to continue in future as well, successful cooperation in connection with the position of our workers.

The two foreign ministers carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, which is chaired by the Netherlands. The Yugoslav side stressed that Yugoslavia was surprised and concerned about the recent ban on imports of Yugoslav agricultural products to the EEC market. Yugoslavia is interested in compensation for the immediate damage of around 25,000,000 dollars, but also for the direct damage incurred by the Yugoslav economy. Such moves undermine trust and that great efforts should be made to rectify this.

In this connection the Yugoslav side stressed that it expects a considerable improvement in the EC's mandate for the forthcoming negotiations about the new trade regulations in the agreement on Yugoslav-EC cooperation and about the second financial protocol of the agreement. The need was also emphasized for the negotiations to be completed as soon as possible and great importance is attached to the coming July meeting of the Yugoslav-EC Cooperation Council.

In the talks Van der Broek and Dizdarevic also made reference to the interest shown by Yugoslav interprises and scientific institutions in participating in some of the projects of the Eureka program. Yugoslavia wants relations to be regulated and a scope created for Yugoslav participation in the projects of mutual interest.

In the context of the international situation, the two ministers dwelt extensively on the course of the negotiations within the CSCE which, in Van der Broek's view, is one of the most significant instruments in East-West relations. Attention was also focused on the outcome of the meetings in Berne and Stockholm and on the preparations for the CSCE meeting in Vienna. An extensive exchange of views was also held about the crisis in the Near East and about the situation in Africa, and in southern Africa, in particular, in the light of the recent special session on Africa in the UN General Assembly. The two ministers also analyzed the set of problems concerning disarmament in the context of the current East-West negotiations.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic this evening attended a dinner given by his host Van der Broek. Tomorrow, the 2d day of his visit, Dizdarevic will have a meeting with Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and will be received by Queen Beatrix.

IRREDENTISTS SENTENCED IN VRANJE PROCEEDINGS

LD031622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Summary] Vranje, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sentences were passed in the Vranje District Court today on members of a Great-Albanian Irredentist Group from the village of Konculj near Bujanovac, who had been charged with conspiracy to commit enemy activity. Junuz Musliju received a 6 and 1/2 year sentence; Mustafa Ramadani and Hasan Malici received 5-year sentences. Dzemalj Ramadani received a 3-year term of imprisonment.

In 1984 Junuz Muslija becam a member of an underground organization named Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo, which operated from position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Subsequently Musliju recruited three of his friends and neighbours to become members of this illegal organization.

Dzemalj Ramadani's sentence is light because he is the youngest member of the group. He also intended to leave the group, but was unable to do so before his arrest.

ANTI-SFRY SCHOOL TEXTS USED IN ALBANIA

AU021430 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 May 86 p 4

[Luz p. Thaci article: "Unprecedented Behavior -- On the Incorporation of Anti-Yugoslav Material as a Special Subject in the Schools of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Excerpts] The leadership of Albania, pursuing its 2-faced policy towards the SFRY, has scored up another unprecedented move in the history of international relations by incorporating the instillation of hatred against Yugoslavia among the young generation of Albania as a compulsory subject in the school curriculum.

With the introduction of the anti-Yugoslav pamphlet "The Titoites" as a special subject in the higher grades of elementary schools, the Albanian leadership has by state decree instilled its anti-Yugoslav platform in the young generation, in order to ensure continued arousal of hatred towards its main neighbor, the SFRY, even though the Tirana authorities declare that they are in favor of a policy of good-neighborliness and nonintervention in internal affairs.

The leadership of this country as gone so far, in contravention of international agreements on diplomatic conduct, to use its own consular and diplomatic representatives to instigate and assist hostile nationalist and irredentist anti-Yugoslav activity, even finding a common language with opponents of its own regime, extremist and sworn profascist forces, who have escaped from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

FEC DISCUSSES OPERATION OF ELECTRICITY SYSTEM

LD032315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session last night chaired by Branko Mikulic, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) discussed the functioning of the electric energy system and of the PTT [Post, Telegraph and Telephone] communications. It is the FED assessment that in 1985 the electric energy system operated in complex conditions, but there had been no major disruptions and the electric energy requirements had been on the whole met in an adequate manner. The extremely low temperatures during the winter time, inadequate wate supplies, shortage of fuel to boost the oil-fired thermal power plants, inadequate coal production for power plant requirements, difficulties in securing foreign currency to purchase spare parts abroad, and others all had an impact on the work of power plants. Some power plants operated against the interests of our electric energy system as a technological entity because in order to avoid restriction in their areas they infringed their commitments temming from the long-term agreements on joint investments and electric energy deliveries. Without proper authority they drew electric power from other electric power generating boards and abroad, and the like.

The FEC ruled that the Community of the Yugoslav Electricity Generating Boards should carry out an analysis of all the causes of electricity industry losses and in conjunction with other organs and organizations draw up proposed measures to rationalize consumption and electric energy saving in industry and by other consumers at large.

In the FEC's view some positive results were attained last year in the functioning of the PTT communications. However, the agreed plans and the development program concept were still not carried out. In the assessment of the council a joint development plan of the PTT system must be agreed on and adopted as soon as possible. The Yugoslav PTT community must become involved in taking measures which will provide the best possible economic and technological conditions for the functioning of the open Yugoslav network for date transfer. This applies also the synchronized construction of a coaxial cable transfer system and its commissioning by an agreed deadline.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVED IZVESTIYA EDITORS

LD030926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, today received Nikolay Yefimov, first deputy editor, and Nikolay Yermolovich, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, who are staying in Belgrade as guests of POLITIKA. In a long conversation the Soviet journalists showed particular interest in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, and the development of underdeveloped areas.

The Soviet journalists today were also received by Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and Dr Zivorad Djordjevic, president of the Republican Committee for Information.

ZARKOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO MPRP'S BATMONH

LD031209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes for the successful execution of his responsible duties to Jambyn Batmonh on the occasion of his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. The telegram expresses satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MPRP and between the two countries, as well as the desire for their continued improvement.

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CEMA COMMISSIONS DISCUSS VARIOUS TOPICS

Telecommunications Conference

LD042322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Delegations from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Cuba, and Poland are participating in the sixth conference of the technical services of the commissioning administration of the CEMA member-states' Commission for Cooperation in Communications, which has begun in Borkowo, near Kielce. The subject of the meeting is the organization and maintenance of the telecommunications network and cooperation in improving the quality and reliability of the communications system.

Nonferrous Metal Committee

LD032123 Warsaw PAP in English 1758 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- A four-day meeting of the CMEA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Industry of Non-Ferrous Metals started in Warsaw today to review matters ensuing from the former, extraordinary CMEA session as well as issues of scientific-technological and economic cooperation in processing scraps and discards containing rare and precious metals. It is expected that appropriate agreements sn cooperation will be signed. The opening of the meeting was attended by Poland's permanent representative to CMEA, Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

Food Commission

LD032135 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK) -- The Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Food Industry of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened its 46th session here today, to discuss the fulfillment of tasks arising from the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CMEA member states up to the year 2000.

Taking part in the three-day session are delegations from 11 countries and Democratic Yemen, attending as observer.

In his address, Czechoslovak deputy premier and Czechoslovakia's representative in CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek said inter alia that ensuring a high standard of nutrition while raising self-sufficiency in food production remains the joint task of all CMEA member states.

The participants will discuss a draft agreement on cooperation in introducing new biotechnological methods in the food industry.

Considerable attention will be paid to cooperations in the use of robots, microprocessors and automated control systems in the food industry. The participants will also review the results of scientific-technological cooperation in 1981-85.

Later in the day, the heads of delegations held consultations on the main directions of scientific-technological progress in the food industry of CMEA member states up to the year 2000.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman spoke of the present state of production and technology in the Czechoslovak food industry. He said inter alia that compared with the world technological standards, Czechoslovakia has attained results in the most important kinds of livestock products, which are close to Europe's best, particularly as regards labour productivity and power consumption. However, he said, the standard of equipment and technology used in the sugar and malt industries and breweries lagged behind world standards.

BALKAN COOPERATION COMMITTEES MEET IN SOFIA

AU130623 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The meeting of the representatives of the committees for Balkan understanding and cooperation ended in Sofia yesterday. The participants comprised boris Velchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Understanding and Cooperation with Balkan Countries; Ioannis Michalopoulos, chief secretary of the Greek Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation; Alexandru Balaci, from the Romanian Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation; Miodrag Kurdic, member of the Board of the Yugoslavian League for Peace, Independence, and Equal Rights Between Peoples; and members of the bureau of the Bulgarian Committee. There was a mutual exchange of information on the activities of the national committees, which help to strengthen peace, understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in the Balkans on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, and the inviolability of the state frontiers, in order to further stabilize the political situation in the Balkans and to turn the Balkan peninsula into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, an example of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social orders. The representatives of the committees and the league welcomed the support of their countries for the various initiatives and concrete proposals, including the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and throughout the world, for eliminating the risk of nuclear war; for disarmament, detente and the strengthening of international security; and for mutually beneficial relations beteen states based on equal rights. They welcomed this support all the more for the fact that these efforts of peace-loving mankind are encountering fierce resistance from the reactionary forces. Alarming examples of this in recent times are the U.S. nuclear tests and the completely unjustified U.S. attack on the sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At the meeting concrete ways and forms were discussed for stimulating bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the committees and the league.

IPU TO HOLD NEXT CONFERENCE IN BUCHAREST

AU021148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bonn (AGERPRES) 2/6/1986 -- During the last session in plenum of the sixth interparliamentary conference on Problems Related to Security and Cooperation in Europe, Romanian chief delegate, Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, highlighted his country's deep attachment to the achievement of security and cooperation on the continent, as well as the imperative need for the parliamentarians in European states, the USA and Canada to further their sustained efforts for the fulfillment of that in this session. He also extended the invitation that the seventh interparliamentary conference hold its proceedings in Bucharest in 1989 -- the year when the Interparliamentary Union will celebrate it centennial -- to underscore, in this way too, the organization's contribution to the promotion of all-European dialogue. The participants received the Romanian delegation's proposal with ovations. On their behalf, the president of the conference Dr. Philipp Jennifer, expressed warm thanks to Romania for offering to venue the proceedings of the European interparliamentary foruom in Bucharest.

ASLLANI ATTENDS IRRIGATION PROJECT INAUGURATION

AU020845 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA) -- One of the actions undertaken over the recent months and which was successfully crowned in the District of Shkoder in the context of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, is the construction of the second stage of the irrigation project of Mbishkoder provided with water by the Lake of Vau I Dejes hydropower station. The important tasks of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia became inspiration to commission this project ahead of schedule. A great volume of work was carried out applying the method of undertaking in a difficult terrain. This project increases the irrigation capacity in 1500 hectares and improves it in 5,000 other hectares.

Yesterday before noon, the ceremony of the inauguration of the conclusion of the second stage of this project was organised in Mes village of the agricultural cooperative of Postriba.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Centrl Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra, the Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha and other comrades.

The meeting organised on this occasion was declared open by Comrade Muho Asllani who stressed that the inauguration of this project precious presence of the party, will serve the work to frontally fulfil the tasks of this year regarding the agricultural production.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Prokop Murra took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the beloved leader Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

For the people of Mbishkode Comrade Prokop Murra siad among others, water has always been a dream, which was carried into reality by the party. Years ago, it brought here the drinking water and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great and unforgettable teacher and leader raised the first toast. These lands will be irrigated by the water of our mountains which bring about abundant products. Then he spoke of the great work that was done for the construction and commissioning of this project.

Our entire people, who are now swept over in a revolutionary atmosphere, to carry into effect the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party and the very valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia given in different districts of the country shares your joy over the inauguration of this project. The decision of the convocation of the 9th congress of the party has aroused a special enthusiasm far and wide the country and has given birth to a series of powerful revolutionary movements.

In conclusion Comrade Prokop Murra said: The 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress lie in store and as it has become a tradition by now, our entire people will see to these memorable days with greater achievements in all the fields. I once again wish you to enjoy this project and to attain ever greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the party and our General Commander Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Amidst the applauses of those present, Comrade Prokop Murra cut the inauguration ribbon.

ALEKSANDROV, OTHERS GIVE ELECTION SPEECHES

AU031428 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 May 1986 carries on page 2 three reports, each of approximately 1,200 words, of the election meetings and speeches on 21 May of the Bulgarian leaders Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee in his Shumen constituency; Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, in his Razgrad constituency; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, in his Kyustendil constituency.

The first report is on the election meeting of Chudomir Aleksandrov, people's deputy candidate for the 390th Shumen Electoral District, which was held in the "Vasil Drumev" Drama Theater in Shumen, and attended by Filyu Chakurov, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug BCP Committee.

In his election speech, Aleksandrov reportedly first stressed the wide range of representation offered by the candidates, which included among others "people who are proud that they have restored their name, birth, and native land," then noted the "role and significance of the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, so fateful for our country," stressing the prosperity it had brought to the area around Shumen in the past 30 years, noting that okrug industrial production had increased by 25 times, and engineering production 250 times. According to the report, Aleksandrov them pointed out that the party was setting ambitious new plans for applying the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in socialist construction. "The only true criterion for everything we will achieve in the future is the reference point of world standards," he is reported as having stressed. Aleksandrov is said to have emphasized the importance of cooperation within CEMA for Bulgaria's future economic development. The people of Shumen Okrug had played a worthy part in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Aleksandrov reportedly said, and noted that "The scientific and technical revolution will not automatically solve the problems, and will not serve us up wealth and prosperity on a plate. We may expect a difficult, complex and responsible, but at the same time interesting, happy, and beneficial period, filled with great hopes. A period of profound qualitative changes."

The report notes that Chudomir Aleksandrov received a number of concrete commissions, connected with building up individual production capacities and expanding the social base of the "Madara" truck plant, improving Shumen's transport and trading services, increasing house building and providing the necessary services for new housing areas.

The report on the election meeting in Razgrad of Pencho Kubadinski, people's duputy candidate for the 217th Razgrad Electoral District, states that it was attended by Boris Anastasov, first secretary of the okrug BCP committee. In his speech, Kubadinski reportedly first noted the special importance of the coming elections, because "the people, master of their country, have once more to consider and make sense of its chosen path for our native land's economic and cultural development." He reportedly notes the particular significance of the 13th BCP Congress for the country's further accelerated development.

According to the report, he then reviewed "the great transformations which had occurred in our country along the path of socialism, and in particular in the years following the historic April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee," which had changed the face of Razgrad Okrug. Kubadinski is said to have continued by explaining the exceptionally important role and activity played by the National Assembly in our country's political system, which was based on a broad popular democracy throughout the political hierarchy.

The report states that Kubadinski also spoke on the international situation and on Bulgaria's active and peace-loving foreign policy, making routine comments on the leading role of the Soviet Union and on Bulgaria's peace and good-neighborly proposals in the Balkans. In conclusion, he is said to have emphasized that every citizen has a role to play in implementing the 13th BCP Congress instructions for a qualitatively new growth of the economy.

Dimitur Stanishev, people's deputy candidate for the 116th Kyustendil Electoral District, is stated to have held his meeting with his electors on the evening of 21 May, a meeting attended by "Yordan Yotov, first secretary of Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee and other leaders of the okrug and settlement system." The report of Stanishev's election speech states that he noted the importance of the National Assembly and local elections "as a forum for expressing the will of the people, the most vivid expression of socialist democracy." He reportedly stressed that the unified election program of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the BCP was based on the decision of the 13th BCP Congress for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. Stanishev is also reported as "having devoted a large part of his speech to certain basic tendencies in the development of the international situation in recent times," stressing the importance of the consistent Soviet peace and nuclear disarmament proposals and the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. According to the report, he attacked the "global counterattack of imperialism" which had fomented the hotbeds of conflict in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, and the Far East. Stanishev is said to have noted that "an element of this counterattack of imperialism is a differentiated approach toward individual socialist countries," adding that "Bulgaria had become one of the main aiming points." However, he reportedly stated that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries "had taken speedy and decisive measures to neutralize the policy of confrontation and the 'crusade' of Reagan against communism, socialism, and all progressive forces in the world." According to the report, Stanishev concluded by noting that "Bulgaria is actively conducting its united and cordinated policy within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA."

The electors reportedly put forward a number of concrete commissions to Comrade Stanishev, "for building a cultural center in Kyustendil, for accelerating the construction of the 'Kyustendil' reservoir," and for reconstructing the building materials plant in the village of Kopilovtsi.

MORE POLITBURO MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR ELECTIONS

AU262114 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 May 1986 carries on page 6 an 800-word BTA report on local meetings devoted to the selection of candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Ninth National Assembly to be held on 8 June 1986.

Describing the election meeting in Varna the report states: "It is an honor for the Varna citizens that they will be able to send Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers as their representative to the National Assembly. This was pointed out at the meeting held yesterday at which he was proposed as candidate for the 35th election district of Varna city."

After mentioning the local leaders present at the election meeting, the report further states: "Nedyalko Panev, secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in Varna, spoke about Georgi Atanasov's life and career, about his social activities, which show his great devotion to his principles and to discipline, as well as his loyalty to the cause of the party and people."

The report does not indicate if Atanasov was present at the meeting.

Reporting on an election meeting in Sliven, BTA states that the "248th Sliven Election District proposed Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as candidate for the National Assembly." No indication of Lukanov's presence is given either.

The BTA report further describes a "moving meeting" in Turgovishte, at which the voters of this 361st Turgovishte election district elected "Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of the interior" as their candidate for the National Assembly elections.

"The candidate was introduced by Evtim Krustev, first secretary of the Turgovishte BCP Okrug Committee. He pointed out Dimitur Stoyanov's active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and in building a developed socialist society in our country," the report states.

There is no indication of whether Stoyanbov was actually present at the meeting.

The BTA report proceeds further by describing a meeting of the Vidin town public at which the voters of the "74th election district discussed and approved the candidacy of Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as their candidate for the Ninth National Assembly elections."

After mentioning that Tosho toshev, first secretary of the Municipal BCP Cpmmittee, "pointed out the active sociopolitical and economic activities of the candidate in building socialist society in our country," and after mentioning that "numerous active fighters against fascism and capitalism, workers, leaders of economic enterprises, and public figures" spoke in favor of the candidate, the report says:

"Comrade Kiril Zarev expressed his gratitude for the trust expressed in him and assured the audience that, together with the working people of vidin, he will devote his efforts and skills to transform the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress into living deeds."

The report closes by mentioning that the Smolyan "public" at a local election meeting yesterday, "proposed Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee as candidate for the 258th Smolyan Election District." Stoyan Zvetkov, first secretary of the Smolyan Municipal BCP Committee, "presented the biography of the candidate, and on behalf of the communists, united agrarians, Fatherland Front, and Komsomol members, proposed Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov as candidate for the National Assembly."

No mention is made of Stoyan Mikhaylov's presence at the meeting.

LEADERS MEET WITH ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

AU041839 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 and 29 May carries reports on meetings of Bulgarian leaders with their constituencies on the eve of the 8 June elections for the National Assembly.

On 28 May, on page 6, the newspaper carries a 1,200-word report on the 27 May meeting of Petur Dyulgerov, "candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions," with the 159th Pernik constituency.

In his speech Dyulgerov discusses the Fatherland Front platform, which, the paper reports him as saying, is mainly based on scientific-technical progress, the "strategy" confirmed by the 13th BCP Congress. Referring to the period since the last National Assembly elections, he says that "despite the difficulties caused by the great drought and the complicated international situation, emerging as a result of the actions of imperialism, and despite the difficulties caused by subjective shortcomings and mistakes, as well as by the complexity of the new tasks we are coping with, the country continued to develop along ascending lines." Dyulgerov goes on to praise the okrug's economic and social upsurge during the period under review.

The speaker later deals with the "deep structural changes that have occurred in our economy" and the "priority development" of machine building, electronics, microelectronics, the chemical industry, and biotechnologies, branches which, according to him, will create "a progressive economy, capable of resolving the present and future problems of development and enable the country to play a stable role in socialist integration and the international division of labor."

Dyulgerov praises "the fundamental elaborations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on constructing a developed socialism," pointing out that "they have enriched Marxist-Leninist theory, outlined the roads and prospects of our development, and given us powerful and reliable weapons and progress."

Analyzing the importance of the 13th BCP Congress, Dyulgerov stresses that "the party confirmed at its congress the strategic goals of our country's development until the end of the century, as well as the means and approaches to their achievement." In this context he describes the importance of the scientific-technical revolution, as well as "scientific and industrial production sharing with the USSR and the other socialist countries, reforming the system of management, and developing self-management."

The report closes by saying that "assignments were subjected to Comrade Petur Dyulgerov by the working people" in connectiond with improving the infrastructure of the Lenin district in Pernik, inhabited by over 20,000 people.

On 29 May on page 2 the newspaper carries four 1,100-word reports on the 28 May preelection meetings of Bulgarian leaders with their constituencies.

In his meeting with the voters of the 35th Varna constituency Georgi Atansov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers," evaluates the importance of the 13th BCP Congress and "the strategy on developing the scientific-technical revolution, adopted by the congress." He lists various economic achievements of Varna Okrug, and emphasizes the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

On the international situation Atanasov is reported as follows:

"Dwelling on the international situation, complicated because of U.S. leading circles, and on the policy of neoglobalism, conducted by the militaristic U.S. reaction, Comrade Georgi Atanasov stated that today the problem of peace and the struggle against the nuclear threat are key issues of our time. The USSR is leading the struggle to achieve a turning point toward the positive in world affairs. Bulgaria fully and unreservedly supports the large scale and comprehensive peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR, and it will further make its contribution to securing the implementation of the platform adopted by the Warsaw Pact at its Sofia session.

"The basis of our foreign policy, the speaker stressed, was and remains the course of fraternal cooperation and comprehensive drawing together with the CPSU and the USSR."

In conclusion, the paper notes, Atanasov was instructed by the constituency to take action to ensure the renovation of various parts of Varna city, the construction of a central department store, and the opening of a new maritime museum.

At his meeting with the 167th Pleven constituency Georgi Yordanov, "candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development," is reported to have evaluated the importance of the 13th BCP Congress "in conforming the consistent peaceful and deeply international policy of the BCP and its contribution to the cohesion and unity of action of all revolutionary and progressive forces." He points out the importance of sceintific-technical progress, and emphasises the "exceptional importance of the contribution of the unforgetable Lyudmila Zhivkova to comprehensively utilizing the intellectual and physical forces and possibilities of the harmoniously developed human personality." Yordanov also points out the importance of the BCP April line, and the need to raise the level of cultural actvities.

The report notes that Yordanov was instructed by the constituency to take action to ensure the construction in Pleven of a cultural-musical center and a sports hall, as well as the completion of the construction of the Political Education Club and the okrug library.

Ognyan Doynov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council," met the voters of the 16th Burgas constituency. He is reported to have evaluated the okrug's successes "achieved under the general BCP April lone." Doynov analyzes "integrational relations within the CEMA and the fruitful course of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the USSR." He surveys various party conferences and the decisions adopted at these forums on accelerating in guaranteeing the high pace of economic development and a new qualitative growth." Among these issues he lists "technological renewal of production, modernizing and reconstructing capacities, perfecting structural policy, and so forth." Doyonov envisages that the forthcoming National Assembly elections "will be a new manifestation of socialist democracy and a factor in its further development." He also deals with Bulgaria's relations with the USSR, stressing that "developing friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community will continue to be the cornerstone of our policy."

The paper notes that Ognyan Doynov was instructed by the constituency to take action to ensure the accelerated socioeconomic development of the Burgas area.

Grisha Filipov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary," met the voters of the 232d Ruse constituency. He is reported as surveying in his speech the successes achieved by Ruse okrug in various areas of life, stressing that "they are a result of the April policy of the BCP." He describes the BCP's care for man, and analyzes the "BCP"S long-range economic strategy, according to which social productivity of labor will increase 3 to 3.5 times by the end of the century." He points out the importance of Bulgaria's accelerated development, listing "the creation of a new economic mechanism, the better development of the democratic essence of the socialist state, and the mobilization of all social forces," as the "decisive factors" the Bulgaria's development. Filipov express support for the Soviet peace proposals, "from which everyone can draw his conclusions about the categorical willingness of the socialist community to continue to march the vanguard of the world's peaceful front."

According to the paper, the voters instructed Grisha Filipov to take active to ensure the purification of the air in the region, as well as to improve the social infrastructure, consumer services, and urbanization.

DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH USSR

AU041258 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 86 p 3

[Text] From 26 to 28 May 1986 Bulgarian-Soviet consultations on matters of disarmament took place at the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Viktor Israeliyan, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Bulgarian, by Konstantin Telalov, Bugarian representative to the Geneva disarmament conference.

The participants in the talks were received by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCAL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU221734 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 86 p 6

[Text] The document which has been prepared fully correspondents to the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, reflected in the Program on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Socialist Integration between Bulgaria and Cuba Until the Year 2000, which was signed by them in Moscow this year. This protocol is a good basis on which relations between our countries and between the Cuban ministries and the Bulgarian self-managing economic organizations will strengthen and develop during the next 5 years.

This is the evaluation of Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Jose Lopez Moreno, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning board, of the protocol of the results of coordinating the two countries' national economic plans for the period of 1986-1990. The protocol was signed in Sofia on 15 May.

As a result of the plans' coordination, mutual supplies have been specified and concrete measures and proposals have been marked for strengthening economic cooperation in important spheres of social production. Their timely implementation will contribute to putting into effect the party decisions and tasks of the economic development and increasing the two poeples' standard of living.

The necessary preconditions of dynamically developing the two countries' trade exchange for the period of 1986-1990 have been created. In comparison with the prevision 5-year plan period it will increase 22 percent. The protocol points out that while implementing their 5-year plans the two countries search for possibilities of additional supplies, and will strive to perfect the structure of the mutual trade exchange and diversify it.

DOYNOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS WARSAW VISIT

AU041544 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Our economic delegation, led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, has ended its visit to Warsaw. Talks were held in a Polish delegation led by Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the further expansion and deepening of bilateral scientific-technical and economic cooperation, and on the fulfillment of the accords reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruselski.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov visited a number of scientific and applications insititutes, industrial plants, and factories. He had talks with Wladyslaw Gwiazdaand Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairmen of the Polish Council of Ministers, and with leaders of industrial branch ministries. Ognyan Doynov was received by Premier Zbigniew Messner, with whom he discussed the prospects for the further development of Bulgarian-Polish cooperation.

ATANASOV OPENS HEAVY ENGINEERING PLANT

AU041845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Radomir the production capacities of the first stage of the heavy engineering combine, which are already in operation, were officially opened. The workers and specialists who had gathered in the Chervena Mogila grounds cordially welcomed Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lulkanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Markov: okrug and municipal leaders; and chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The festive meeting was opened and chaired by Khristo Bonin, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug BCP Committee. Tsoko Dimitrov, chief director of the Radomir Heavy engineering Combine, made a speech. Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building of the USSR, delivered greetings to the Bulgarian construction and erection workers, to the workers and the specialists.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov delivered a speech at the festive meeting. He congratulated the construction and erection workers who had completed this colossus of the nation's machine building, and stressed the great importance of the capacities that had been put into service, which will produce equipment of the most modern standards intended for the reconstruction and modernization of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the power industry, and the mining and ore concentrating industry. In opening the first stage of the heavy engineering combine, Comrade Georgi Atanasov emphasized the considerable contribution of the Soviet planners, designers, and specialists, with whose fraternal help the new production capacities had been constructed and commissioned. A decree of the State Council awarding Hero of Socialist Labor titles, orders, and medals, to outstanding building and erection workers and leaders who had shown their abilities in the construction of the heavy engineering combine, was read out.

More on Opening

AU041908 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA) "Plant of plants". This is a possible description of the heavy engineering economic combined works near the town of Radomir (western Bulgaria), which was opened today by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The first sod at the site of this machine building giant, huge not only by Bulgarian standards, was turned at the end of 1976, and its principal part is already going into operation, including the steelmaking, steel-casting, foundry and pressing ships, parts of the mechanical processing and the mechanical assembly shopts, the welding complex, as well as certain auxiliary facilities.

In what way is this plant important for Bulgaria? First, it gives her the real opportunity to manufacture the bulk of the national industries' needs. Secondly, it will help achieve at short notice the wide-ranging remodelling and updating planned for a number of economic branches. Thirdly, it will lead to considerable cuts in the imports of heavy investment equipment. The plant itself will never become obsolescent, for it will make the gear it needs for its own renovation.

So far the plant has cost more than 1,000 million leva. The structures took 70,000 tons of metal to build. But that will not be everything: Additional construction work, even though on a more limited scale, is still ahead.

There is a long list of record-breaking facilities: the world's longest moulding line, 1,600 and 3,600-ton force presses....

Up to 180-ton castings will be made near Radomir, while the capacities available nationwide so far did not exceed 15 tons.

The heavy engineering economic combined works near Radomir is the result of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. The experience necessary for running the plant has also come from the Soviet Union.

And, last but not least, the people who will operate this giant have not been forgotten, either. The funds outlayed for social needs amount to 150 million leva.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER AFANASYEV

AU041956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building of the USSR. Questions were examined relating to the further deepening of specialization and production sharing and the expansion of the deliveries between the two countries in the field of heavy machine building.

FURTHER ON CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Jakes Chairs Discussions

LD041405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The third session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Those taking part in the session paid homage to the late Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Moravian regional party committee. The party Central Committee elected working commissions.

Further discussions were chaired by Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The report on the results of elections to representative bodies and on further development and improving the quality of the party's membership base was delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ Central Committee then continued its discussions.

Election Results Reported

LD041925 Prague CTK in English 1118 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 4 (CTK) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia went into session here this morning.

The session was opened by party General Secretary Gustav Husak. On the agenda is a report on last months's elections to representative bodies and the development of the party's membership. The 3rd session of the Czechoslovak Community Party Central Committee elected members of four commissions of the Central Committee.

Member of the Communist Party Presidium Vasil Bilak was elected chairman of the Ideological Commission, member of the Communist Party Presidium Milos Jakes was elected chairman of the National Economic Commission, alternate member of the party Presidium Frantisek Pitra was elected chairman of the Commission for Agriculture and Food, and Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik was elected chairman of the Commission for Work With the Youth.

Vaclav Vaclavik was approved as leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution. The session was addressed by the party's General Secretary Gustav Husak.

Resolution Adopted

LD041940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPCZ unanimously adopted a resolution that states:

The Central Committee of the CPCZ at its third session discussed some current tasks emerging from securing the conclusions of the 17th congress of the party in the party and society. It discussed the results of elections to representative bodies at all levels and measures that emerge from them for their future activity. As had already been expressed in the statement of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the representative bodies, the elections showed the close ties of the Communist Party with the people, and the unity of the National Front, the political parties, and social and interest organizations united within it. It confirmed their trust in the policy of the party and the National Front, support for the line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and determination to put it into practice consistently. Proof of this is the heightening development of work and political activity for the fulfillment of this year's tasks and the unequivocal victory of the candidates of the National Front in the elections.

The Central Committe discussed questions of care for the party and the formation of its ranks in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, as a foremost prerequisite for its unity and action capability. It also discussed deepening of the leading role of the party in building a developed socialist society.

It approved a resolution on further development and improving of the quality of the membership base of the party in which it follows on from the positive results of the past period. Emphasis is placed on deepening the qualitative factors of care for the internal life of the party and the activity of Communists, as well as improving the quality of party organs and organizations in such a way as to correspond to the demands set out by the congress political report. Attention is oriented toward achieving a close link between the process of improving the quality party ranks with the implementation of the line set out by the 17th party congress, in particular its basic strategic aim for solving problems that speed up the social economic development of our society.

The party Central Committee instructs party organs and organizations at all levels and sectors to work out a resolution for the conditions and needs in their spheres of influence and to ensure its consistent realization.

The Central Committee of the CPCZ approves the agenda of the party's committee, the cadre proposals put forward, the resolution of the Central Committee of the party on further development and improvement of the quality of party membership base, guidelines for the activity of standing commissions of the Central Committee, and the report of the activity of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee since the second session of the party's Central Committee in April this year.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the close of the session.

Husak Addresses Session

LD042125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Report on Gustav Husak's address at the 4 June CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague]

[Text] At today's CPCZ Central Committee session, Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about the issues on the agenda of the third session of the party Central Committee.

He spoke first about the results of the May elections for the representative bodies of all levels. He said that the declaration issued by the CPCZ Central Committee together with the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR contained the basic assessment of the elections.

Comrade Husak said that in a few days it will be a year since a decision was made at the 15th session of the party Central Committee to convene 17th congress. The past year was marked by great activity of the Communist Party and of other political parties and organizations of the National Front. This culminated in two exceptionally important political events: the 17th congress of the party and general elections. It was a period of assessing results, critically analyzing weaknesses, evaluating program issues, seeking the best ways for further progress, and setting realistic aims for the coming years and up to the year 2000.

During this time enormous organizational and mass political cadre work was completed. Millions of people took direct and indirect part in this big movement in the party, from primary organizations through conferences on all levels up to the congress and in the society during the preparation for the elections, tackling local to all-society issues. The sessions of the party bodies in enterprises, localities, districts, and regions and the entire preparation and course of the congress took place before the eyes of our entire general public. It has been proved in full that the party is firm and unified, that it stands on the firm ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism and that it is able to fulfill the great tasks that follow from its role of the leading political force in society, emphasized Comrade Husak.

The program that was prepared by the 17th congress was accepted as their own by all political parties and organizations of the National Front; in the election it received the support of all people. It formed a platform that was then presented by all candidates, communists, non-party members, and members of other political parties and organizations of the National Front.

The elections as they were described yesterday at the all-state meeting by the chief secretaries of party regional committees and city committees in Prague and Bratislava were marked by the atmosphere of trust and optimism. The mood and atmosphere in which they took place convincingly disprove all lies and slanders of the hostile propaganda.

The results of the elections give full support of the Czechoslovak people to our internal as well as foreign policy, which is based on cooperation and alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, and to our approach to the contemporary problems in the world. They showed that our people fully support the peaceful policy of the USSR, the CSSR, the states of the entire socialist community that is directed toward the elimination of the danger of war, toward disarmament and securing peace in Europe and in the world.

We can say that the elections have become a plebiscite in which our people expressed full support to the policy and the program of the CPCZ and the National Front. This is a reliable base from which we can proceed in our further work. At the same time this means that we must pledge ourselves to make every effort to implement this policy in life consistently, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, he thanked communists and all our citizens who took part in ensuring the preparation and course of the elections for their work.

Comrade Husak then spoke about some current tasks for realizing the resolution of the 17th congress. A decisive problem is to implement them in daily life quickly, consistently, and energetically. In all areas and at all levels from the top to the bottom, we must keep returning to the tasks set by the congress, to include new and more demanding approaches in our work. Everywhere it is necesary to make the transition from general agreement to practical work, to concrete acts. June meetings of primary organizations of the party, which should concern themselves in a critical and demanding way with working out and implemlenting congress resolutions in their sphere of influence, will be of great importance.

After the elections, continued Comrade Husak, comes the phase of constituent meetings of representative bodies and executive organs that will implement the program of the CPCZ and the National Front. The unconditional requirement to lift every activity, method, and style of work to the level of new tasks is valid for everyone. This requires an increase in the demands made on management workers in particular. At the same time it is necessarsy to give attention to improving the quality of whole management systems at individual stages, to purposeful promotion of young people with a future and the creation of conditions in which they can mature. In this connection Comrade Husak pointed out the importance of evaluation of management workers of state and economic organs that is being undertaken at the present time. It is necessary to approach it with high responsibility, to justly praise what is good, to point out critically the weak points, and to give main attention to what must be done in order to achieve improvement in work. In cases where there is no guarantee that an improvement will take place, it is unavoidable to undertake even cadre changes. The needs of the party and society must be more important than any other considerations.

Comrade Husak emphasized that it is necessry to strive to ensure that the work of new organs brings an improvement in work in all sectors. What is needed is for the people to feel that the new national committees will represent a step forward. It is also necessary to give great attention to points brought up at preelection meetings. Even though it is not possible to realize them all, the citizens must see that they are being taken into consideration and possibilities of solving them are being sought. During the preparation of the congress and elections the importance of regular contact and open dialogue with the people was once again confirmed. Close contact with the workers must be continually upheld, all forms of socialist democracy must be developed and deepened by means of all organizations of the National Front, trade unions, youth, national committees, and in other ways. In all our work we must take care that the trust expressed in the elections in the policy of the pary and the National Front is continually renewed and strengthened.

Comrade Husak went on to speak about questions of the development and improvement of the quality of the membership base of the Communist Party. He emphasized that, after the difficult crisis years, there was gradual success in securing a healthy class, age and ideological growth of the party, which became the foremost requisite for the successes achieved in the past 15 years. Our experiences confirm that, without a Marxist-Leninist party even socialist society cannot function well. The last emphasis we place on the party as the driving force of movement of the socialist society is an expression of our responsibility for its future. With regard to the large numbers in the party in our conditions, emphasis is being placed in this area on viewpoints of quality. The basic prerequisite continues to remain the preservation of the working class character of the party. At the same time we must take into consideration that a continually greater role is being played in the speeding up of social economic development by those categories of workers that decide about the tempo of scientific and technical progress.

In these areas it is necessary to continue to increase the organization and influence of the party. The proposed draft of the resolution of the Central Committee aims to ensure that today and in the future there will be a strong, Marxist-Leninist, united, fighting Communist Party, as a guarantee of the successful development of socialist community, Comrade Husak said.

KUCERA ADDRESSES SOCIALIST PARTY SESSION

LD041541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] At today's Prague session the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee assessed the preparations for and the course of the general elections to the representative bodies and the participation of party members in the election. It also discussed the state of preparations for the 10th party conference to be held in February 1987 in Prague.

Bohuslav Kucera, party chairman and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, stressed in his main address the positive outcome of this year's election, as well as the contribution of the Czechoslovak Socialists Party to its successful development. He stressed that the election depicted the creative actvity of the entire National Front, which rests upon the nationwide aims of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and is directed at supporting the main aims of the socioeconomic development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-90 and until the year 2000. He said that the electorate, through their votes, expressed their trust in the internal and foreign policies of the state, as well as support to the peace effort of the socialist countries, headed by the USSR.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK RECEIVE OUTGOING NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD301833 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at the Prague Castle today Aguilles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, prior to the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. Husak presented him with the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, 3d class, for his personal contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. In a friendly talk he thanked Aguiles Centeno Perez for his active contribution to the advancement of contacts between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua during his stay here and wished him all the best in his further work.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today Aguilles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, prior to the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia, praising his personal contribution for the development of mutual relations of the two countries in all spheres.

The Nicaraguan ambassador spoke highly about the comprehensive support that Czechoslovakia gives to his country in the fight for achieving full independence.

FOJTIK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DKP CONGRESS

AU232009 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (Z) -- The CPCZ delegation, led by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, which attended the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party (DPK) returned home on Monday night [5 May]. The delegation was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MAMULA DEATH

AU232010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a letter of condolences on the death of Miroslav Mamula, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee, to Ludmila Mamulova, widow of the dead official.

NEW METHODS OF PRICE-SETTING EXPLAINED

AU041648 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Juraj Kopriva: "Princess Must Not Consecrate Inefficiency; Improvement of the State Supervision of Prices in the Eighth 5-Year Plan;" capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] Many words of criticism, from below as well as above, have been addressed lately to the issue of prices, to price setting, and to the price setters. This criticism has been coming from customers in the retail network and those involved in large-scale wholesale transactions who rightly felt the innovation of products to be mainly an innovation of prices. Since no situation can be altered without carrying out changes, the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR, which were approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, laid down the task -- within the framework of improving the economic mechanism -- of also improving the state supervision of prices, to make them exert an influence to accelerate socioeconomic development.

Unsalable Domestic Criteria

In the past 5-year plan, shortcomings in the price system became conspicuously apparent in foreign trade. Not infrequently, products for which enterprises were receiving quality markups proved to be hard to sell on foreign markets. On the other hand, products affected by subquality markdowns according to domestic criteria were sometimes quite profitable to export. Our price setting thus failed to hold its own in confrontation with the world; the domestic crieria proved to be "unsalable." According to data published by the Prague Research Institute for Engineering Technology and Economy, not only machinery from nonsocialist countries but even machinery from CEMA countries is usually several times more expensive than comparable Czechoslovak products. Domestic prices were beginning to differ distinctly from the prices our machinery was fetching abroad. This has ultimatelv led to a lack of interest among enterprises in imported machinery and to pressure on domestic manufacturers to produce too wide an assortment of products, with all the resulting negative consequences.

The amended decree on prices that went into effect on 1 January 1986 has introduced new methods of price setting, which more effectively peg the price to the final efficiency of production and exports. A certain unification of price levels according to price ratios abroad has occurred in price setting. The use of parameter-based methods and other methods that proceed from an OBJECTIVIZED level of production costs is being expanded. At the same time HARMONY between the price of new products and their utility parameters and efficiency is being ensured.

Harmful Latitude Limited

It was precisely the detachment of prices from the utility value of products for which the former price regulations had often been criticized. For example, at a joint technical-economic conference of the Martin ZTS [heavy engineering plants] and Kosice PS [industrial construction projects] economic production units, the builders complained that despite an increase in the total value of machinery per employee, there has been no increase in the number of mechanisms. On the contrary, their number is declining as a result of growing prices. It is true that their quality, user-friendliness, and to a certain degree also fuel consumption per unit of output have improved, but the increase in the performance of machinery has on no account been in the range of 200 to 250 percent, which is by how much the average price has grown.

Something similar can be observed in the retail network, where people rightly criticize so-called "hidden price increases." It suffices to change packaging, weight, and the name and, presently, we have to pay more to buy what is essentially the same thing.

In an attempt to forestall such "resourcefulness," the new price regulations unequivocally define the sequence of individual methods of price formation and determine the scope of their application. This sequence is fully subordinated to the targets of intensification. Until now, producers have had too much latitude in selecting the methods of price setting, which proved to be unwholesome. This made it possible for them to project into the price their individual production costs, that is, ANY production costs. In other words, the regulations made it possible to consecrate inefficiency by means of prices and to conserve extensive development. At the same time, the regulations that went into force at the beginning of the year limit the enterprises' latitude in setting the price for new building and assembly work. The former method of individual, case-by-case calculation made it possible to consider not only socially unavoidable costs but just any costs.

Harmonizing Interests

The new methodology of the state supervision of prices in the Eighth 5-Year Plan establishes conditions for REINFORCING THE POSITIONS OF CUSTOMERS in price setting. Starting with the stipulation of conditions regarding the quality and terms of delivery of a new product and the choice of the method to determine its price and ending with price negotiations, the legal powers of customers have been enhanced. The position of trade organizations has been significantly reinforced; they now have the right to request a renegotiation of the wholesale price of a new product in accordance with its salability. The new regulations also fully exempt from markups (due to fashionability, and the like) some groups of merchandise, such as products for children, Producers of household durables and electronic appliances will be affected by new measures that introduce preferential pricing for products with a low energy input, not only in the production process, but also in our households. Products that are energy-intensive in production or use will be penalized by markdowns. These system-related measures should encourage producers to pursue genuine, and not just fictitious, innovation, to streamline production, and to produce for consumers rather than for the shelves.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER CANDIDATES MEET CONSTITUENTS

Honecker Visits Karl-Marx Stadt

LD041759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Karl-Marx Stadt, 4 June (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in the Saxon industral center of Karl-Marx Stadt for a visit on Wednesday afternoon. Thousands of citizens gave an enthusiastic welcome with warm applause and cheering to the top People's Chamber candidate in Election District No 37. In the new Fritz-Heckret residential area, building works and a crowded line of women, men, and young people warmly welomed the general secretary, who is accompanied by Siegfired Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx Stadt SED Bezirk Executive. Mayor Kurt Mueller welcomed Erich Honecker on behalf of the 315,000 inhabitants and invited him to tour the residential area, where over 29,000 apartments for over 87,000 citizens have been built since the first foundations were laid in October 1974. Along the way there were numerous cordial meetings and trusting conversations between Erich Honecker and citizens of various professions, with construction workers, young voters, first-time voters, and veterans.

Stoph, Mittag Meet Voters

LD042337 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Election meetings in Dresden, Erfurt, Anstadt, and other towns in the Republic today brought together citizens from all classes and strata with candidates for the People's Chamber and the bezirk assemblies. In the old market square in Dresden this afternoon, 270,000 people gathered. Top People's Chamber candidate Willi Stoph said at the major rally that the slogan was still to do everything for the well being of the people and for peace. Everyday life for the citizen was marked by full employment, social security, equal educational opportunities, good medical care, and a rich intellectual and cultural life. The chairman of the Council of Ministers named as an example of this the over 330,000 new and modernized homes, which have in the past 5 years become the homes of hundreds of thousands of Dresdeners. In Erfurt Guenter Mittag stressed that the path of the unity of economic and social policy would continue to be pursued consistently. He sad: What we have created together has only been possible because there has been peace. What we want to create together will only be possible if there is peace. Giving peace a chance means helping to achieve a breakthrough for the proposals made by Mikahil Gorbachev for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Schabowski, Mielke Campaign

LD042339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2010 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 4 June (ADN) -- The citizens of the GDR want to comprehensively strengthen the GDR and shape the life of each individual even better through new initiatives and creative work. This was expressed on Wednesday by workers, scientists, and artists -- citizens of all classes and strata -- at meetings with GDR Premier Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and other top candidates in various towns.

Guenter Schabowski, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, on Wednesday afternoon met workers, engineers, members of youth research collectives, and leading employees of the VEB Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau [Electro-Project and Plan Construction] in Berlin for a roundtable talk. Guenter Schabowski paid tribute to the spirit and eagerness shown in the development of new products.

For most citizens in the GDR, it has become a firm personal principle to make the work place the battlefront for peace, noted Army General Erich Mielke,member ofthe SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for state security at a rally in Zeitz, Halle Bezirk. Behind this stands not only the great moral committment to personally accept conscious responsibility for the preservation of life on earth. Good production results offer the material guarantee that "we continue to stand up to the most aggressive imperialist circles with vigorious, well-protected, and flourishing socialism," Erich Mielke stressed.

Additional Meetings Held

AU030916 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 and 24-25 May carry reports on events and meetings held in preparation for the elections to the People's Chamber on 8 June .

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 23 May on page 5 carries approximately 2,100 words of reports on events and meetings in enterprises, cities, and communities in preparation for the 8 June elections to the People's Chamber attended by prominent GDR politicians in their function as leading candidates for the corresponding constituency. According to the reports, averaging 300 words in length, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Commitee Politiburo member and president of the People's Chamber had talks in Halle; Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committtee, visited Annaberg-Buchholz and the Baerenstein enterprises; Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Koepenick district of Berlin; Werner Walde, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, visited Hoyerswerda and Bernsdorf; Ilse Theile, chairman of the Democratic Women's League visited Mutzchen in the Grimma Kreis; Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior, had talks in Rodewisch, Aurebach Kreis; and Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, visited Sangerhausen.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 24-25 May on page 5 carries a further 2,100 words of reports on meetings between candidates and citizens before the June elections. According to the individual reports, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's chamber, visited the Halle-Neustadt large-scale bakery and met with voters in the afternoon; Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, visited the Merseburg-Ost open pit in the Geiseltal lignite plant and the Beuna briquette factory; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, visited Grafehainichen; Margarete Mueller, politburo candiate member, attended a meeting in Burg Stargard near Neubrandenburg; and Egon Krensz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with citizens in Ruegen. Two other short reports deal with the visit of Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages, and to the Leipzig Karl Marx soil preparation equipment VEB; and the visit of Gihsela Schuett, from the Democratic Women's League, to the Ueckermuende Kreis.

FISCHER WRITES ON FOREIGN POLICY IN MADRID PAPER

PM041020 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 May 86 p 4

[Article by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer: "GDR on the Threshold of the Year 2000"]

[Text] In only 15 years' time -- a relatively brief period -- we will have reached the year 2000. The major development undergone by the production forces and above all the unparalleled advances made by science and technology suggest that this moment in mankind's history could become one of its culminating points. However, the striking prospects opening up for the progress of human civilization are confronted by the development of weapons of unprecedented destructive power which threaten the very existence of the human race. Mankind is at a crossroads: It must opt either for peaceful coexistence or for everyone's destruction in a nuclear holocaust.

Serious Concern

The international situation is still the source of the most serious concern. The GDR, like Spain and all forces committed to peace, prudence, and reality, proceeds from the fact that war cannot be regarded as a continuation of politics with other methods. "There will be no victors or vanquished in a nuclear war. Neither will there be a winner in the arms race." This was stressed by Erich Honecker, first secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the recently concluded 11th Congress of the SED, our country's ruling party.

This idea is corroborated by the constructive proposals that the socialist countries have been making for an end to the arms race and for disarmament -- initiave which foreshadow a peaceful future for mankind. What great expectations are created by the 15 January Soviet proposal for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and thus entering the third millenium without any kind of nuclear weaponry. What possibilities are offered by the new initiative put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech to the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, proposing negotiations on the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, the dismantling of operational-tactical nuclear weapons, and the indispensable controls from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Dashed Hopes

The anxiety to attain military superiority and the policy of confrontation entirely conflict with the "spirit of Geneva" and frustrate the peoples' desire for peace. The GDR consistently advocates an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space. The continuation of nuclear tests and the fact that it remains attached to its nuclear rearmament plans dashes the hopes for disarmament nurtured throughout the world. Thus the international situation demands a new approach to international problems, political wisdom, moderation, and a sense of responsibility. With its Warsaw Pact allies, the GDR advocates the political solution of conflicts via negotiation and mutually advantageous relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems. The GDR believes that in its relations with the FRG also safeguarding peace is the fundamental issue. German territory must never again be the breeding ground of war but must be exclusively a fountainhead of peace: This is the specific responsibility borne by the two German states.

The GDR pursues a dynamic policy of dialogue with countries with other socioecomonic systems. Among the many activities of recent years the Spanish foreign minister's recent visit to the GDR occupies a noteworthy place. This visit confirmed that the two sides' have a similar viewpoint on the peace issue. There are similar principles on how to preserve our shared home, Europe, and on how relations between the European states can develop prosperously on the basis of the CSCE Final Act.

If everything possible is done to safeguard peace, good prospects will open up for bilateral cooperation -- for instance between the GDR and Spain. The GDR's economic and social development through the year 2000, based on a comprehensive intensification of the national economy, provides good prospects for these relations. In all areas of the economy the most advanced technologies will be introduced on an even greater scale and the highest level of technology will prevail. Apart from the close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries, there are broad prospects for cultivating economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the capitalist states on a mutually advantageous basis.

The GDR is one of the few countries in the world where there has for some time been solid political and economic progress accompanied by constant advances in the social sphere. During 25 weeks in 1985 the GDR's factories achieved a volume of production equivalent to that of the whole of 1970. Economic growth rates are reflected in specific social benefits enjoyed by each and every citizen. Our people have attained a prosperity unprecedented in their history. Over the past 15 years the GDR citizen's real income has doubled. Over the same period there has been a very rapid increase in the field of state housing construction. Some 2.4 million homes have been constructed or modernized, since the country has a population of 16.7 million.

This course will continue, and by 1990 the issue of housing as a social problem will have been definitively resolved. On the solid basis of the level already attained, the year 2000 is a source of multifaceted considerations for the GDR. The 11th SED Congress approved resolutions for our country which not only precisely define the guidleines for dynamic development through 1990 but also set tasks that must be completed by the advent of the third millenium. The prime objective of the economic strategy is to ensure that the advantages of socialism combine with the advances of the scientific and technological revolution for the benefit of the entire people. The potential of the national economy, which is growing so vigorously, is being exploited with the aim of ensuring the people's material and cultural well-being and of continuing to increase it. Within this context the fundamental premise is, and will continue to be, the safeguarding of peace. It is therefore considered the prime issue in the foreign policy pursued by the GDR.

KLEIBER RECEIVES MADAGASCAR'S RAKOTO IN BERLIN

AU140854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- In Berlin on Thursday [24 April] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk Ignace Rakoto, Politburo member of the governing Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) and minister for university arfairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Ignace Rakoto headed the AREMA delegation that participated as a guest in the 11th SED Congress. He expressed his recognition for the positive results of the economic and social policy of the SED and the GDR Government.

He was particularly impressed by the constructive policy of the GDR to guarantee peace, and its full agreement with the programmatic peace proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev. Both partners in the talk expressed their appreciation of the new initiatives of the Soviet Union to end the arms race, in particular for the elimination of nuclear arms on earth and for the prevention of the aggressive star wars plans of the United States.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS DENMARK

LD040500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Relations between Denmark and the GDR are developing steadily in the spirit of good-neighborliness. This was noted by Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister, and Otto E. Moeller, state secretary in the Danish Foreign Ministry, in Copenhagen on Tuesday. Both politicians spoke in support of continuing the political dialogue and of continuing the constructive development of relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. They regretted that a final document had not been possible at the Bern conference.

The politicians emphasized the necessity of increased efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Nier reaffirmed the GDR's support for the USSR's comprehensive disarmament program. He gave information about the work of the GDR for the creation of a chemical weapon-free corridor in Europe. Moeller said that Denmark too was in favor of a comprehensive nuclear test ban and concrete agreements for the reduction of nuclear weapons stocks as well as a chemical weapons ban. The SALT II treaty has to be maintained.

Kurt Nier is in Denmark for political consultations at the invitation of Benny Kimberg, under secretary of state in the Danish Foreign Ministry.

FRONTIER COMMISSION WITH FRG HOLDS SESSION

LD042331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] East Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- GDR delegation head Dr Volkmar Fenzlein, told representatives of the press today after the 77th meeting of the Frontier Commission that "the GDR again proposed to the FRG side at the meeting of the Frontier Commission on 4 June 1986 that the work to establish the exact course of the frontier on the Elbe be brought to a conclusion without delay." Fenzlein stressed that "this would eliminate an obstacle to normal relations between the GDR and the FRG and also facilitate the settling of questions of interest to the population in the region of the Elbe frontier sector and the users of the Elbe, for example in the areas of inland navigation, sports boats, and flood protection."

Experience has shown that strains in the peaceful coexistence of states and people results from unsolved frontier issues. "The frontier between the GDR and the FRG is also a sensitive dividing line between two social systems and military alliances. Therefore, both German states bear great responsibility for seeing that there are no uncertainties regarding the course of the frontier and that the stipulation of the Basic Treaty is fulfilled without restrictions or delay."

"There are no grounds to delay the establishing and documenting of the exact course of the Elbe frontier," the head of the GDR delegation stressed.

Fenzlein pointed to a note to the minutes on the course of the Elbe frontier agreed by the Frontier Commission in 1975; according to these there was agreement between the Governments of the FRG and the GDR that the frontier between to two states in the Elbe sector (frontier sectors 7 to 9) starts at the last marked frontier point of frontier section 6 B, runs as the extension of the two last frontier points of frontier section 6 B that are on land to the middle of the stream, follows the middle of the stream to the point where the extension of the the two first frontier points of frontier section 10 B meets the middle of the Elbe, and from there goes to frontier point No 1 of frontier section 10 A.

"It is thus incomprehensible why the course of the frontier on the Elbe has turned into a problem. Against the stated aim of the Basic Treaty to develop cooperation, obstacles are thus placed in the path of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The Basic Treaty obliges both states to accept equally the legal and factual situation with regard to the course of their common frontier as it existed at the founding of the GDR and the FRG in 1949."

Dr Fenzlein continued: "This should be all the easier in view of the fact that as early as May 1953 the FRG Government was given adequate information of the course of the FRG's frontier with the GDR by the then Allied High Commission. This has been repeatedly referred to in FRG publications."

In 1949 the GDR was handed all sovereign rights and all other authority for the eastern half of the river by the USSR in accordance with the Elbe frontier that has been established by the former allies. The GDR submitted a number of documents to the Frontier Commission from 1945 to 1949 which proved this territorial and sovereignty situation on the Elbe created in 1945, that is to say the fact that the eastern half belonged unreservedly to the Soviet occupation zone, Frenzlein said.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021651 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Chinese foreign minister has arrived in Budapest. Wu Xueqian was invited by his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, for an official friendly visit.

Talks Begin With Varkonyi

LD030906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Hungarian and Chinese foreign ministers have begun their talks in Budapest. Wu Xueqian, who is paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, earlier laid a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes.

Consular Agreement Signed

LD031658 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A Hungarian-Chinese consular agreement has been concluded in our capital by the two countries' foreign ministers. The agreement, which was signed by Peter Varkonyi and Wu Xueqian, was made necessary by the development of trade, economic, technical-scientific, and other relations. The consular agreement contributes to the further strengthening of relations.

Wu Xueqian, state counsellor and minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country, at the invitation of his colleague, laid a wreath in the morning at the Hungarian heroes' memorial. He then surveyed, with Peter Varkonyi, the possibilities of developing bilateral relations and some issues of the international situation.

Departs 4 June

LD041637 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party and member of the Presidential Council, met Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, in a friendly, comradely meeting in the Central Committee headquarters on Wednesday.

The parties gave briefs on socialist construction work in their countries, discussed current international issues and appreciated the development of Hungarian-Chinese relations over the past years.

Wu Xueqian conveyed the friendly greetings of the Chinese party and Government officials to Janos Kadar, who returned the greetings.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the visiting Chinese foreign minister in a cordial, friendly meeting on Wednesday.

Concluding his official, friendly visit, Wu Xueqian left Budapest on Wednesday. He was seen off by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

MTI correspondent was informed that in the course of the official Hungaran-Chinese foreign ministerial talks Peter Varkonyi and Wu Xueqian stated that bilateral relations and cooperation have favourably developed over the past years. The foreign ministers agreed that there are further possibilities for the improvement of relations and the friendship of the two countries and peoples. They hold it particularly important to develop economic, technical-scientific cooperation to achieve this aim.

The parties stated that they held similar or close views on several international issues. To strengthen international peace and security, limit and efficiently reduce nuclear armament require further efforts. They expressed anxiety over the tense international situation and concord that debated international issues should be solved through negotiations.

Wu Xueqian invited Peter Verkonyi for an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of China. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

USSR FOREIGN POLICY BEFORE GORBACHEV VISIT VIEWED

LD042310 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, is to visit Budapest shortly. New elements, the style of Soviet foreign policy are attached to Gorbachev's name. [Ivan Herskovits] comments:

When the recent conference of experts on human contacts ended in Berne, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed thanks to the many delegates, including those from the West, who had, in one way or another, quoted statements by General Secretary Gorbachev on the new initiatives in Soviet foreign policy.

In Berne, the Soviet Union itself put forward a proposal which showed that the super powers attention is not concentrated solely on missiles and strategic viewpoints. The proposal demonstrated that an improvement in international relations does not necessarily wait for arms limitation agreements. To create a favorable atmosphere, Soviet delegates either proposed or expressed support for proposals on the promotion of family visits, family reunification, tourist trips, postal contacts as well as roundtable conferences. The American veto blocked the road forward for the timebeing, but the Soviet delegate said that at the all-Euroepan conference in Vienna, six countries' diplomats would continue to represent the new understanding between peoples, supported by all participants in Berne, except the United States.

Another example of Soviet foreign policy flexibility and recognition of realities was seen last week, when the Soviet Union and the rest of the CEMA member states -- CEMA is the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance -- presented a joint cooperation proposal for the Common Market member states. A new approach was reflected in that document, when the CEMA member states expressed their readiness for relations between economic organizations and bilateral cooperation of organizations and individual countries. The first reactions to that proposdal show that this is something that could promote the long-stagnatng relations between the two economic organizations.

At the same time, the document reflects an increasingly important characteristic of Soviet foreign policy, that is the coordination of all important steps with allies and friendly countries. Furthermore, it doesn't only atribute great significance to the improvement of relations between major powers, but to those between all European countries, large or small, and whatever their social system.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROTEST OVER DANUBE PROJECT

AU140742 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Andras Banki: "For Our Environment" -- capitalized words published in italics]

[Excerpts] In recent years our public opinion has become more and more SENSITIVE toward the destruction of the environment. A growing number of people are taking up the issue of protecting the environment in their immediate or larger community. One can already see INDEPENDENT ACTIVITIES AND SPONTANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS growing more and more important; we have taken the first steps toward having environmental protection A STRONG PUBLIC MOVEMENT. The government also needs to hear as many opinions as possible, and it is also natural that these views often appear in a form of constructive criticism.

However, there are in our society WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN RULES, POLITICAL AND MORAL NORMS for the cooperation of organizations formed by the government power and society which include spontaneous, individual, or group organizations. Could an action, for example, of a narrow group, accompanied by noisy foreign publicity, take root or lead to any "result" in our political structure, when this group -- holding itself aloof from dialogue -- opposes the governmental decision handed down in an interstate agreement, the building of the Bos-Nagymaros river barriage system BY STRETCHING THE TRUTH AND FANNING NATIONAL SENTIMENTS? Yet, THIS is the aim of several members of the small group calling itself by various names. Never mind that, referring to forms of democracy -- not listening to other people's opinions -- they write petitions and spread pamphlets in which they stubbornly repeat already considered or even professionally unfeasible views. But when they call themselves the representatives of Hungarian society, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF PROTESTORS MAINLY IMPORTED FROM ABROAD, FROM AUSTRIA, and they organize a street demonstration, as they call it an environmental walking tour, well, then there is HARDLY ANY MORE PLACE FOR TOLERANCE, for a peaceful discussion on ecological issues. In a similar case there would be no place for it in Vienna of Munich EITHER. The matter of domestic environmental protection CANNOT BE EXPROPRIATED BY ANY GROUP AT ALL, and we particularly cannot allow certain foreign factors to disturb our internal situation, our interstate relations.

The building of the Danube river barrage system -- preceeded by thorough and scientific preparations -- is a SETTLED ISSUE; the work is advancing satisfactorily. However, EXPERTS CONTINUE DEBATING on details of the implementation, the clarification of these debates, and the prevention and solution of possible dangers from the task of further detailed planning activities. This, at the same time, means that ALL CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM IS NECESSARY, AND THERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR IT. The government commissioner for the investment project said to our paper once that to build the barrage system which means a manifold utilization of the Danube serving flood protection, energy production, navigation, and the improvement of the water quality, is IN OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS. So is the protection of the environment.

TRADE UNION NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

AU140747 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions is holding a meeting today, 23 April, at its headquarters on Gyorgy Dozsa Street in Budapest. The meeting is to discuss the proposals submitted by General Secretary Tibor Baranyai on the following:

-- The further development of some elements of the leading and guiding activity of the National Council of Trade Unions for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions;

-- The council's plan for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th congress, the working plan of the Presidium and the Secretariate up till July 1986, and the agenda of the council's second biannual meeting;

-- The new work and group committees of the National Council of Trade Unions and their composition.

The Professional Council is to discuss the proposals submitted by Secretary Sandor Nagy on the agenda of the next meeting - between the leaders of the government and the National Council of Trade Unions.

Then, the secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions will provide verbal reports on the current tasks.

LEADERS THANK ROMANIANS FOR MESSAGE

AU140801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolea Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people, and on our own behalf, we express our thanks for the greetings and good wishes you conveyed to us on the 41st anniversary of our homeland's liberation.

We express our hopoe that the friendship between our peoples and the cooperation between our countries will develop on many levels, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We believe that the implementation of the understandings included in the documents we jointly formulated gives impetus to the many-sided development of our relations. We wish you and the Romanian people new successes in building socialism.

Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Sakari Kiuru, director general of the Finnish Yleisradio, and Istvan Hars, president of the Hungarian Radio, signed the cooperation work schedule of the two countries, the exchange of programme editors and journalists, guest directors, and cooperation between the school radios. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 4 Jun 86 LD]

SOLIDARITY ADVISOR QUESTIONED BY POLICE

AU041115 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 (AFP) -- Solidarity advisor Professor Bronislaw Geremek was questioned by Interior Ministry officials Wednesday about his links to Zbigniew Bujak, the banned union's underground leader who was arrested last Saturday, sources close to the professor said.

They added that Mr. Geremek, 54, an advisor to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, was also questioned for five hours on Tuesday.

Police ordered him to be at the ministry early Wednesday morning and banned him from leaving Warsaw. he was due to have left Tuesday night for a six-week visit to France, the Netherlands and Italy.

Mr. Geremek, who was sacked in April, 1985 from the history department at the Polish Academy of Sciences, was to have met French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and lecture and attend conferences at the Paris Sorbonne University, and the Universities of Utrecht in the Netherlands and Florence in Italy. The professor was only recently given permission to go to the West, for the first time since 1981, having had other visa requests rejected for "political reasons."

He is the first opposition official to be questioned since the arrest of Mr. Bujak, Warsaw underground leader Konrad Bielinski and Ewa Kulik, a cooordinator of Solidarity's underground leadership, TKK (Temporary Coordinating Commission).

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S HORST SOELLE

Cooperation Program Signed

LD041344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A Polish-GDR cooperation program in the spheres of science, technology, and production for the period until 2000 was signed in Warsaw today by deputy premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Horst Soelle. The states will cooperate in 70 fields, including electronics, electrotechnics, the chemical industry, and food economy. Implementation of the program will mean fuller cooperation, specialization of production, introduction of new technologies, and improvement in the quality of goods. In accordance with the program adopted today, enterprises and scientific research centers in Poland and the GDR will sign separate long-term cooperation agreements.

Deputy Premier Horst Soelle was this morning received by Zbigniew Messner.

Meets Messner

LD042330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June (ADN) -- Political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Poland are developing successfully on the basis of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle noted this on Wednesday during a friendly talk in Warsaw.

In order to expand and deepen economic, scientific, and technological cooperation it is currently necessary, in particular, to employ the scientific and production potential of the two countries to a much greater extent for the intensification of the two economies.

To achieve this, first the rapid transfer of scientific and technological results into production and cooperation in the development and application of key technologies are necessary. In this connection the targeted realization of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the PPR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Until the Year 2000, signed at the highest level in December 1985, is of particular significance.

During their discussion the officials had a detailed exchange of views on the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Taking part in the talk were Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Horst Neubauer, the GDR ambassador in the Polish PR.

Discussions between the chairmen of the two sections of the joint GDR-PPR Economic Commission, Horst Soelle and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, took place on the same day. The main focus of these talks was the control of the level of realization of the plans agreed by the two sides for the further expansion of economic relations. Tasks for the work of the joint economic commission were discussed and measures for the further implementation of the long-term program were laid down.

Deputy Premier Gwiazda Remarks

LD042156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Interview with Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda by unidentified correspondent on 4 June; place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Horst Soelle signed a joint schedule of cooperation between Poland and the GDR in the areas of science, technology, and production until the year 2000 in Warsaw today. Just after the signing of the document I asked Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda for an interview.

Premier, 70 subject groups, 210 topics -- how does one go about this? When will there be results from this? I remember that the cooperation program, itself, was signed not long ago. Today a detailed schedule was signed. Everything is ready and both sides are starting work immediately -- or must one really wait until the year 2000?

[Gwiazda] We must start implementing the decisions which were negotiated and adopted in this document immediately. This is a document to implement what was agreed at the highest level last year. Full implementation of this document will accelerate work on new technologies and their introduction into production. It will allow the extension of cooperation almost threefold during the current 5-year period and extend specialization. Briefly, full implementation of this document will prepare us for the 21st century.

[Correspondent] One talks about science, technolgy, and production. Do we already know today the areas in which we shall cooperate later?

[Gwiazda] Of course we do. The subjects are outlined very specifically. They concern, in fact, a number of areas and both our economies, and above all, electronics, microelectronics, electrical engineering, food economy, as well as environment protection -- everything.

[Correspondent] What about science, students, student exchange, scholarships, and the use of common technologies? This is the Achilles' heel of CEMA cooperation. (?A lot is being said about this.)

[Gwiazda] This is one of the most important tasks arising from both the program to the year 2000 and this implementation schedule. The task is, above all, to work out, and next to implement jointly and use these new technologies and constructing -- constructing jointly -- new products with the highest technical parameters. Generally speaking, an improvement in the qualify of manufactured products is also an issue here too. This is what is the most important, or will be the most important in the nearest future. All this, of course, should influence the development of cooperation and specialization of production.

BULGARIA'S DOYNOV VISITS, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD042034 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Ognyan Doynov, Bulgarian Communist Party CC Political Bureau member, chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers and Bulgarian vice-premier to discuss cooperation between the two countries. The talk was attended by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Janusz Maciejewicz.

Signs Protocol

LD042217 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- A group of Bulgarian experts, led by Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers Ognyan Doynov were staying in Poland between June 2-4. The representatives of various branches of Bulgarian industry held talks at the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy, the Ministry of Mining and Energy, and the Ministry of Chemicals and Light Industry. They also toured a number of Polish factories.

A protocol signed by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Ognyan Doynov defines directions of further development of coproduction in the sectors mentioned above, with a stress on coproduction in computer equipment, construction and road-building machines, cars, trucks, combustion engines, motor-bicycles, and bicycles, as well as automatic production systems.

YBARCIKOWSKI ON FAILURE TO 'MANAGE' SOLIDARITY

AU031956 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 May 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] Szczecin OLDS SZCZECINSKI on 17-18 May published an interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, State Council deputy chairman and PZPR Politburo member, by Krzysztof Matlak. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Matlak] Let us go back once again to 1980. When today one reads your speech made after the signing of the agreement [with Solidarity], -- one may assume that the fears contained in that speech have come true, but its hopes have not been fulfilled. Could these hopes have been fulfilled?

[Barcikowski] Certainly! However, the essential conditions for success were not fulfilled. Above all, the party did not have enough strength and wisdom to manage that movement. We were too worn out by officiating and we lost the ability to lead. We should never have allowed that entire movement to be switched to antisocialist rails. However, many of its leaders were committed to the international manipulation of the Polish cause. It is a great pity that that movement's potential was not utilized and that a great deal of social energy was wasted.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES

26 May Meetings

AU021838 [Editorial report] Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 27 May on pages 4 and 7 carries reports on speeches made by party leaders at the 26 May precongress party voivodship conferences in Elblag, Gdansk, Legnica, Krakow, and Nowy Sacz.

In his speech at Elblag, which is reported in 400 words, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek said that the party does not now reserve for itself important posts, but offers them to anyone who is able to accomplish the appointed tasks in the best possible way, and that there will be no return to the system of command economy; he also stressed that farming has been able to recover its production capacity faster than any other sector.

The 150-word report on the Gdansk speech of Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, stresses his statement that one should not expect that the 10th congress will achieve a miracle and that efforts should be made to overfulfill the 5-year plan if it is adopted in its present draft form, which seems "modest" to some people.

The Legnica speech by Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski, which is reported in 300 words, deals with efforts to overcome Poland's crisis and stresses that, although the country continues to experience various difficulties, its general prowess has been enhanced and it has returned to the international arena of dialogue and cooperation. M. Orzechowski notes that "the party has gained in strength and consolidation, again becoming the only force in the country capable of steering the people's fates."

In his Krakow speech, reported in 250 words, Politburo member Marian Wozniak stressed that the precongress disucssion should help formulate a program that is "creative and capable of being accepted by all Poles" and that paryy aktivs should be more self-critical.

The 150-word report on the Nowy Sacz speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, noted that the precongress discussion has demonstrated that the party continues to consolidate and that the congress documents map out "a bold and ambitious program for socieconomic changes in the country."

Porebski Speaks in Wroclaw

AU022014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 86 p 3

["Report on speech by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 24 May precongress viovodship conference in Wroclaw]

[Excerpts] There is still too much pessimism in our party, and that is why it is most necessary for us to look at our past political, social, and economic achievements. Together with its allies and nonparty people our party successfully waged two political campaigns -- the elections to the People's Councils and to the Sejm. The fact that almost 80 percent of our people voted for the Sejm shows that the ninth congress program, which we are consistently implementing, is correct. We are also able to point to considerable achievements in the area of democratizing our life and in the economy.

Today we are not too overjoyed on account of our noticeable progress in the economy, because our living standards were better a few years ago. That is why it is difficult for us to convince people of this progress. In addition, we have to overcome many domestic and external difficulties. After all, new restrictions have now been added to the old restrictions on our exports. If the recently announced embargo on our foodstuffs to the Common Market countries is not rescinded, our export losses will amount to some $900 million in this year alone.

In our preparations for the congress we must bear in mind that our tasks do not involve just searching for new slogans. What we must decide is whether the party, the cadres, and the people posses enough strength to cope successfully with the task posed for us by 1986 -- the development of intensive economy. This development will determine whether our progress in socioeconmic matters will be faster or slower than it is now.

We must regard the congress resolution as a list of tasks to be accomplished and of problems to be settled by the party and the government. At the congress we must define our attitude toward a number of issues, including housing construction, health protection, and the protection of the natural environment. There is no need to tell anyone how difficult it is to solve these issues.

OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION

AU031946 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 86 p 5

[Interview with Romuald Lerski, chairman of the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission, by Irena Szaczkusowa: "What Does it Mean: Fairly?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Szaczhusowa] At the beginning of this year there was a controversial issue concerning "housing construction on paper." The Warsaw party committee took an interest in this problem which was publicized in the columns of our paper, and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate took action. Have party sanctions already been applied to those guilty of faking statistics concerning construction in the capital?

[Lerski] Yes. In connection with this event, we in the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission examined the cases of 17 PZPR members who were held responsible. Ten party punishments were meted out. Very tough talks were also held with the city department responsible for this area of the economy. While dealing with this topic, we cooperated closely with the PZPR Warsaw Committee's Executive Committee and Construction Department.

[Szaczhusowa] How many cases does the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission examine every year?

[Lerski] Last year we examined 213, and in the first quarter of this year 57. Every one of these involved a thick file of documents and transcripts of conversations -- the result of laborious investigations into all facts and events, even the most petty ones, on which we are supposed to adopt an objective stance and issue a punishment to fit the crime.

[Szaczkusowa] What kind of party punishments were given?

[Lerski] Most of them were reprimands with warnings, reprimands, and reminders. This year, one person was expelled from the party. Most of those punished were clerical workers, particularly those holding leadership posts. I wish to add that we also receive appeals against decrees passed by local party control commissions and primary party organizations; last year we examined over 100 of these and in the first quarter of this year over 30.

[Szaczkusowa] It is sad that people with PZPR cards, often with long memberships' leaders, have to face party justice.

[Lerski] Well, human nature is fickle. But we sometimes ask ourselves whether it had to go that far. We reach the conclusion that these confrontations could frequently have been avoided if the guilty person's party organization had not waited passively until there was a clear conflict with party, ethical, or criminal law. We wish to examine this problem during the Warsaw precongress conference. Party aktivs, and individual PZPR members especially, should react to wrong doing immediately and not wait until specialist services do it for them. Although I must admit that 80 percent of the punished PZPR members received their punishments from their primary party organizations, the percentage of cases that we had to examine is still high. A false conception of collegiality, misunderstood loyalty toward leadership cadres in every situation, a lack of reaction toward harmful attitudes -- all this encourages an accumulation of wrongdoing, which can be avoided.

[Szaczkusowa] Do those punished by the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission often appeal to the Central Party Control Commission?

[Lerski] More or less every third such person does. Sometimes they defend their incorrect standpoint, but they never resort to methods that are unworthy of a party member. The central party Control Commission upholds half of our decisions, and in other cases reduces the punishment. Does that mean we are too harsh? I think not. The appellant usually provides new facts which the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission did not know. It is this which causes a change in decision.

[Szaczkusowa] The Warsaw PZPR Control Commission also receives attributed or unattributed written complaints. Are they justified, or do their authors tend to be guided by emotion?

[Lerski] About 50 percent of all complaints receive confirmation, but not many anonymous ones. I believe unsigned letters are a bad phenomenon. This fact alone shows that bad interpersonal relationships exist among the milieus where the letter originated. Not all complaints are checked by us; some of them are sent to lower level cells or to the Warsaw PZPR Committee Complaints Commission. But this does not mean that from that moment on we are no longer interested.

The opposite also occurs -- applications for the execution of party justice are sometimes made to the Complaints Commission and then sent to us. The conclusion of cases takes place within our commission whenever a PZPR member is at fault. I must say with pleasure that every case submitted to this commission is investigated very thoroughly by the party aktivs in it.

[Szaczkusowa] There will be a party accountability and election campaign in Warsaw in the fall. Do you expect many party comrades to express a desire to work in the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission?

[Lerski] Party control work serves noble aims, but its effects are not as visible as in other spheres of party action. It is laborious and contains a lot of stress. I am not saying this just to distract comrades who feel strong enough to shoulder the difficult responsibilities of the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission and local commissions and are ready to devote to them enough energy and time. Yes, a great deal of time is needed in order to bring about party justice.

MESSNER HOLDS TALKS ON FUEL CONSERVATION

LD042138 Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June -- Premier Zbigniew Messner received here today the leadership of the State Council for Power Economy with its Chairman Roman Ney.

The talks focused on Poland's fuels and power industry in the context of work on the draft 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan. Particular attention was called to intensifying efforts aimed at saving fuels and energy.

MESSNER VISITS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NEAR WARSAW

LD311957 Warsaw PAP in English 1832 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner today visited children at the Monument-Hospital Child's health centre at Miedzylesie outside Warsaw in connection with the Child's Day. The premier also met with children at the state foster home in Otwock. After the visits, both institutions received gifts. The child's health centre received diagnostic apparatus for blood testing while the foster home will have larger financial means for additional equipment.

Two months ago, seventh grade pupils from a small village of Brzeziny in the Kielce Voivodship wrote a letter to the PUWP CC in which they appealed to central authorities to intensify the struggle aganst alcoholism. Today, pupils from Brzeziny, together with their teachers, visited the PUWP CC at the invitation from PUWP CC Secretry Jozef Baryla.

On the eve of the Child's Day, 30 pupils from a complex of precision engineering schools and complex of electronic and mechanical schools at the Marcin Kasprzak radio plant toured the seat of the Council of Ministers where they were met by Minister for Youth Affairs Aleksander Kwasniewski.

BRIEFS

MICHALEK IN KOSZALIN -- In Koszalin today the voivodship precongress conference of the PZPR is in session. The delegates, representing the over 32,000-strong Koszalin party organization, are discussing issues of vital concern to the community of the voivodships, as well as the whole country. The debates, which are chaired by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Koszalin, are being attended by Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Stanislaw Ciosek, head of the Socio-Legal Department of the PZPR Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 22 May 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO FIVE COUNTIES

AU041931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, made a working visit on June 4 in farm units in five counties in southern Romania-Giurgiu, Teleorman, Olt, Dolj and Arges in whose economy agriculture holds an important share. The creation, especially in the last two decades, in these counties, of a powerful material base that allows for the irrigation of most of their farm land allowed for running an intensive agriculture and constantly higher yearly productions both plant-what, maize, sunflower, sugar, beets, vegetables - and animal. [sentence as received] The new working dialogue conducted a few days only after the conclusion of the third congress of farmers that endorsed important programmes of action and work for all people active in the Romanian agriculture, was meant to analyze in fields and in agricultural shows the way how action was taken for the translation into life of the steps taken for the performance in the best of conditions of the operations in the current farming campaign. President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed together with the first secretaries of the county party committees, with executives and experts and other working people in the visited units the vegetation of cereals, technical crops and vegetables, the way how the upkeep operations are performed and the irrigation programmes observed, the preparations for the cereal harvesting campaign. Measures were also set for the achievement of biggest possible farm productions.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF MBFR TALKS

AU251436 Bucherest LUMEA in Romanian No 21, 22 May 86 pp 8 and 9

[Codrin Dan Odobescu article entitled "A New Round of the Vienna Negotiations -- Context and Prospects"]

[Excerpts] The 39th round of negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments and adjacent measures in central Europe started last week in the capital city of Austria. Nineteen countries represented at the Vienna talks as "direct participants" (Britain, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the GDR, the FRG, Luxembourg, Poland; the United States; and the USSR) or "with special status" (Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, and Hungary) have thus resumed their efforts, which were inaugurated almost 13 years ago, to reach the first agreement on the reducing and freezing the number of troops and armaments in the history of disarmament negotiations. In the current tense international circumstances, the Vienna talks could throw light on the course of future events, on the climate governing the relations between the superpowers in view of a possible new summit, and on trends emerging in other negotiation forums on questions of overall disarmament.

It is the general opinion that the Vienna talks are now at a crossroads, and that the prospects of an agreement, which the nations have been expecting for more than a decade, depend to a large extent on the current round of talks and on the forthcoming negotiations. A positive evolution of the Vienna negotiations is not only necessary, but also possible, in view of the fact that the proposals advanced at these negotiations contain sufficient elements which allow for drafting and agreeing upon the provisions of an initial agreement. Moreover, the existing differences, for instance, the differences in the levels of reductions proposed at the latest round of Vienna talks, do not affect the balance of power in central Europe, let alone on the entire continent. Reiterating our country's position on the Vienna negotiations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently stressed that Romania speaks out for speedily concluding an agreement on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR STOPOVER

LD051054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 June (TANJUG) -- Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this morning on his way back to Beijing.

During the stopover, scheduled to last several hours, the Chinese foreign ministers will meet Raif Dizdarevic, who will give a luncheon in his honor in the villa at Dedinje. The luncheon is expected to be followed by an exchange of views about topical international issues and some aspects of bilateral relations and cooperations. At the end of the talks the Chinese foreign minister will leave Belgrade for Beijing.

MORE REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

Hague Dinner Toasts

LD041553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 4 June (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Netherlands reiterated their interest in and emphasized the possibilities for a dialogue and cooperation between the two countries in the efforts to promote security and peace in Europe and the world, and to halt the increasingly dangerous arms race.

It is of vital interest for the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, as two European countries, to see the CSCE process continuing and producing results. This was stressed in the toasts at last night's dinner given by Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek in honor of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. The two ministes noted that just as national borders are no obstacle to negative developments in international relations which affect the interests of all Europeans countries, they should be no obstacle to desparately needed cooperation. Both sides also emphasized the importance of resumption of the North-South dialogue and of the efforts designed to improve the situation in developing countries. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere the two foreign ministers agreed that a wide scope for useful bilateral cooperation exists despite the two countries' differing international status, which results in certain differences in views relating to specific issues of international relations. In their improvized toasts the two ministers also stressed the two countries' interest in and a lasting orientation toward developing relations in all spheres. It was emphasized that in view of the interest shown by Yugoslav and Netherlands enterprises, special efforts should be made to stimulate better economic cooperation.

Meets, With Lubbers

LD042005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, June 4 (TANJUG) -- The Netherlands attributes great significance to relations with Yugoslavia, its place in Europe, and its role in the movement of nonaligned countries -- Dutch Prime Minister Rudolph Lubbers today told Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic on visit here since yesterday.

Lubbers said that his government, complying with its stand tht all countries have equally important roles in the easing of East-West tensions, wanted close cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic favourably assessed Holland's engagement in the capacity of EEC chairman for the settlement of problems in relations between EEC and Yugoslavia. He hoped that a supplement to the EEC-Yugoslavia trade agreement and the financial protocol would advance cooperation by opening up more prospects for selling Yugoslav-made articles on the EEC market.

Dizdarevic called for the development of Yugoslav-Dutch economic cooperation by means of joint ventures, transfers of technology, and marketing in third countries.

Dizdarevic and Lubbers also discussed major international issues, especially conditions in Europe, and East-West and North-South relations. Asked by Lubbers, Dizdarevic advised him of preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare next September.

Raif Dizdarevic, on a two-day visit to The Hague, today was received in audience by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands.

Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek last night entertained Dizdarevic to dinner, when they said in their toasts that their countries were vitally concerned over success of the process of European security and coopeation.

Ends Visit

LD042208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2018 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, June 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic tonight ended the two-day official and friendly visit to the Netherlands. Beside meeting with his counter-part Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Dizdarevic also met with Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, and was received by Queen Beatrix of Holland.

KOSOVO DELEGATES DISCUSS 'UNFAVORABLE' ECONOMY

LD041542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 June (TANJUG) -- At their session today the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo drew attention to the unfavorable economic trends in the province at the beginning of this year. Apart form a 9.2 percent increase in industrial production during the past 4 months (which, in any case, dropped in April), all other economic indications speak of an unenviable economic situation in Kosovo. A fall in exports, the piling up of losses and stocks, over-indebtedness, and the expenditure of funds which have not been earned yet are the features of the state of the economy in the province. And instead of an about-turn -- the delegates noted -- many environments failed to achieve a serious move away from the deep-rooted method of irrational, unproductive and irresponsible business activity. A radical change in the attitude toward work was demanded as was a greater responsibility by economic and other factors in order to eliminate more speedily the accumulated shortcomings in this area.

BATUSE CITIZENS DISSATISFIED WITH PRISTINA LC

AU041643 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Last night the citizens of Batuse did not accept the Prestina Communal LC's decision that only the (Zadeljaj) family will be moved out of this Kosovo village, and demanded that all four Albanian families be moved from the village. The crowd of about 1,000 citizens split after a discussion which lasted several hours and in which some demands of a nationalist character were expressed. Pristina leaders told the citizens of this village inhabited by Serbs that the newly arrived (Zadeljaj) family will be moved out and that the primary school's old name "Aca Marovic" will be restored in the place of its current name "Fraseri Brothers."

However, the citizens insisted that all four Albanian families will be moved out of Batuse and proposed some other unacceptable demands are not met by 15 July they will all leave the village together.

MACEDONIA SAWP PROTESTS PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

AU280504 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 86 p 1

[N. Batkosi report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 22 May -- Delegates of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference have adopted the report on the sociopolitical activity in the 1982-1986 period, as well as the decision on amendments to the Statute of SAWP of Macedonia.

In the introductory report on the work in the previous period, Burhan Ademi, president of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference, pointed out that the activities had been carried out in very complex economic and political conditions.

Ademi stressed that the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference had constantly observed international relations and the world situation. He warned that some neighboring countries continue the policy of assimilation and alienation of the Macedonia national minority living in those countries, as well as the policy of negation of the Macedonian people and the SR of Macedonia, something that could be noticed also in the statement Andreas Papandreou, Greek price minister and president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, made at the Greek parliament.

"Working people and citizens, the Macedonian people and nationalities living in the SR of Macedonia, cannot remain indifferent to claims and threats against sovereignty and integrity of our country which are coming from some neighboring countries. They are justifiedly embittered and harshly react to and oppose every attempt to interfere in our country's internal affairs. They will make no compromises or concessions in striving for the elimination of neighbors' measures for assimilating and alienating the Macedonia national minority."

The tendencies of great-state nationalism do not serve the interests of the neighboring peoples or pace and cooperation in the Balkans. Our neighbors should understand and accept the historic truth about and reality of the existence of the Macedonian nation.

Other people also spoke about attempts to usurp Macedonian history and attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs. Zivko Vasilevski, secretary of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference, said that we are confronted with a harsh anti-Yugoslav campaign inspired by the debate in the Greek parliament and statements of the Greek prime minister.

"This campaign has found fertile ground in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and it would have been very strange had it not been so. Attempts to negate the Macedonian people date from early as the mid 19th century."

For a full 150 years, the world has been listening to one and the same song, the song about the nonexistence of the Macedonian people.

This campaign was recently joined by the Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The historic trio has thereby been completed.

MINIC ON BULGARIAN POLICY TOWARD MACEDONIA

LD042250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Cacak, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Present day Yugoslav, which is thinking in political terms, cannot help comparing the stands on the Macedonian question formulated 65 years ago by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Kosta Novakovic with the present day policy of the leading circles of neighboring socialist Bulgaria, Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, stressed at a formal academy in Cacak, devoted to the centenary of the birth of prominent revolutionary Kosta Novakovic.

Minic primarily referred to messages from the well-known book "Macedonia to Macedonians -- Land to Peasants" which Kosta Novakovic published as far back as 1924, while he was a member of the left wing of our party's leadership.

We cannot fail to ask, Minic said, how the policy of these circles towards the Macedonians and Macedonian minority in Bulgaria lagged behind the pace of history. Has not history stopped here at the same point at which the policy of Tsarist Bulgaria stopped; a policy which fought and waged war for Macedonia as a territory which belonged to Bulgaria, which declared Macedonians to be Bulgarians, which claimed its history and two times in this century carried out military occupations and enslaved and oppressed Macedonia? [Transmission interrupted, subsequent TANJUG take(s) not received]

MIKULIC VISITS PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY IN ZAGREB

AU041738 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the Pliva pharmaceutical factory at Zagreb. Pliva's latest export success is the sale of a licence for a new antibiotic to the famous American firm Pfeizer.

There are, however, two problems bothering this organization: some unworkable export regulations and the unsolved relations of the Yugoslav pharmaceutical industry. How should they be solved? In connection with this, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said:

[Begin recording] I think that it would be good if you announce this big contract with America regarding the sale of the licence as, let us say, an export program which should receive social support. As far as association of labor is concerned, I would recommend that you be even more persistent and more courageous in implementing your numerous programs through the association of labor and through spreading your activities throughout the country. Regarding this matter, there is something we are currently considering; namely, whether there is a need in the SFRY to pass a law on the association of labor, by which means we could regulate all those relations that guarantee stability, that could influence business policies and cadre policies, and that guarantee the investment of funds, knowledge, and work, so that on the whole we could bring more stability to the association of labor [word indistinct]. It seems that there are some questions that are worth thinking about in order to find out if one special law can regulate them.

PRC ENVOY MEETS WITH TRADE UNION LEADER

LD041754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 June (TANJUG) -- Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, today received Xie Li, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia.

In the talks the ambassador showed particular interest in the documents of the recently held 10th congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, which deal with the distribution of income and funds for personal incomes and in the possibilities for cooperation in exchanging experience between the trade unions of the two countries in this area.

TRIAL OF ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS IN KOSOVO BEGINS

LD022217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial began today before the 5-man bench in the Pristina District Court, chaired by Judge Rifat Abdulahu, of a 10-member group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The indictment presented by deputy public prosecutor Nedzat Ajro says that as members of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo enemy group, which operated under the aegis of the Movement for the Socialist Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia irredentist organization, they were in favor of establishing a Kosovo Republic which was to incorporate all the territories inhabited by the Albanians and which was subsequently to be joined to Albania.

The following are sitting in the dock: Pajazit Jasari (22) and Fadilj Lepaja (24), both students from Podujevo and sentenced on a previous occasion for enemy activity; Sadik Buja (30), a welder from Lipljan, also previously sentenced; Fitim Seljimi (26), from Lipljan, who has completed his medical studies; Ramadan Emini Suva Reka, earlier sentenced for enemy activity; Nazmi Lapastica (39), a farmer from the vicinity of Podujevo; and Hetem Ajeta; (39), a worker from Podujevo.

According to the indictment the first two defendants first set up a so-called "double cell" and then they were asked to set up a "local committee" of Marxists-Leninists for Podujevo. They had a base in the Pristina Dragodan district where they were hiding enemy propaganda material, a typewriter, a copying machine, several bullets and a bomb. They had contacts with leading members of enemy organizations Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo and the Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia which operates in Switzerland.

On the first day of trial five members of this enemy organization were heard. First defendant Pajazit Jasari admitted, by and large, all the charges in the indictment before the court bench and stuck obstinately to the irredentist demands that Kosovo should acquire the status of a republic incorporating, to quote him, all Yugoslav territories inhabited by the Albanians.

Fadilj Lepaja first refused to be defended by the lawyers who had been officially appointed because, he said, everything he did was done "consciously" and "not under duress." He did not admit that he had been one of the founders of "the double cell," but he admitted that his task in the enemy organization was to protect "the base" in Pristina, and to read and write enemy materials. He also made an attempt to accept the blame for virtually all enemy activity by this group for himself and for Agim Sulejman who is actually on the run. Answering the question of defending counsel as to why they needed a bomb and several bullets, Lepaja repeated the already well-known irredentist strategy that they are for "Kosovo a republic -- willy nilly." The cross-examination of these two first defendants alone has confirmed that they are inveterate separatists.

Sadik Buja, who is charged in the indictment with having been a member of the "local committee" of this organization for Urosevac and Lipljan, admitted all the charges in the indictment. Among other things his task was to established a contact between this committee and the "local committee" for Pristina. He also admitted that last year the activity of the enemy organization to which he belonged began to "flag." He complained that the meetings were held on an irregular basis, and he was particularly disappointed, he said, by the action of a member who had stolen a passport from his brother employed in Switzerland, with the help of which one of them illegally crossed the border. These contrite statements by Dadik were ill-received by the two first defendants who reacted in an attempt to preserve the false picture of the compact nature of the organization of the irredentists.

The indictment charge against Fitim Selimi and Ramadan Emini is that they were members of the "local committee" for Urosevac and Lipljan. Their task was to distribute propaganda material and to look after "photography equipment." Both fully admitted all the charges in the indictment.

The trial will resume tomorrow with the cross-examination of other defendants.

SLOVENIA OPPOSES NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD012140 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] In this medium-term period Slovenia is not for the construction of a new nuclear power station in Prevlaka, but it is not impossible that a decision on it will be taken in the next medium-term period.

It is a big dilemma of Slovenia as to whether, together with Croatia, the old idea of the construction of a nuclear power plant in Prevlaka should be realized. At present the mood is not favorable. The damage caused at Chernobyl has had a powerful effect; also, great difficulty is being caused by the lack of money. Matters are being complicated, too, by the sharp polemics of the Greens in connection with the construction of hydroelectric power stations at the seaside and on the Sava and measures for the protection of the environment.

Energy specialists and planners in Ljubljana say that they are not in a position to decide on the priority of the projects for construction. Up to the beginning of July, Slovenia was not in a position to make its representative program and submit it to the Yugoslav electric power industry community. Despite this, it is known that by the end of the century Slovenia will need a further 900 megawatts. The republican commission for nuclear energy believes that without the nuclear power plant in Pravlaka there will be no solution. That is why it has been proposed that the preparations for the nuclear program be continued and that additional technical and economic studies be elaborated by the end of the decade, on the basis of which a decision will be able to be taken for or against the nuclear power plant in Prevlaka.

FINANCE COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIA

LD302025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Bulgarian financial and banking cooperation should provide support to and enhance the activity of the two countries' economic organizations and their economic cooperation, especially industrial cooperation and specialization.

This was established by the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission on Financial-Banking Cooperation which closed session here today.

The Yugoslav delegation was led by Assistant Federal Secretary of Finance Vuk Ognjanovic, and the Bulgarian by First Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank Ivan Dragnevski.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation was received by minister of finance and co-chairman to the Yugoslav-Bulgarian intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Belcho Belchev. They conferred on the further development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian financial and banking cooperation in the context of overall economic relations between the two countries.

ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT SFRY 'EARLY JULY'

LD051315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1203 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) - Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will make an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia in early July at the invitation of Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, a Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a press conference here today.

VUJOVIC ON DPRK SUMMER OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

LD292106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1257 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has supported the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's initiative for having the 24th summer Olympic Games in both the north and south of the Korean peninsula. In the same way, it has supported efforts being made to that effect by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in general and its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, in particular. The above was stated by Vladimir Vujovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia's Physical (Culture) Federation (SFKJ), here today.

He gave a statement to TANJUG on the occasion of the SFKJ's delegation participation in a 2d conference of ministers and other high-ranking sports officials from the non-aligned countries in Pyongyang from July 5 through 8. In such a way, this big sports manifestation would serve to peaceful reunification of the Korean people, Vujovic said.

At the forthcoming conference, the non-aligned will define their programme for the 1986-1990 period with accent laid on stopping the tendencies of professionalism and commercialization in sports. Also to be discussed are further democratisation of relationships in sports organizations and the struggle for establishing a new international sports order.

The SFKJ and Yugoslavia's National Olympic Committee consider that it lies in the interest of safeguarding the Olympic movement's strength and unity to pay due attention to the DPR of Korea's initiative.

The organizing of the 24th summer Olypmic Games will be considered as item number two on the agenda.

FBIS

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REPORTAGE ON CEMA-EEC DIALOGUE DEVELOPMENTS

Chnoupek Letter

AU020942 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 86 p 7

[CTK report: "CSSR on EEC-CEMA Relations"]

[Text] Brussels (CTK Correspondent) -- In Brussels on Friday [23 May], Czechoslovak Ambassador to Belgium J. Kvacek handed over to Willy de Clerq, member of the European Communities Commission for Foreign Relations and Trade Policy, the answer of the Czechoslovak Government to the question on the normalization of EEC-CEMA relations. The answer was contained in a letter from Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The letter expresses the CSSR's satisfaction over the EEC's readiness for a dialogue with CEMA. It expresses the conviction that its opening and development will contribute to an overall improvement of relations between East and West. It stresses the necessity of an adjustment [uprava] of relations between the two economic communities on a mutually advantageous and equal basis.

Further, Czechoslovakia positively views the meeting of the two sides' experts in the third quarter of this year, at which they would discuss the technical conditions of a dialogue. In the closing part, the letter speaks about the need to develop bilateral relations between the CSSR and the EEC on the basis of the principles arising from the GATT.

'New' Cooperation Possibilities

AU020920 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Possibilities in EEC-CEMA Cooperation"]

[Text] The positive answer given by the Soviet Union and the other European members of CEMA for cooperation with the EEC has a favorable effect on East-West relations, stress the observers at the EEC center in Brussels.

The European members of CEMA in recent days have also expressed their readiness for bilateral cooperation with the EEC. This can not only open the way for a dialogue between the EEC and CEMA, but can also have a favorable effect on East-West relations in general and on international detente.

In the EEC center it is believed that negotiations can begin with certain CEMA members on trade agreements that would ease the import quotas set by the EEC with the countries in question.

The EEC committee proposed to Romania that the bilateral trade agreement in force between the EEC and Romania be widened, and it will soon propose bilateral trade agreements with the other Eastern European CEMA countries as well, it was announced by the spokesman of the executive body of the EEC in Brussels on 29 May.

The spokesman said that agreement proposals will be made to every CEMA country in question separately but the matter of relations between the two economic communities is still under consideration.

CARCANI VISITS DURRES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

AU051035 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun

[Excerpts] Tirana, June 5 (ATA) -- The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, yestersay made a visit to the Durres District where he met and talked with mechanizers, cooperativists, specialists, and cadres of "8 Nentori" agricultural enterprise of Sukth and the higher type agricultural cooperative of Shijak. In these meetings he was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the distict people's council, Isak Shehu. Comrade Adil Carcani then made a visit to the central sector of this enterprise where he held a warm talk with the workers of a unit specialized in vegetable growing. Speaking about the great care shown by the party and state for the enhancement of the irrigation capacity, he said that a clear testimony to this care is the construction of new reservoirs, as well as the irrigation system which will be set up parallel with the building of the Banja hydropower station. Then Comrade Adil Carcani met with workers, combine and tractor drivers and saw a new machine for the mechanized gathering of the wheat straw, produced by the workers of the glasshouse enterprise in Durres. He instructed them to implement the very precious advice of Comrade Ramiz Alia regarding the further deepening of the movement of innovation and rationalization for the enhancement of the agricultural mechanization level.

In the sector of Xhafzotajt of the cooperative of Shijak Comrade Adil Carcani had a meeting with leading cadres and specialists of the sector and economy, who acquainted him with the measures taken to successfully conclude the harvesting and threshing campaign. He also went to the sector of glasshouses in this cooperative. Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the cooperativists on having increased the export plan of vegetable production by two fold and wished them further successes in their efforts to attain the objectives set in the framework of the movement "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

NEXHMIJE HOXHA ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC FRONT SESSION

AU040753 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun

[Text] Tirana, June 4 (ATA) -- The meeting of the Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania was held in Tirana on June 3. The Chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania Comrade Nexhmiji Hoxha read out the report "On Some Conclusions Deriving from the April 27 elections and the tasks of the Democratic Front of Albania Till the 45th Anniversary of the PLA and Its 9th Congress." Speaking of April 27 elections, this event of great political ideological importance in the life of the country, which under the leadership of the party was crowned with full success, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha stressed that this is another very great victory of our people and party, it is an important index of the party-people steel unity, of the firm determination and confidence to march on the road of the party on the road of triumphant socialism, on the brilliant road designed by and led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. These votings, she pointed out, revealed once again the lofty political-ideological maturity of our working masses of the countryside and city, their love for the people's power, the determination to further strengthen it under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party with Comrade Ramix Alia at the head. The contribution of the members of the Presidency brought to the fore the fact that the front organizations are working everywhere with revolutionary spirit and are undertaking actions to enhance the mobilization of the working masses to carry into effect the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party, for an intensive ideopolitical work with the members to see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress chin up and chest out.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU051549 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, arrived on a friendly working visit to this country today.

In a statement before journalists Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed his conviction that the meeting and talks in Bulgaria will pass in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two countries and will contribute to the consolidation of their unity, to the widening of the cooperation in all spheres. Our cooperation is on a large scale but we should make yet another new steps, [as received] added he.

Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that the strengthening of the unity between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, as Warsaw Treaty member-states, is the most important, the principal factor in the efforts of the two countries for consolidation of peace, for disarmament and for lessening of tension. Czechoslovakia's foreign minister assessed highly the active foreign policy of Bulgaria. We, said he, support your proposals for establishing of nuclear-and chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans. Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the identical positions of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in connection to the great, historical Soviet initiatives.

At the "Sofia" Airport the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia was met by Mr. Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria, and by other official figures.

The two ministers are expected to start their talks today.

It is envisaged that tomorrow Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek will be received by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks With Mladenov

LD051347 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign Ministers Petr Mladenov of Bulgaria and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia opened talks here today on their countries' bilateral economic cooperation and multilateral cooperation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and on the present situation in the world.

The talks opened shortly after Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Petr Mladenov who was at the airport to welcome him.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW AFGHANISTAN LEADER

AU262008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Najibollah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Esteemed Comrade Najibollah,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf, I congratulate you most sincerely on your election to the post of general secretary of the People's Democratic Party to Afghanistan, and wish you successful and fruitful work in this highly responsible position.

We highly appreciate your indefatigable, revolutionary activities since the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in 1965, in the organization and consolidation of the party, in expanding its influence among the workers class and the entire people of Afghanistan, as well as in strengthening the support of this workers class and of the people for the party. We are convinced that, as in the past, you will continue, also in the future, to work with selfless devotion for the implementation of deep socioeconomic changes in your country, for the defense of the revolution and of its achievements against the enemies within the country and abroad.

We are confident that under your leadership, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will work with energetic and united efforts, as well as in a purposeful spirit for the implementation of the goals and tasks of the April revolution, for the construction of new Afghanistan, that it will further intensify the friendship between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, between Afghanistan and the other, fraternal, socialist countries.

I take advantage of this opportunity in order to express confidence that the relations and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, will continue to develop as fruitfully as in the past, in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace, security and progress throughout the world.

INFORMATION SCIENCE PROGRESS NOTED IN ARMY

AU252047 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 12 May publishes two items under the rubric "The Scientific-Technical Revolution -- Style, Organization, and Introduction Into Practice; Our Fate, Duty, and Responsibility." The first item is a 1,200-word editorial on page 1 entitled "The Communists -- in the Front Ranks," which stresses the vital importance of applying the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution within the Armed Forces "to preserve the existing military-strategic parity and realize the deterrent functions of the socialist armies." The editorial underlines the leading role of the Communists in implementing this process.

The second item, carried on pages 1 and 2, is a 4,700-word undated report of a round-table discussion in the editorial offices of NARODNA ARMIYA on the problems and progress in the application of modern information science in the Armed Forces, entitled "An Effective Means for Leadership and Administration, for Control and Education." The discussion is led and introduced by Colonel Georgi Atanasov, editor-in-chief of NARODNA ARMIYA, and the participants are listed as the officers Professor Trifon Penkov, doctor of technical sciences; Sasho Dimitrov, candidate of technical sciences and meritorious worker in technology; and eight other named officers. The report of the discussion is divided into three parts.

In part one, under the subhead "Basis for Raising Professional Training," Atanasov asks the participants how the Armed Forces are meeting the 13th BCP Congress task "to radically improve the entire information system," pointing out the contradiction that "in the period of the information boom individual cadres and units are experiencing an acute hunger for purpose-oriented and correctly organized and structured information." Trifon Penkov replies by outlining initial progress made in military schools in training cadres for information science, stating that "the main directions in our work relate to the concrete training of the students in the technological field -- applied electronics, computer technology, and program software problems," and that his institute is using terminals based on the Pravets microcomputer. Officer Sasho Dimitrov reports that his establishlment aims "by the end of next year to develop automated systems for project design and research activities and for integrated administration of engineering activities." However, Penkov comments later that "our information science is not at the required level," and bemoans the fact that "only last year did we manage to form a scientific unit," with two organizers. The upshot of the discussion is that a start has been made, but an immense amount of work remains to be done.

In part two, subheaded "Solving the Tasks Requires a Creative Approach," NARODNA ARMIYA asks how collected and processed information is being used "to raise the quality of administration, battle and political training, and fighting readiness." Penkov comments that in this field "there are still unsolved problems, which will be elucidated." Officer Stefan Semkov mentions his establishment's work on a program for ammunition supplies, noting that "we are encountering problems in compiling software products," mainly due to a shortage of specialists. Penkov points out the need "for us to assist young people and strengthen their self-esteem, because in the army our workers in scientific and technical progress have a low self-esteem." Officer Ivan Tsonev describes in general terms the progress in computerization at the G. Dimitrov Higher People's Military Artillery School, where microcomputer-based systems are being introduced. He admits problems there in utilizing processed data: "Not that we have no experience, we even have certain views, but the problem lies in the lack of a unified information system." Finally, Penkov describes delays at the "Vaptsarov" Higher People's Naval School in creating their own computer research laboratories, although these have existed for years in the civil field.

NARODNA ARMIYA's final question, in part three, is how new developments in scientific and technical progress are reaching the different units of the armed forces, and to what extent they are leading to improvements in research, design, repair, and teaching activities. In his reply, officer Nikolay Yakimov hints at delays in the application of achievements, stressing the need to seriously consider the views of "the young specialists, leading rationalizers, and inventors proven in practice." He mentions one of his own inventions, developed 3 years ago, which only now is being put into mass use, when it is already outdated. Officer Ivan Banchev voices "a need for information on innovations, as well as a requirement for personal computers to be introduced." Banchev notes that while new types of equipment are constantly being brought into service "there is only a handful of specialists who understand what they represent." In conclusion, officer Sasho Dimitrov sums up the problem as follows:

"In spite of the requirements of the party documents, problems exist which boil down to the fact that the required change from thinking over to practical actions has not occurred. Why is this so? I think that the economic mechanism has not finally completed all its connections. There is a state of waiting with regard to the material and moral incentives. At the same time, the direct contacts and links between the scientific units and the consumers are not at the required high level.

DOYNOV RECEIVES BAVARIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

AU051543 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received today Mr Anton Jaumann, minister of the Economy and Transport of Bavaria (the FRG), who is leading a delegation of Bavarian businessmen on a visit to Bulgaria. The talks centered on the ways to further improve the economic relations between Bulgaria and the West German province.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON ARMENIAN GENOCIDE IN TURKEY

AU020907 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 26 May carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Mikhran Bokhosyan entitled "The Truth." Bokhosyan commences by briefly reviewing the breakup of the Turkish Empire in the 19th and early 20th centuries, with the successive liberation of the subject nations. Having briefly described the ascent to power in 1908 of the "Young Turks" Party, Bokhosyan gives a somewhat more detailed account of the events of the Armenian genocide, which commenced on 24 April 1915 and culminated in the annihilation of over 1.5 million Armenians. Bokhosyan notes: "The survivors are scattered over all corners of the globe, never again to see their native land." The author admits that the name "Armenian" might indeed have been forgotten, "had the Great October Revolution not also lit up the Armenian sky, had the flag of Soviet power not been raised on the small piece of the Armenian land that survived."

Bokhosyan also reminds the reader that "thousands of Armenian fugitives found refuge also on Bulgarian soil. Reveived with sympathy and fraternity, they found a new native land, entered the ranks of the Bulgarian workers' class and took part in its struggles for social and political rights. And today their descendants, equal and worthy citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, actively and dedicatedly apply their strength to the building of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria."

Bokhosyan then points out that today "nationalist hatred and class duty" are once again raising their heads in Turkey, "this time to wipe out the name 'Kurd'." He notes that "thousands of progressive Turkish citizens are languishing in the dungeons." In answer to the storm of international protest, notes Bokhosyan, "Ankara is striving to divert attention from its own problems elsewhere. It has concerned itsself with the rights of man in ... Bulgaria! Fabrications are being dreamed up of ruined mosques, violated women, and murdered husbands. That is, everything that took place at one time and is continuing to be perpetrated today in Turkey is ascribed to Bulgaria, the peaceful life in our socialist homeland is being besmirched, a fictitous persecution of the Bulgarian Muslims is being invented, and an anti-Bulgarian campaign is being fomented."

In conclusion, Bokhosyan notes: "But unprejudiced world public opinion sees and knows the truth -- the truth concerning the pitiless genocide of the Turkish authorities of the Armenian people in 1915, the truth concerning the trampling of human rights in Turkey today, and the truth concerning the peaceful life and national unity in the People's Republic of Bulgaria!"

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGE TO AFGHAN, OAU LEADERS

Congratulates PDPA's Najib

AU261849 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (Z) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent Dr Najib a congratulatory telegram on being elected Central Committee general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA].

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and mutual cooperation between the two parties, between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue developing also in the future, in the interests of the common fight for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Greets OAU Chairman

AU021954 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of African Freedom Day.

In it he appraises the active anti-imperialist stand of the states rallied in this supreme African organization, and their share in the fight to preserve world peace. The telegram resolutely condemns the acts of aggression and state terrorism resorted to by the United States in the past few days with regard to Libya, and by the Republic of South Africa with regard to Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola. It stresses that the CSSR firmly stands on the side of the just fight of the African people. In harmony with the principles of its foreign policy, the CSSR will continue resolutely to promote the final liquidation of colonialism and of racist oppression, and the solution of the continent's problems in the interests of the people of African countries. The comprehensive, free development of the African people, the telegram states further, is indivisibly connected with the struggle to halt feverish armament and for disarmament.

Comrade Gustav Husak wished the African people, their states, governments, and top representatives many further successes in the fight against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

LD060143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Milan Macha, newly appointed ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with his assuming the diplomatic posting.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS FOREIGN POLICY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU042017 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 86 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz report: "Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's Press Conference; Confrontation Has No Future"]

[Text] Prague/Bratislava -- "The consolidation of the unity of socialist countries, the development of their all-round cooperation, and the deepening of integration processes between them on a qualitatively higher level, this is the first priority of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy," Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, said yesterday [27 May] at a press conference with Czechoslovak journalists.

For the first time on such an occasion, Prague and Bratislava were connected by picture and sound via a television link: The press conference was held simultaneously in two cities. The journalists' questions in Prague's Palace of Culture and in Bratislava's television studio were answered by the minister and by his deputies, Jaromir Johanes, Roman Narozny, and Stanislav Svoboda. Their replies, and above all the exposition delivered by Comrade B. Chnoupek, provided a comprehensive picture of our foreign policy's intentions in the light of the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ and the 27th CPSU Congresses. The latter provided us with a lasting source of inspiration by its frankness, critical attitude, and innovative thinking.

Minister B. Chnoupek said that we are seriously concerned about the development of the international situation. The hope for an improvement of the political atmosphere is undermined by specific expressions of the U.S. "neoglobalist" concept, such as the aggression against Libya. The systematic American torpedoing of the Soviet proposal to ban nuclear tests is particularly negative, as is the rejection of other proposals, above all those on nuclear disarmament by the end of this century. The United States lacks the generosity of a new way of thinking and acting, necessary for our nuclear age, for which an example is provided by the weighty Soviet decision on the unilateral nuclear test moratorium, which was none too easy because it concerns the basic issue of security and equilibrium of forces. However, the trend toward an increased danger of war can be reversed, B. Chnoupek stressed, while declaring that the policy of confrontation implemented by Washington has no future. The notion that imperialism could acquire supremacy over socialism by forcing all its resources into the arms race is merely an illusion. In speaking of the priorities of our foreign policy, he devoted extraordinary attention to the need to deepen and develop cooperation among the socialist states and to consistently implement socialist internationalism in the multifaceted practice of their relations. B. Chnoupek also spoke of our interest in further developing friendly relations and cooperation with both the developing countries and at the same time, on the basis of principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, with the capitalist countries. He stressed that Czechoslovakia today has authority and prestige in the world and that it is a recognized partner for dialogue and cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD050926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left by air today for an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Seeing him off at Ruzyne Airport were Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials.

FURTHER ON HONECKER VISIT TO KARL-MARX-STADT

Visits Wittgensdorf

LD051533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 5 June (ADN) -- Just before the gates of Karl-Marx-Stadt in the small industrial community of Wittgensdorf, the workers at the Rudolf Harlass Foundry gave a very warm welcome to Erich Honecker on Thursday morning. [5 June]

Erich Honecker and Siegfried Lorenz, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk Executive, learned from enterprise director Wolfgang Wittig in a briefing that the rebuilding of the foundry, in which production started in 1982, has decisively improved working conditions. Thirty-eight percent of resources have been spent on improving working and living condition and on environmental protection.

The general secretary told workers that he is very impressed by what has been achieved since his visit I5 years ago. The rebuilding of the foundry has transformed the whole foundry system in the GDR.

After his tour, Erich Honecker met workers at Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprises for an election forum.

Discusses Peace

LD052041 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] This afternoon in Karl-Marx-Stadt, at a large rally occasioned by the forthcoming elections to the People's Chamber and the bezirk assemblies, Erich Honecker spoke to the inhabitants of this tradition-rich industrial city. We shall be informing you, dear listeners, about this in detail in a report after the 1800 local news. Before this, around noontime, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State met and conversed with workers from 14 Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprises in the Rudolf Harlass foundry in Wittgensdorf, in order to discuss with them questions of our development, of work and living conditions, matters of importance in local government, and domestic and foreign policy. In the course of this conversation, Wolfgang Ulbricht, electro-team leader in the Wilhelm Pieck Housing Construction Combine, the secretary of the APO [department party organization] spoke to Erich Honecker:

[Begin recording] [Ulbricht] We building construction workers. who have created so much that is new and beautiful, would like it never again to be destroyed by war. With deep respect and gratitude, we follow, in particular, the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, of the Warsaw Pact states and above all your personal struggle -- how you exert yourself to preserve peace and disarmament. We often sit together and discuss these things. As a result of this I would like to pose a question. On the one side, reason, on the other side unreason; many of our construction workers say that the imperialists just don't want it. In view of the current destructive attitude of the United States and some NATO allies, now are the chances for peace to be preserved in your opinion?

[Honecker] Dear Comrade Wolfgang Ulbrich: First, I would like to stress once again that our party, and I personally, have a very high regard for the profession of construction workers.

The most important thing, of course, is that what we are reconstructing should not perish in a new world war. Here I would like to say that it is rather different, in the currently aggravated international situation -- there is not only the necessity, but also the possibility of keeping an atomic inferno away from humanity.

Everybody knows that the current U.S. Administration is striving, against humanity's will, to keep up the arms race. Today's press carries new facts once again -- there is unwillingness to adhere to the existing agreement, SALT II, the ABM treaty and so on -- they don't want to adhere to it, but want to have the freedom to build up arms. Now, according to the U.S. Administration's wishes, billions of dollars are to be put into arms, and thus they are pursuing, as they themselves say -- I'm only repeating what Weinberger says -- they want thus to see socialism dead. Of course, they will not manage that, for socialism has the strength not to let itself be killed by armaments and there is the enormous strength of the Soviet Union in this sphere. Also there is the readiness of all the socialist countries that are united in the Warsaw Pact, and in the coming days there will be the new session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. As the main point for this committee we shall be dealing with this question once again: What can we all do, in order to advance again on the path toward securing peace, and to prevent the march toward a nuclear inferno, while they are striving to put billions and billions of dollars into the arms race, both into nuclear armament, conventional arms, and into extending the arms race into space?

So, then, what are the chances? I said before that there exists not only the necessity but also the possibility. The possibility consists of, as I said at our party's Central Committee plenum, world conscience becoming -- of it having to become -- the decisive development. World conscience is such that the whole of humanity refuses to tread the path toward its downfall. That is important. This must be translated into definite actions. Indeed here we have, first, a very broad movement in the world, which supports a ban on nuclear tests and experiments. That is a very important question.

The Soviet Union has stopped atomic tests for a long time now, both for peaceful and for military purposes and it has extended the moratorium once again. We want -- along with the majority of mankind -- the United States to stop nuclear tests, yes, both for peaceful purposes and for military purposes so that further progress can be made on supervision. In connection with this, a first decisive step will be taken along the path of disarmament, along the path leading, as I heard yesterday, toward liberating mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. That is an extremely important path and we want to be among those who contribute this, remaining, so to speak, really open so that we can advance along it.

Fitting in with this is the proposal of the Soviet Union as well, not only to stop the arms race on earth and to stop its extension into space, but also in the conventional sphere, to achieve desarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals. This is because those in the world, who until now, have refused in the nuclear sphere to take a step toward disarmament justified this partially, by saying that through disarmament in the nuclear sphere, the Soviet Union would obtain superiority in conventional weapons as opposed to the West.

In order to sweep away this argument, the Soviet Union has certainly consulted with us. The proposal was put forward by the Soviet Union to back some negotiations on disarmament in the conventional sphere, so that there would be absolutely no obstacles at all to moving forward along the path of disarmament.

I would say that absolutely no obstacles exist whatsoever, since we have embedded in all the proposals both a national and an international system of supervision, so that such steps toward disarmament would be taken on a basis of trust in accordance with the policy of equality and equal security.

So, I completely believe that it is possible to avoid a third world war. It is at any rate necessary to strengthen socialism, and to support actively the international peace movement, in the interests of humanity. On 8 June, by voting for the candidates of the National Front, we will be among those contributing toward securing peace. [end recording]

'Text' of Rally Speech

LD052318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at an election rally at Karl-Marx-Stadt on 5 June]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 5 June (ADN) -- It gives me great pleasure to convey to you at this impressive rally the most cordial fighting greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers.

Only a few days remain until the elections to the highest people's representative body of the GDR, the People's Chamber, and to the bezirk assemblies. Everywhere in towns and in the country the people of the GDR have long been preparing themselves for these elections. At this mighty rally here in the center of Karl-Marx-Stadt, we too are expressing our firm determination to make the elections on 8 June an impressive commitment to peace and socialism. Our vote for the candidates of the National Front serves this goal. Every vote counts; every vote is of exceptionally great importance for the present and future development of the GDR and for its contribution to the decision on war or peace. We are for peace, peace, and peace again.

As you know, to date much has been done in our Republic for the well-being of the people and for peace. We discussed this at the 11th SED Congress and made athe necessary decisions for the further shaping of the developed socialist society and for our contribution to the perservation of peace. When we look at the full extent of what has been achieved since 1981 and at the tasks which we have set for ourselves up to the year 1990 and beyond, we can already say today that the election appeal of the National Front will be the government's program for tomorrow. It corresponds with the motto of our struggle, which has proved itself over the decades: Everything for the people, everything through the people, everything with the people. This, dear friends, is also the principle which guides the candidates of the National Front who are seeking election on 8 June. In accordance with a proposal by my party and the National Front in Karl-Marx-Stadt, I am pleased to be able to seek election to the supreme people's representative body in Electoral District 37, as usual. I regard the trust of the voters of Electoral District 37 as an honor and also as an obligation, because with the name of Karl Marx is linked everything which we love and which is dear to us, a secure peace and prosperity.

Karl Marx and his friend and comrade-in-arms, Friedrich Engels, had already made it clear in the Communist Manifesto in 1848 that the happiness and liberty of the people can only be lastingly safeguarded when power is in the hands of the people.

With the election of the National Front candidates in the national elections you strengthen this power, because it is the first workers and peasants power on German soil.

Permit me, dear people of Karl-Marx-Stadt, to thank you most warmly for nominating me as candidate in Electoral District 37 and to wish you further great successes in the shaping of the developed socialist society here in Karl-Marx-Stadt as a contribution to the development of the entire GDR.

The people of the GDR have many good reasons for casting their vote on 8 June for the candidates of the National Front and thus deciding in favor of the continuation of our policy. By this path we have guaranteed political stability, economic dynamism, and social progress. Anyone who casts his eye around the world can clearly see that such results are anything but a matter of course.

We have achieved the greatest increase in performance in a 5-year period and for the first time in such a period have created a national income of over 1 billion marks. The decisive factor here was that in our socialist planned economy we achieved the change to economic growth based on intensification. In the spirit of the unity of economic and social policy, it was possible to improve the living conditions of the people. In the years since 1981 alone, for example, new and modernized apartments were completed for over three million people of our Republic.

Here in Karl-Marx-Stadt as much was produced in 42 weeks in 1985 as in the whole of 1980. More than 25,670 apartments were newly built or modernized in 1985, which is the greatest annual increase so far. In addition, the building workers have also learned how to build more attractively. In Karl-Marx-Stadt it is pleasure to look at the modernized Klosterstrasse, the Rosenhof, the Fritz-Heckert-Platz and other successful projects, such as the renovated city swimming pool.

Without doubt we have also achieved much in Karl-Marx-Stadt in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress. But, as everyone knows, there are still things in everyday life which should be done better, which no longer fit in with our times, and which cause some annoyance. We shall, in accordance with the National Front's election manifesto, and together with all citizens, whatever their philosophy or religion, put in order what is not yet in order and create much that is new and that will contribute to making life more pleasant.

By 1990 we want to increase the national income of the GDR to over 1.3 billion marks. Dear friends and comrades: Dear citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt, this also shows our determination to increase the material and cultural living standard of the people step-by-step, year by year, through a constant and powerful economic upswing. The 11th SED Congress has worked out this strategy with a view to the year 2000. As a modern socialist state, our Republic will maintain its economic growth and its position in world markets with ever increasing strength through the successful mastery of the scientific and technological revolution, and production and science will be integrated with each other increasingly closely. This means linking the advantages of socialism with scientific and technological progress and so placing the latest findings of science and technology at the service of the people.

It is obvious that your bezirk with its major combines and enterprises in the machine-construction industry will play a significant part in this. The impetus starts here for the application of the key technologies in our whole economy. Just think of the bookkeeping-machine workers, who this year want to produce an additional 1,375 office computers and 8,000 minidisk stores.

Also think of the efforts of the working people at VEB Numerik "Karl Marx," who want further to develop their control systems, at the Fritz Heckert Works, the Harlass Foundry, and many other enterprises which are established here. Through pioneering spirit, research drive, and quality work, proceses are already being mastered and products created in numerous collectives in your bezirk today that are among the best in the world. In the future this will take place at a much higher rate and to a much greater extent, with greater efficiency and higher quality, here as throughout our country, because the stronger socialism is in the GDR, the more secure peace is.

As you all know, in the capitalist countries the achievements of science and technology are used in the interests of profit, with human needs being ignored. Mass unemployment is a routine fact of life, and at the age of 45 one is considered fit only for the scrap heap. Many young people have no opportunity to learn a trade, and even if they are able to learn one then mostly they are thrown out on the street after finishing their apprenticeship. This is no "horror propaganda" from us here in the GDR; on the contrary, it is openly admitted by many members of Western governments.

Even in the richest capitalist countries, millions of people are living in dire poverty because they get neither work nor support. More are more are being delivered into what is referred to as the new poverty. In the United States alone, "the land of boundless opportunity," there are over 30 million such people. You can well understand that we want nothing to do with this sort of "boundless oppportunity." Socialism makes it possible to master the scientific-technological revolution for the benefit of the people. Here, more scientific-technological progress also brings more social security. Since science and technology serve the whole people, they become a matter for the whole people, and during my visit to your beautiful city I have again seen the proof of this.

Our social policy is directed towards the people's most important interests. This is why we are spending so much to solve the housing problem by 1990. Since 1971 alone we have spent over 260 billion marks on this, and by 1990 we will be adding a further million apartments to those already built and modernized. This is an accomplishment to be proud of. The solving of the housing question, that is to say the guaranteeing of good living space at low and stable rents, is in itself a cultural accomplishment without parallel in the history of our people. If we are then asked whether, in view of the complicated international situation this is realistic, we say from the bottom of our hearts: "Yes, this is our contribution to the safeguarding of peace." It is not limitless nuclear tests, as the United States is currently carrying out, but peaceful work and peaceful cooperation between the people, as contained in the proposals of the Soviet Union, in the proposals of Comrade Mikhail Gorbvachev, which lead to the safeguarding of peace in this world.

As you know, at the 11th SED Congress we also dealt with further questions of the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people. Thus we set ourselves the task of achieving an average annual increase over the next 5 years in net monetary incomes -- that is to say, in the income which each person reeives in his hand -- of 4 percent. Child allowances are being increased. The maternity leave now applies to the first child, not just from the second child on. Young marriages are being assisted by increasing the amount of credit from 5,000 to 7,000 marks. One could quote many more examples. Pensioners, too, will not go away empty handed. In the past 15 years we have, as explained at the 11th party congress, increased pensions five times, and in fulfilling the economic tasks in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we naturally envisage further increases in pensions.

This, dear people of Karl-Marx-Stadt, is a policy for the workers. This is what we call the unity of economic and social policy, which will continue to determine our actions and in order to implement this we will continue to apply all our strength after the national elections on 8 June of this year.

Today's world is still not a world of stable peace. Because of the policy of arms buildup and confrontation from which influential circles in the United States and NATO will not depart, the serious aggravation of the international situation continues. At no former time was the danger of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind so great; but never before have the forces that are determined to prevent such a catastrophe been so strong and on the rise. Socialism puts all its weight behind peace. A tireless struggle is being conducted by the Soviet Union, with which we are forever fraternally linked, and by the Warsaw Pact to stop the spiral of the arms race on earth and to prevent its expansion into space. By the year 2000 the world could be free of all nuclear weapons. From the Atlantic to the Urals, conventional weapons and armed forces could be considerably reduced. All this could happen if the comprehensive program that Mikhail Gorbachev proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress becomes reality. This is a program that fully and completely receives our support. It is not just a bold vision that has been drafted. Reason, realism, and the serious desire to approach the solution of world problems in a new way will make it possible to advance on the path to disarmament through concrete results. The world conscience -- I would like to stress this here once again -- must determine world development. A halt to nuclear tests would be an important first and hopeful step toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons.

No one, not even the people of the United States, can expect any good to come from the U.S. "star wars" program, in which the FRG -- to the detriment of security and cooperation in Europe -- is participating. This program increases the deadly risk. Its authors will, if they are not stopped, put the future of mankind at risk. But mankind needs peace. That is the most important thing. It does not need more but fewer and fewer weapons, in line with the principle of equality and equal security. It needs cooperation instead of confrontation. The people will never get used to living with the danger of nuclear war. The struggle for peace is a struggle for a secure future, a struggle for social progress; the struggle for a secure peace is a struggle by mankaind for its continued existence. We want to devote our energy to this struggle. We support with all our strength a halt to all nuclear tests. The Soviet Union is setting an example through the renewed extension of its moratorium until 6 August, the anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima. We favor a ban on chemical weapons, the creation of a zone free from these weapons in Europe, the creation of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons between NATO and the Warsaw Pact; we favor nuclear weapon-free zones in central and northern Europe, in the Balkans, and in the Pacific. We extend our hand to all who, like us, want to use every chance, however small, to ensure that the world can live in peace and that space does not become the forecourt of hell. Our great ideal is and remains a world without wars, weapons, and force; it is and remains the solution of all international conflicts through negotiations. It should be a world in which every people can decide freely on its development and in which states with different orders not only coexist peacefully but get on well together.

It is still necessary to make our workplace a battleground for peace, because, as I would like to stress once again, the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. Our vote on 8 June goes to the candidates of the National Front. Long live socialism and peace. Long live the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHAN, BURMESE, SWEDISH LEADERS

PDPA's Najib

AU261850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]:

Esteemed Comrade Najib,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf, I convey you our heartfelt congratulations on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peole's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Permit me, esteemed Comrade Najib, to wish you success and creative vigor for your activity as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as well as personal good health.

Burmese Party Head

AU281300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Ne Win, chairman of Burma Socialist Program Party:

Dear Comrade Ne Win, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulataions on your 75th birthday. Your personal share in the struggle of the Burma Socialist Program Party for a life in peace and well-being for the working people of Burma is highly respected. We wish you creative vigor and success in your work as chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, as well as health and all the best in your personal life.

Swedish King, Prime Minister

LD060959 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the occasion of the Swedish national holiday, has spoken in favor of deepening bilateral relations in telegrams to King Carl XVI Gustaf and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. He expresses the conviction that the varied contacts will continue to develop for the benefit of both peoples and of safeguarding peace and international understanding.

Erich Honecker links the forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Carlsson with the [word indistinct] that the good-neighbourly, trustful relations will deepen.

STPOPH CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU271758 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 May 86 p 6

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Branko Mikulic, newly elected president of the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFRY.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN VISITS

Welcomed by Fischer

LD301425 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, arrived in the GDR on Friday for an official visit. He has been invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Senior staff of the GDR Foreign Ministry were present to welcome him at the runway, which was decorated with flags. The GDR ambassador to the PRC, and the ambassador of the PRC in the GDR, Rolf Berthold and Ma Xusheng were also present.

Talks Begin

LD301718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Official talks began in Berlin today between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC. Earlier, the Chinese politician visited the GDR foreign minister, when the two politicians expressed satisfaction at being able to exchange views on international and bilateral issues.

The official talks are being attended by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; GDR Ambassador to the PRC Rolf Berthold; and other senior staff of the Foreign Ministry as well as by the PRC ambassador to the GDR, Ma Xusheng, and Wang Xingda, deputy director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department in the PRC Foreign Ministsry.

This afternoon Wu Xueqian honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial. The guest showed his respect by pausing in front of the eternal flame and the memorial slab to the unknown resistance fighter and unknown soldier. At the historic site the deputy commandant of the city, Colonel Horst Reiners, explained the history of the building which was constructed in the last century and designed by Schinkel.

This evening, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner for his guest at the Unter den Linden palace in Berlin.

Fischer Gives Dinner Toast

AU041216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 2

[Toast given by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, at dinner in honor of Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, in the Unter den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 30 May]

[Text] Dear comrade minister, dear comrades, dear friends, I am very pleased to welcome you and your entourage once again to our capital. Your official visit, dear Comrade Wu Xueqian, not only continues the series of fruitful meetings between representatives of our states, but stresses the will of both states to make the development of the relations even more dynamic.

We are firmly convinced that this is necessary in view of the international situation and we let ourselves be guided by the idea that the expansion of the cooperation between the GDR and the PRC strengthens socialism and the forces of peace in the world.

The relations between our people and states rest on good foundations. Ernst Thaelmann, whose 100th birthday we celebrated a few weeks ago, noted in 1927 at the culmination of the anti imperialist and antifeudal revolution in China: "The example of the Russian revolution initiated forces in China which now will complete the liberation of China from imperialism... in stormy triumph."

By organizing the support of the German workers' class for the heroic revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism and internal reaction, Ernst Thaelmann simultaneously founded our revolutionary affinity of many years.

After the foundation of the GDR and the PRC in October 1949, fruitful cooperation developed between both young socialist states; dear comrade minister, you yourself saw the beginning of it as a member of Chinese youth delegations in the GDR 35 years ago.

Since then, socialism has constantly strengthened in our countries.

This is eloquently demonstrated by the successful visits of the Comrades Horst Sindermann, Guenther Kleiber, and Gerhard Schuerer to the PRC and of high-ranking representatives of the PRC -- like Comrades Li Peng, Wang Renzhong, and Song Jian -- to the GDR who were received for a comprehensive friendly exchange of views by the respective general secretaries of our leading parties. Other important meetings are ahead of us.

At the 11th SED Congress, which took place a few weeks ago, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, was able to refer to a pleasing development of relations between the GDR and the PRC in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

He stressed that the cooperation developing between the GDR and the PRC has positive effects on the struggle to secure peace. This fills us with satisfaction. Dear Comrade Wu Xueqian, the talks started with you today also demonstrate your interest in the struggle. This fills us with confidence, for the successful construction of socialism in our states needs above all peaceful external conditions to which we can contribute in a better way. Here we proceed from the fact that in view of the continued intensive armament and confrontation policy of imperialism that uses military violence only too rapidly and unscrupulously as shown in the past weeks in the Mediterranean area, the Middle East, and southern Africa, not only the socialist states regard it as a joint responsibility to do everything to ward off the inferno of a nuclear war from mankind and to bring about a change toward detente in the international situation.

For the GDR, securing peace is the paramount task of the present. We do not spare any effort to maintain the dialogue and expand it, and thus to help implement a return to detente. Together with all peace-loving people we struggle to stop the arms race on earth and in space and to achieve nuclear and conventional disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security.

The GDR has been and is ready to cooperate constructively with all forces interested in preserving peace. As demonstrated repeatedly, it unswervingly works to bring about a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

The resourceful approach of the Soviet Union to the issues of world policy, its comprehensive programs to liberate the world from all nuclear arms by the year 2000 and to create a system of international security have opened a new stage in the policy of peace. The new proposal of the Soviet Union, submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress, to complement the program on eliminating all nuclear arms by a step-by-step controlled reduction of conventional armaments, points the way to tangibly reduce the level of military confrontation that is particularly dangerous in Europe. We participate in implementing these proposals and, in addition, we have taken initiatives with the Czech comrades in the field of chemical and nuclear battlefield weapons. The implementation of these initiatives would not only clearly ease the military situation in central Europe but could become the starting point for steps toward military detente going far beyong this geographic area. Those really interested in a lastingly secured peace, should not refuse to participate but join in a constructive way.

Competent representatives now speak of no longer wanting to respect the SALT II treaty. However, it is not logical, but extremely dangerous to want to abolish an "armament-braking system of vital importance," before a new one has taken its place. Here, one must share the view of those who expressed the utmost concern.

For the people of Europe the complex process, linked with the CSCE, of patient balancing of interests based on respect for the European postwar realities has proved unrenouncable as well as efficient for the peaceful development of their coexistence. In this process the states can and should participate in a constructive and equal way, independent of their social order, alliance membership, or size. The benefit for detente, for peace, and for men, has been repeatedly proved by now. Given the goodwill of all, even the Bern meeting certainly could have had results.

Comrade minister, we note with satisfaction that the Chinese people and the Chinese Government are actively working to preserve peace in the interest of the life of mankind. Only recently, encouraging statements were made again in the report of the premier of your country, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, at the fourth meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress. The steps taken to develop the relations between the USSR, the other socialist countries, and the PRC are of great significance. We also pay tribute to the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms that is binding under international law and that so far has only been proclaimed by the USSR and the PRC. The voting success in the united Nations for the joint resolution of the USSR, the PRC, and the nonaligned states aginst the militarization of space stimulates the struggle for peace and security and is encouraging.

The successes which the PRC has achieved under the leadership of the CPC are obvious. We sincerely congratulate you on that, dear Chinese comrades; they are successes that are significant for peace.

We see the great changes taking place in industry and agriculture, in science and technology as well as in other fields of social life. We sincerely wish you success for the Seventh 5-year plan adopted at the fourth meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress.

The GDR as well as the PRC strengthen the socialist social order. They have the same aims for the future and therefore the best preconditions to use the performance capacity of their national economies to the mutual advantage for a long-term efficient and intensive cooperation. This is of great significance for the stability and continuity of our relations, particularly economic relations.

With these considerations and expectations, dear Comrade Minister, I raise my glass and ask you to drink with me.

-- to the expansion and deepening of our friendly relations and constructive cooperation,

-- to the well-being of the leading representatives of our two socialist states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Hu Yaoband,

-- to your well-being, dear Comrade Minister,

-- to the well-being of all comrades, friends, and guests present here, and

-- to peace

Wu Xueqian Makes Toast

AU032106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 2

[Toast given by Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in the Unter den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 30 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister Oskar Fischer, comrades and friends:

First of all, allow me to cordially thank you, Comrade Minister, for the friendly invitation which enables me and my colleaques to visit the GDR. I also want to thank our hosts for the kind reception and the cordial and friendly words just said by the comrade minister. Also present at this banquet are Comrade Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, SFD Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. I feel very honored by their presence.

I was pleased to come to he GDR and I am pleased to see again a country that I once knew. At the beginning of the fiftees, in the difficult postwar period and immediately after the foundation of the GDR, I visited your country as a youth functionary. I was deeply impressed by the courage and unshakable will with which your people unitedly tried to heal the wounds of war and build a new state. In the meantime, over 30 years have passed. Under the leadership of the SED, the workers, peasants, and intellectuals of the GDR have built with their diligent hands a flourishing and wealthy socialist state on the ruins of war. We regard your achievements with sincere admiration and pleasure and wish you further new, even greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress. Since the end of World War II over 40 years have passed. From their own experiences the peoples have come to see that one certainly needs a long-term stable and peaceful environment in order to be able to implement economic and cultural construction work in an undisturbed way and to promote social progress. Preserving world peace is a wish which our, your, and all the world's people share. Although mankind has not yet been liberated from the nightmare of a world war, the possibility of preventing the war gets bigger day by day. If the people of the entire world struggle jointly, if all peace-loving countries, big or small, work for the lofty goal of securing peace, them a new world war can be avoided and mankind will win peace.

In recent years our reform in the agricultural field have been enormously successful and the socialist construction of our country has made great progress. At present we are working to advance the reform of the economic mechanisms, with their focus on the cities, according to plan and in a step-by-step manner, and to resolutely implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990).

Our aim is to make the PRC a modern socialist country with a Chinese character within a few decades. In order to implement this large-scale aim a long-term international peaceful environment must be guaranteed. Our country unswervingly pursues its own independent foreign policy of peace; it is determined, together with the peoples of the world, to make its proper contribution to securing world peace.

Both the PRC and the GDR were founded in 1949; they recognized each other shortly afterward and established diplomatic relations. Our two states are geographically far apart and each country has some different concrete conditions, but our people have the same wish to preserve world peace and to build socialism. The Chinese people have always cherished the traditional friendship with the people of the GDR. We are most deeply satisfied with he considerable development of the relations between our two countries in recent years. We were pleased to note that thanks to the personal work of the leading prominent figures of both states, the development of our relations is safeguarded fundamentally and politically, that our economic and trade relations, based on firm foundations, are making good progress, and that cultural exchange has brought both people closer together. The comprehensive development of relations between our states is advantageous for world peace and the socialist construction of both countries; it is in line with the basic interests of both people.

I hope that my visit will contribute to deepening the understanding and friendship between the two people, promoting the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our states, and to intensifying the consultations between the foreign minitries on international issues of mutual interest and their cooperation in the world arena. I am convinced that as a result of each side's efforts for the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the GDR -- based on equal rights, mutual advantage, and mutual respect -- even more beautiful prospects will open.

In conclusion I ask you to raise your glasses and drink

-- to the well-being of comrades Guenther Kleiber, Gerhard Schuerer, and Professor Kolditz as well as of the other comrades and friends present,

-- to the well-being of Comrade Erich Honecker and theother leading prominent figures of the GDR.

-- to the prospering and flourishing of the GDR,

-- to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the GDR,

-- to the lofty cause of preserving world peace!

Talks Continue

LD311045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Berlin 31 May (ADN) -- On Saturday, the foreign ministers of the GDR and the PRC, Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian, continued their official talks in Berlin which began yesterday.

Their talks centered on the joint activity of the forces of peace, reason and realism in the interest of preventing a nuclear inferno and expanding international cooperation.

The two politicians exchanged views on further concrete plans relating to the future development of friendly relations and cooperation between the GDR and the PRC.

Taking part in the talks, which are to be concluded this morning with the signing of several documents are, on the GDR side: Dr Herber Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC, and other leading staff members at the GDR Foreign Ministry; on the PRC side: Ma Xusheng, ambassador to the GDR, and Wang Xingda, deputy director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs department at the PRC Foreign Ministry.

Consular Treaty Signed

LD311347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN) -- The official talks between Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of the PRC, continued in Berlin on Saturday with an exchange of views on the current international situation, the foreign policy of the two states and bilateral relations.

The GDR foreign minister explained to his Chinese guest the basic goals and directions of the GDR's international policy adopted at the 11th SED Congress. He explained in detail the GDR's work for the joint action and mobilization of all forces of peace, reason, and realism in the interest of the prevention of a nuclear war and the development of international cooperation.

Oskar Fischer underlined the need for concrete agreements for the reduction of missile and nuclear weapons arming and of other means of mass destruction and conventional weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist states in important international initiatives. The GDR is working toward this as far as it is able, in the knowledge of its joint responsibility to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

Wu Xueqian stressed that the GDR and China are in basic agreement on socialist construction and in their efforts for a secure peace for themselves and all the people of the world. He outlined the numerous international activities of China and explained the striving of the People's Republic to develop productive relations with all states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian expressed their conviction that the constant development of the relations between the GDR and PRC serves to strengthen the international positions of socialism and the consolidation of peace. They pointed with satisfaction to the beneficial development of the relations between the two socialist states in the political, economic, scientific, and technological and cultural field. An increasing exchange of delegations in the most varied areas contributes towards an expansion and deepening of the cooperation, which was useful for both sides, in the interest of peace and the strengthening of socialism.

During their talks, which were conducted in a friendly and open atmosphere marked by mutual understanding, the two politicians discussed further concrete intentions in the future development of the relations and cooperation between the GDR and the PRC.

Afterwards Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian signed the consular treaty between the GDR and the PRC and the plan of cooperation between the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the GDR and the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the PRC. Dr Herbert Krolikowski, the state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, and Ma Xusheng, the ambassador of the PRC in the GDR, signed the working plan between the GDR and the Government of the PRC on cultural and scientific and technological cooperation for the years 1986-87.

Visits World War II Memorial

LD311633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 31 May (ADN) -- The state councillor and foreign affairs minister of the PRC, Wu Xueqian, paid a visit on Saturday to the historic scene of the Potsdam Agreement. In front of Schloss Cecilienhof, where 40 years ago the main powers in the anti-Hitler coalition agreed and signed the Potsdam Agreement, the Chinese politicians, who were accompanied by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other personalities, were cordially welcomed by Dr Herbert Tzschoppe, chairman of the Potsdam Bezirk Council.

At the end of his visit to Schloss Cecilienhof the Chinese foreign minister entered his name in the visitors' book. Present were the GDR ambassador in the PRC, Rolf Berthold, and the ambasssador of the PRC in the GDR, Ma Xusheng.

This evening the Chinese guest and those accompanying him are to attend a concert given by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra in the Grand Hall of the Berlin Playhouse.

Visits Dresden

LD011158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Dresden, 1 June (ADN) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign affairs minister of the PRC, who is staying in the GDR on an official visit, arrived in Dresden on Sunday morning.

The PRC official, who is accompanied by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, was greeted by Guenther Witteck, chairman of the Council of the Dresden Bezirk, who briefed him on the development of the region. Noteworthy achievements have been scored in housing construction in particular.

After a luncheon in the "Bastei" mountain restaurant, which the chairman of the counicl is giving in honor of the PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Oskar Fischer and the members of their entourage will in the afternoon tour the Semper Opera House and the Dresden State Art Collections, including the "Old Masters" art gallery and the Green Vault.

Tours Berlin Factory

LD021258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1056 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 June (ADN) -- Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and foreign affairs minister, visited the Berlin Machine Tool Factory (BWF) in Marzahn Monday morning. He was cordially welcomed there by enterprise director Fred Dellheim.

He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on his tour and the guest received an overview of the range of production of the efficient producer of grinding machines for antifriction bearings, short automatic lines, and industrial robots.

"Our machines distinguish themselves with high productivity, performance, and precision and have so far been exported to around 40 countries on all continents," Fred Dellheim said. More than 3,100 employees currently work in the enterprise, 24 percent of which possess higher education or technical college leaving certificates, and 87 percent of them have completed professional training.

Wu Xueqian signed the enterprise's guest book.

Tours Berlin

LD021253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 2 June (ADN) -- PRC State Councillor and Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian acquainted himself with old and new sights of Berlin Monday morning.

The guest was welcomed at the town hall by Mayor Erhard Krack, and after signing the guest book, he proceeded to the Marx-Engels Forum, where representative monuments to the German people's greatest sons were opened in April.

Talks With Honecker

LD021735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 2 June (ADN) -- On Monday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Wu Xuequian' member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, state councillor,and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, for a talk in the official headquarters of the GDR Council of State.

Erich Honecker and Wu Xueqian conducted a detailed exchange of views on the international situation, the foreign policy of the GDR and the PRC, and on relations between the two socialist states. They emphasized the importance of personal contacts and an active dialogue. The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the present official visit by the PRC minister of foreign affairs is in full and complete accordance with this.

Erich Honecker provided information on the results and resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and on the initiatives for implementing the far-reaching projects to shape the developed socialist society of the GDR initiated by the people immediately after the congress. He also explained how the working people of the GDR are currently preparing, with optimism and vigor, for the national elections on 8 June.

Wu Xueqian gave an overview of the efforts of the Chinese people in the construction of socialism. He dealt in particular with the production successes in industry and agriculture achieved in recent years and the rise in the standard of living of the Chinese people. He also noted the tasks that have to be solved in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

Erich Honecker explained to his guest the GDR's efforts for safeguarding peace and establishing through a broad dialogue, a worldwide coalition based on reason and realism to work against the danger of nuclear war and to end the arms race. He reiterated the GDR's determination to do everything so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. He referred emphatically to the fact that the GDR supports the peace initiatives of the USSR, particularly the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with all the resources at its disposal. He stressed the common responsibility of all socialist states in the struggle for peace and strengthening socialism.

Wu Xueqian stressed that the struggle for peace and security represents an important component in the foreign policy of the PRC. He mentioned corresponding measures from his country in foreign and domestic policy.

Both sides agreed to continue to develop relations between the GDR and the PRC in the interests of strengthening socialism and peace, and for mutual benefit. The results of the second meeting of the committee for cooperation in the areas of the economy, foreign trade, and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC, which ended a few days ago, represented a good foundation in the area of economic and scientific-technological relations.

Wu Xueqian conveyed cordial greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, which are reciprocated by Erich Honecker with equal cordiality.

The talk, which proceeded in an open and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and the ambassadors of the two states, Rolf Berthold and Ma Xusheng.

Meets With Stoph

LD021743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 June (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs. The discussion focused on an exchange of views on the international situation and on GDR-PRC relations. The two officials agreed that the interests of mankind demand the safeguarding of peace. Diverse efforts to establish a climate of peaceful cooperation among all people are necessary for this, they further agreed.

In view of the international situation, which has been exacerbated by the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, Willi Stoph reiterated the GDR's support for the varied Soviet peace proposals directed at ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space. The GDR will also continue to pursue with determination a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation in the interests of the return of international detente, Stoph stressed.

Wu Xueqian reiterated his country's desire to develop further and promote in an all-round manner relations with the GDR in the interests of socialist construction and peace. The two sides agreed that the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement for 1986-90 and the further expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for mutual advantage are good foundations for this.

The friendly meeting was attended by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer. The ambassadors of the two states, Rolf Berthold and Ma Xusheng, attended the meeting.

Concludes Visit

LD022348 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] As you heard, Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to our Republic today and continued his journey from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. He was received earlier for a talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Just before his flight, Peter Spacek was allowed a short interview.

[Begin recording] [Spacek] Comrade Minister, your official visit to our country is now at an end. May I ask you, on behalf of GDR Radio, to say something about the atmosphere and results of this visit?

[Wu -- in Chinese with superimposed German translation] Although my visit is fairly short, I gained an overview of present-day GDR. I visited the GDR as a youth functionary in 1950; what I have seen on returning to the GDR after 36 years was, of course, totally new to me, and it was as if I was in the GDR for the first time. At that time I saw ruins everywhere, and I have been able to see the great results of your construction work. I am firmly convinced that your people are in a position, under the leadership of the SED Central Committee and under the leadership of (?the young people of your country), to score further and greater successes in the building of advanced socialism.

Here I would again like to stress that I was received by my old friend, Comrade Honecker [words indistinct] after 36 years. I was also very honored to be received by Comrade Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. I had two official talks with Comrade Minister Oskar Fischer, and we reached full agreement on the issue of safeguarding world peace. We believe that the preservation of world peace will (?be achieved) through the joint (?support) of all people of the world. We are in favor of further intensifying our bilateral relations, which have very much improved already over the past few years. We also believe that our two countries (?can) advance socialist construction by working together in all spheres. This is not only in the interests of our two peoples but it also serves world peace. [end recording]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC CHEMICAL MINISTER

Trade Protocol Signed

LD301825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- The second session of the GDR-PRC commission for cooperation in the spheres of the economy, trade, science, and technology ended in Berlin on Friday with the signing of a joint protocol. It was attended by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and GDR first deputy foreign minister; Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC; and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR. The delegations are led by GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, and PRC Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda.

During its deliberations of several days, the commission discussed the present level and future prospects for bilateral economic relations. The delegations decided that economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the expansion of mutual trade are developing in a dynamic and stable fashion. They proceed from the basis that cooperation should be further deepened and given an increasingly long-term character by using the possibilities that are present in many spheres. Important foundations exist for this in the shape of the trade agreement for 1986-90.

The economic commission discussed measures for the realization of the 1986 annual protocol and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the long-term trade and payments agreement for 1986-1990.

The commission discussed new areas and forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which are in line with the two countries' export and import interests and the long-term main directions of the economies of the GDR and the PRC. This includes cooperation in the raw materials sector, in the expansion of the transportation and traffic system and in agricultural machinery construction, in the agricultural and foodstuffs industry, and in the food industry.

The economic commission noted the results of the 13th session of the standing commission for scientific-technical cooperation that was held in Berlin in mid-May 1986. It praised the agareements reached during this session, particularly the signing of the government agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. During the meeting the economic commission had a discussion at the Singwitz combine harvester works, Dresden Bezirk, of the Fortschritt Landmaschinen combine.

The Chinese Government delegation also visited the Zielitz potash enterprise, Magdeburg Bezirk, and was briefed on modern techniques of potash extraction and processing the scope for cooperation in this field.

Members of the Chinese Government delegation met representatives of various central state and economic bodies of the GDR for discussions on the deepening of mutual relations in their various areas of specialization.

The members of the commission visited a series of combines and enterprises for briefings on the implementation of the SED's economic strategy.

Meets With Schuerer

LD301849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese section of the GDR-PRC economic commission and minister of the chemical industry, for a friendly talk in Berlin on Friday. The guest led his country's delegation to the second session of this economic commission, which ended Friday.

Gerhard Schuerer briefed his guest on the successful course and far-reaching decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stated that the GDR's active contribution to the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy are indivisibly united with one another.

As befits the spirit of socialism, the material and cultural standard of living of the people is being further raised on the basis of the GDR's growing economic strength. Numerous new commitments in the socialist competition reflect the efforts of the working people in town and country to implement the standards set in the 5-year plan directive of the 11th SED Congress for the development of the GDR economy in 1986-90 toward further dynamic growth in performance on the path of comprehensive intensification.

Proceeding from the talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership and representatives of the PRC, and the agreements based on them, Gerhard Schuerer and Qin Zhongda discussed the further expansion of economic relations between the two countries. Gerhard Schuerer emphasized the statement made at the 11th congress that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and China is being further deepened and is being given an increasingly long-term character through the use of possibilities present in may spheres.

In this connection he stressed the importance of the trade and payments agreement concluded in 1985 for the period 1986 to 1990.

Minister Qin Zhongda explained the decisions of the fourth session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the PRC, and in particular referred to the main points of emphasis in the development of the Chinese economy in the period up to 1990. He assessed the course and results of the second session of the economic commission as positive. The principles that have been adopted ensure a deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and a dynamic growth in mutual trade. Further measures for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the long-term trade and payments agreement between the two countries, including new forms and areas of economic cooperation, were agreed.

The meeting was attended on the GDR side by Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, chairman of the GDR section of the economic commission and minister of the chemical industry. Ambassador Ma Xusheng was present for the PRC side.

STOPH RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC OFFICIAL LU DONG

LD052123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 June (ADN) -- The preservation of peace is the essential precondition for the realization of the demanding targets which he GDR and the PRC have established for themselves in socialist construction. GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Lu Dong, chairman of the Chinese State Economic Commission, agreed on this at a discussion in Berlin today.

The two politicians discussed questions relating to the further expansion of mutually beneficial relations, for which many opportunities exist. The development of long-term cooperation and trade relations and the cooperation of the GDR in the technical reconstruction of Chinese industrial enterprises were said to be of particular significance in this regard.

Stoph explained in detail to his guest the GDR's responsibility in the realization of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist fraternal countries. The program submitted by the USSR for the liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and its further initiatives meet with the full support of the GDR, Stoph said.

Lu Dong assessed this GDR visit and the talks held here as a valuable contribution to the deepening of cooperation between the two countries which is progressing successfully on the basis of the long-term trade agreement.

HERRMANN RECEIVES XINHUA DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD051308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 5 Jun

[Text] Berlin 5 Jun (ADN) -- Mu Qing, director general of the Chinese news agency XINHUA, member of the CPC Central Committee, is on a visit to the GDR at ADN's invitation. He was received for a talk on Thursday by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During the meeting the guest was informed about current issues in the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, especially the successful initiatives of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and in preparing for the elections on 8 June.

Joachim Herrman expressed satisfaction about the fact that the positive development of relations between the GDR and the PRC in the political, economic, and cultural sphere goes hand in hand with productive cooperation between the two countries' news agencies. There was agreement that this serves the further deepening of relations between the two socialist states.

The talk was attended by General Director of ADN Guenter Poetschke, PRC Ambassador to the GDR Ma Xusheng, and the senior XINHUA staff accompanying the director general.

During Ma Qing's stay in the GDR, agreements on the further expansion of cooperation between XINHUA and ADN were reached.

GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

AU262013 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 86 p 4

[Text] Wuensdorf (ADN) -- On Tuesday [6 May] a celebration of the High Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSSD] in Wuensdorf was dedicated to the 41st anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

The members of the Soviet Army received with stormy applause a congratulatory message of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. The participants cordially welcomed the SED Central Committee members Army General Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger. Present were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Herbert Krolikowski, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, Lieutenant General Werner Reuther, and Major General Manfred Volland, as well as Volker Voigt, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

Together with the guests, the following people sat at the podium: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army General Petr Lushev, GSSD commander in chief; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, chief of the GSSD Political Administration; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States in the GDR National People's Army [NVA].

The message of the GDR party and state leadership was presented by Army General Mielke.

"With the destruction of the fascist aggressor, the Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces gained a victory of international historic importance which also brought the liberation from the yoke of Nazism to the German people," the message says. The GDR has developed into an abode of peace and progress. By successfully building socialism it has fulfilled the legacy of all those who fought for the rescue of mankind from fascist barbarism and for a happy future of the people.

"On this memorable day it is a sentimental matter for us to affirm the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, this great revolutionary achievement of our people. The cordial meetings with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in Berlin once again demonstrated the unshakable friendship and the indestructible militant alliance between our fraternal parties and states. The Soviet Union and the community of the fraternal socialist states today, when the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have exacerbated the international situation in an alarming manner, prove themselves more than ever as main factor to ward off a nuclear inferno." In close alliance with the USSR and as a firm link in the socialist community, the GDR is doing everything, the message says, in order to strengthen socialism and to make peace permanent. It fully supports the program put forth by the USSR for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons and the new proposals for reducing conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Its determined action is directed at steadily strengthening the organization of the Warsaw Pact. The GDR and its NVA will continue to do everything possible to strengthen the close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm class and arms alliance with the Societ Army.

In a speech Army General Lushev stressed the dedicated fight of the Soviet people and their armed forces to destroy Hitlerite fascism. Loyal to this legacy the members of the GSSD, in close alliance sith the soldiers of the NVA and the other fraternal armies, fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty for the protection of the socialist achievements and peace. At the borderline between the two world systems in the center of Europe they make al possible efforts to keep the militant strength and readiness for action at the required level.

KIRCHHOFF RECEIVES CAMBODIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU262014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [8 May] Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front received in Berlin a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. The delegation is headed by Ros Chhun, general secretary of the National Council of the United Front and member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Werner Kirchhoff briefed the guests on the manifold initiatives of the committees of the National Front in the cities and in the rural areas in order to comprehensively implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Ros Chhun expressed his conviction that his visit will help to further deepen and strengthen the existing friendly relations between the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense and the GDR National Front.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA AGREED

LD052104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, 5 June (ADN) -- Scientific-technological relations between the GDR and Austria have been continually developing to the benefit of the two sides.

They have taken their firm position as a component of the successful development of the overall relations of the two sides. This was stated on Thursday in Vienna at the conclusion of the fifth session of the joint commission on the agreement between the governments of the two countries on scientific-technological cooperation.

At the center of the deliberations, which lasted several days, were the further expansion and deepening of relations. A working program for 1986-90 was agreed. It contains measures for cooperation in key areas of scientific-technological progress.

TISCH ATTENDS FINNISH TRADE UNION MEETING

LD051547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The 13th Congress of the Finnish Confederation of Trade Unions [SAK] has called for the adherence to the SALT II treaty between the United States and the USSR on behalf of its over 1 million workers.

The congress was attended by leading trade unionists from nearly 30 European countries, including a delegation from the FDGB National Executive, led by its chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Speaking to GDR journalists, Harry Tisch said that reports and discussions have shown that the SAK is striving for the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe and supports the USSR's latest disarmament initiatives.

"There are important similarities here with the FDGB's views and aims. We fully share the stance that the trade union movement is also a peace movement. We are also in favor of seeking factors that unite us despite any differences of positions, traditions, and goals, in order to promote detente."

EBERLEIN MEETS WITH VOTERS IN MAGDEBURG 3 JUNE

AU040950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Magdeburg -- About 6,000 Magdeburg workers participated in an electoral meeting with the top candidate for the People's Chamber, Werner Eberlein, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership. Apart from him, citizens from different strata spoke in the Square of the Thaelmann Workers and reaffirmed that they will vote for the candidates of the National Front. The GDR citizens can look back to an election period in which, thanks to the industriousness and the resourcefulness of all, the performance capacity of our country has further increased, Werner Eberlein stressed. "Everything we have achieved in often hard, sacrificial work, benefits all of us. Contrary to the 'new poverty' in capitalism, social security and safety are for all of us a matter of course."

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES 11TH KISZ CONGRESS

AU030732 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR's All-Union Komsomol, Soviet delegate to the 11th KISZ Congress in Budapest on 24 May: "Greetings of the Lenin Komsomol"]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, stressed that the congress also proved that the youth of the Hungarian People's Republic did not spare its forces and contributed with its knowledge, professionalism, and creative enthusiasm to increasing the strength of its socialist fatherland and safeguarding world peace.

"The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are advancing on the road of peace and creation towards the great common goal" -- he stressed. "Today, the rhythm of life of the Soviet people and Soviet youth is determined by the strategy of acceleration of social-economic development, a strategy worked out by the 27thg CPSU Congress. The decision of the CPSU congress is of great importance in perfectint the further activity connected with the youth's communist education. It is the first time that the social-political status of the Komsomol has been recorded in the CPSU program.

"The size and complexity of the tasks facing the Komsomol, while increasing its prestige and the role of its influence on the life of society, requre the modification of the methods and forms of youth work and the modernization of the content of this activity. The Komsomol pays close attention to ensuring the high level of youth's political and ideological culture and to educating youth in communist morality. Soviet youth unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy and guidelines of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their peace initiatives, including the extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests until 6 August.

"The strength of the socialist countries is the guarantee of the peoples' peace and security. Therefore, it is a particularly important task for the youth of the countries of the socialist community to increasingly assume their share of the work of the construcion of society. Cooperation between the All-Union Komsomol and the KISZ is fully compatible with the interests of the two countries' organizations and youths. The common practical actions aimed at further deepening socialist integration and the struggle for a lasting and just peace were given a particular role in the programs of the Soviet and Hungarian Communist Youth Associations for the period up to 1990."

In conclusion, Viktor Mishin stressed that the KISZ is taking an adequate part in strengthening the international youth and student movement; the fact that the 12th general meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth will take place in Budapest this fall shows the extent of international appreciation for the Hungarian KISZ.

TETENYI, HAVASI RECEIVE PRC'S SONG JIAN

LD051205 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GTM 5 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Song Jian, member of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China and chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Committee, paid an official visit to Hungary on June 1-5 on the invitation of Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development.

In the course of talks the parties gave briefs on the institutional system of technical development and medium-term research-development programmes in their countries. It was stated that advantageous cooperation could be established in electronic development, biotechnology and food economy.

The Chinese experts studied the work of Hungarian enterprises and research institutes and discussed concrete cooperation subjects with their representatives.

The parties signed a protocol on the direct cooperation of the Hungarian State Office for Technical Development and the Chinese State Scientific and Technical Committee. Under the agreement technical information will be regularly exchanged, the delivery of know-hows and licences promoted and exchange visit organized.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, met Song Jian.

IMPROVED ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH EEC EXAMINED

LD051739 Budapest MTI in English 1552 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- In response to the letters of the European Economic Community Committee sent this January to the CMEA Secretariat and the European CMEA countries, the Soviet Union and the other European CMEA member states have expressed their readiness for bilateral cooperation with the Community. The new development can open up the possibility to launch bilateral talks for concluding agreements between the EEC and certain Eastern European countries.

Hungary voiced its readiness in 1982-1983 to conclude a bilateral trade agreement with the EEC to help solve the existing economic problems between the country and the Community. This was followed by higher-level and experts' meetings between representatives of the individual Common Market member states. The negotiations focused on the conditions that have to be assured for the start of official trade talks with the EEC. In the course of meetings held since then, however, the standpoints of the negotiating sides has not neared each other. According to the Hungarian standpoint, the EEC has to assure Hungary's GATT rights on the market of the Community. In other words, it must end the discriminative quantitative restrictions towards Hungarian goods, which do not coincide with the GATT rules. Hungary requires that conditions of agricultural and food exports to the EEC countries show a considerable improvement, that Hungarian exporters be placed in a more fair situation as opposed to rivals who receive major benefits. At present, some 80 per cent of the imports of the EEC member countries are granted duty concessions which are not provided to several other countries, including Hungary. Therefore, a condition of the possible agreement is that such disadvantages be moderated.

At the beginning of this year the EEC committee addressed a letter to the Hungarian Government. It announced that the community wishes to improve European economic and political relations and encourages the establishment of a bilateral agreement with Hungary. The Hungarian Government reconfirmed in its reply its readiness to establish a trade agreement with the Community, which makes it possible to eliminate the quantitative import restrictions that are irreconcilable with the GATT agreement, and to considerably improve the placing of Hungarian agricultural and industrial products on the market, and reducing their customs and competition disadvantages on the EEC market.

The Hungarian Government also stressed in its reply that the conditions of concluding a bilateral agreement have not changed from those declared in 1982 and 1983.

Hungary is considerably interested in concluding the agreement, as it markets some 40 per cent of its convertible-accounting export in the EEC countries. However, the conditions of appearing on the market are the most difficult for Hungary in precisely these countries.

BERECZ VISITS ARMY BARRACKS IN BUDAPEST

AU021701 Budapest NEPSZABADSAO in Hungarian 22 May 86 p 5

[Text] Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Army on 21 May. First in his program he visited the Defense Ministry where he was received by Colonel General Ferenc Karapati, defense minister, and Lt. General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defense minister. Lt. General Ference Szucs, deputy chief of staff, informed Janos Berecz about the Army's activity.

Janos Berecz then visited a Budapest Army barracks where he became acquainted with the living and working conditions of the professional and rank-and-file soldiers. He visited several training facilities, accomodation facilities, and workplaces. Concluding his visit, the Central Committee secretary spoke on current political issues at a meeting held with the respresentatives of officers and warrant officers.

LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU021738 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 May 86 p 3

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received for a farewell visit Hubert Dubois, ambassador extraordinary and pleniptentiary of the French Republic in Hungary who has left Budapest permanently.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH SFRY -- Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign trade Minister Imre Dunai and Metodi Smilenski, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, held talks on current issues of bilateral economic cooperation in Budapest on June 4-5. The parties signed an interstate agreement on the further development and extension of the valid intergovernmental agreement on the exchanges of goods and services and economic cooperation in the border zones. They stressed that the economic cooperation of settlements in the border regions are becoming increasingly important in the bilateral exchange of goods. Besides roughly balanced trade, border trade turnover surpassed 80 million dollars last year. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1418 GMT 5 Jun 86 LD]

COMMISSION CONSIDERS RADIATION PROTECTION REPORT

LD051805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The government commission under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has met at another session. The current radiological situation in Poland was discussed and it was stated that the results of current measurements confirm a normal radiological situation in the country. The draft report of the government commission was considered. Special attention was paid to that part of the report which will contain recommendations for improving the radiological protection of the country and assuring the effective health protection of citizens.

BUJAK'S ARREST POSSIBLE 'PYRRHIC VICTORY'

PM041239 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Bernard Margeritte report: "Poland: Arrest of Solidarity's No 2"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Three important events have just attracted the attention of observers of the Polish scene in the past 48 hours: The arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of Solidarity's clandestine Interim Coordinating Commission [TKK], and of two of his colleagues, Konrad Bielinski, a member of the Warsaw TKK, and Ewa Kulik; the major precongress speech delivered by General Jaruzelski to the Warsaw party organization; and Poland's admission to the IMF.

1. The arrest of Zbigniew Bujak (chairman of the TKK), who had been in hiding since the introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981, is obviously a bitter blow for the opposition in Poland. Indeed, Mr Bujak was the Solidarity No 2 immediately after Mr Walesa and was Solidarity leader for the Warsaw region. By toying with the militia and security forces for almost 5 years, sometimes making them look ridiculous and giving interviews to the Western press from time to time, Zbigniew Bujak had become a legendary figure and a national hero.

By arresting him 4 weeks from the party congress, Gen Jaruzelski has increased his prestige with the apparatus and the Soviets and is now trying to show that he decidely has full control over the situation. It is true that the TKK, whose communiques issued on many occasions by the clandestine members were distributed throughout the country, is now decimated. But it could well be a Pyrrhic victory for the government, and Mr Bujak's arrest is highly likely to strengthen opposition feelings further throughout Poland.

Necessary Reforms

2. Gen Jaruzelski's speech confirmed the atmosphere in relations between the leadership and the apparatus. The socialist countries, the head of state admitted, "are at a turning point." They must try to achieve efficiency at last. But this is difficult with the existing cadres and when "some members are trying to return to obsolete methods." In these conditions, if "the second stage of the reform" is to be implemented, it is necessary to eliminate "those who cannot or will not act in the spirit of the socialist renewal" and also change the language of propaganda, which is "not readily understood, is dry, and is stereotyped."

All this was received without any applause, in a very hostile silence, by an apparatus which clearly did not want to hear about reform. The audience only became more receptive when the general came to the demagogic part of his program -- decidedly just as incoherent -- advocating an ideological struggle in schools and universities and the fight against the so-called "excessive profits made by part of the private sector.

3. The admission to the IMF has, of course, generated hope. But in all probability the IMF and the World Bank will only bring Poland a few hundred millions more, and even this will probably not be given this year. However, admission is a good thing because, at a time when economic integration within CEMA is being hastened, it will enable the West to maintain its position in Poland.

Finally, faced with a critical economic situation, the Polish Government intends to hide behind Western experts to make the population accept unpopular but necessary reforms.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VATICAN'S ARCHBISHOP POGGI

AU231953 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 7 May, State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Apostolic See and the PPR Government, who bade him a farewell visit in connection with the end of his Polish mission.During the talks, the need was stressed to step up efforts to halt the arms race, return to detente, and establish permanent guarantees of security and peaceful cooperation between states and peoples.Problems concerning relations between Poland and the Apostolic See were discussed. Support was expressed for the further development of these relations in a spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding. It was said that dialogue between the state and church in the PPR should help build national accord surrounding the most important affairs for the Polish state and people. Taking part in the talks were Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Tadeusz Olechowski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI PRECONGRESS SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU IN Polish on 2 June publishes on pages 1,3, and 4 the 8,000-word speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at a conference of the Warsaw PZPR Committee in Warsaw on 31 May. The TRYBUNA LUDU version has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Polish version appearing in the 3 June Eastern Europe Daily report, pp G 6-18, revealing the following variations:

Page G6, last paragraph, second line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...we convince people that there are real reserves and....(supplying words).

Page G7, third paragraph, penultimate line: ...a need to exert themselves, to patiently explain....(confirming words).

Page G10, third paragraph, penultimate line: ...external or internal or internal white emigration [wewnetrzna lub zewnetrzna biala emigrcja]. Concrete and joint....(supply vernacular).

Page G16, second paragraph, sixth line: ...for using dust from electric power stations....(deleting editorial notation and changing word "from").

MESSNER VISITS WROCLAW COMPUTER, PLASTER PLANTS

LD051843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner is in Wroclaw Voivodship today. In the morning he visited the newly built plaster factory, the biggest in the country, at the Chemitex plant. By the end of the year the health service and pharmacies will obtain 800,000 square meters of plaster from the factory. Zbigniew Mesner visited sections of the factory, showing interest in automation of production and the social conditions created for the workforce.

Messner then visited the Elwro electronics plant in Wroclaw, where he acquired himself with sections producing computers and microcomputers. The premier was briefed on undertakings aimed at speeding up the production of modern computers for our economy and for export. The practical values of the latest microcomputers Elwro-800 and of others were discussed, including an educational version prepared especially for schools.

Discusses Computerization

LD052059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Premier Zbigniew Messner interviewed by unidentified reporter at Wroclaw's Elwro Electronic works on 5 June -- recorded]

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner visited Wroclaw today and, together with those who accompanied him, including Tadeusz Porebski, secretary of the party's Central Committee, visited Chemitex, where the production of pharmaceutical plasters has just begun; the Elwro electronic works; and the plant cultivation center in Kobierzyce.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Premier, at the moment we are in the Elwro electronic works. What are your impressions?

[Messner] Every time I go to workplaces which are concerned with the production of elements associated with electronics, I always feel my spirits lifted since electronics is the future for all areas of industry. It is not simply the computer, but rather electronics in general that is introduced into all manufacturing processes. Elwro is an example of such a workplace, where for many years there has been consistent work to develop and expand new generations of computers and minicomputers.

[Reporter] Much is being said now about the computerization of Polish schools.

[Messner] This is the correct direction, but, again it should not be exaggerated, meaning that it should not just be a trend but a means of raising the general level of culture. The aim is the general utilization of computerization in the country. [end recording]

WOZNIAK MEETS WITH ECONOMIC JOURNALISTS

AU021748 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 23 May, PZPR Politburo member Marian Wozniak held a meeting with economic journalists organized on the initiative of the Association of Journalists of the PPR as part of the precongress journalists forum.

The meeting disussed socioeconomic problems contained in the draft PZPR program and 10th congress theses. M. Wozniak expounded the need for greater consistency in implementing the economic reform. He spoke at length on housing construction and the intensification of exports.

GENERAL SZACILO VIEWS BARRACKS PATHOLOGY

AU021434 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 May 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE Issue No 4 of 1986, published the following statement by Division General Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces:

"It is true that we have done a great deal in order to propagate the official slogan of "A Soldier is a Comrade in Arms to Another Soldier," but cases in which the harmony of soldierly coexistence is upset still occur," most often between older and younger soldiers. In their essence, these cases are of an unpleasant political-moral flavor because they undermine the principles of the socialist community living and of soldierly comradership, make service difficult, and render life a loathsome business. We must be consistent to the end in combating this typical barracks pathology and we must strictly observe the directives that apply in this case. Primary party organizations should support the Youth Council of the Armed Forces, which has devised and continues to implement its own soldierly ceremonial.

UNION LEADER CRITICIZES MINISTRY OF LABOR

AU070959 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Apr 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] SPRAWY I LUDZIE [AFFAIRS AND PEOPLE] On 20 March published an interview by Julian Bartosz. with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Federation . Here is an excerpt from it:

[Miodowicz] If anyone asks me where I see the greatest dangers to our class trade unions, I say that these dangers are posed by the growing red tape and wilfullness of some administrative centers. This is very dangerous. I would not say that this is a return to what existed at one time. This is not the arrogance of power. This is the long-established view that "only we are right" and that whatever anyone else may accomplish and say is no good. For example, a ministry such as the one Labor and Wages Ministry has outgrown everything and has become a kind of a superministry. But why on earth? I would not be surprised if a department that is really in charge of the economy were to become such a superministry, but not the Labor and Wages Ministry, which is the source of our greatest problems.

UNION MEMBERSHIP OF 'OVER 6 MILLION' REPORTED

AU021712 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 May 86 p 1

[Text] PAP-- At the end of March the trade unions had over 6 million members. Almost 60 percent of them are workers. There are already about 26,000 factory trade unions in operations.

However, the number of trade unionists differs from one region or industrial branch to the next. For example, in Lodz 31 percent of the working people belong to trade unions; in Warsaw, 42 percent; and in the Gdansk Voivodship, almost 54 percent.

Right now, trade union activists at various levels are absorbed in preparing summer vacations for workforces and their families.

DRIVERS INDICTED FOR SABOTAGING 30 BUSES

LD022222 Warsaw PAP in English 1743 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- An indictment against bus driver Kazimierz Krauze, aged 30, and a worker at the repair shop in the municipal transport enterprise in Krakow Jacek Zaba, 23, was filed at the voivodship court in Krakow, charging them with sabotage by rendering 30 buses immobile on last December 12/13 at night. The damaged buses constituted as much as one third of all buses which were to ride out on that day on their routes. A fast discovery of the damages by a group of mechanics performing routine technical checks enabled them to fix the buses on that very night and all the buses operated as usual.

As a result of an investigation conducted by officers of the security forces of the voivodship office of internal affairs in Krakow, the saboteurs were apprehended and temporarily arrested. Both confessed their guilt and supplied the circumstances and motives of their deed. According to their explanations their goal was to stir negative social sentiments.

The saboteurs face prison terms of not less than 3 years.

BRIEFS

MINING COOPERATION WITH PRC -- Warsaw, May 13 -- A delegation of the mining industry of People's China headed by Minister Yu Hongen which took part in the second session of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, discussed in Katowice today prospects of further development of bilateral contacts in the mining industry. Since 1983, there has been a quick growth of deliveries of Polish mining machines and equipment to China. Polish experts work as consultants for mines' modernization and train Chinese miners in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 13 May 86 LD]

PRC UNION GROUP VISITS -- Warsaw, June 1: A delegation of China's Central Union of Industrial Handicraft Cooperatives, with Vice-Premier [as received] (Ji Loun), has recently visited Poland for the first time in over two decades. The Chinese cooperative officials met with Chairman of the Polish "cepelia" folk crafts cooperative, Czeslaw Sawicki, and Minister of Internal Trade and Services, Jerzy Jozwiak, in order to define the principles of a permanent exchange of information and experience in implementing economic reform by cooperatives in both countries, scientific and technologic exchange, and of a cooperation expansion between unions. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 1 Jun 86 LD]

XINHUA DELEGATION VISITS -- Warsaw, May 28/29: A delegation of the Chinese News Agency XINHUA headed by Minister-Director General Mu Qing was on a visit to Poland between May 20-28 at the invitation from the Polish press agency PAP. The two agencies signed a long-term agreement on cooperation, exchange of services and experiences as well as assistance for correspondents. Head of Chinese delelgation Minister Mu Qing was received by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych and met with government press spokesman Jerzy Urban [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0105 GMT 29 May 86 LD]

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES 1-WEEK VISIT 5 JUNE

AU051644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/6/1986 -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, led by Ma Wenrui, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Conference, paid a visit to Romania over May 29-June 5, 1986, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The delegation was made up of Wang Bingxiang, Li Su, Zhang Daocheng, Zhang Qixiang, Zhang Wenying.

While in Romania, the guests conducted talks with executives of the SDUF National Council, the Grand National Assembly, the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as with representatives of SDUF county councils.

The delegation saw round economic and socio-cultural units in Bucharest city and Prahova, Talcea and Constanta Counties.

LEADERS' MESSAGES MARK ISRAEL'S NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu Sends Note to Herzog

AU262117 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 86 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel

On the occasion of the National Day of the State of Israel, I would like to convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness and to the people of your country I wish peace and prosperity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Dascalescu Greets Peres

AU270846 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 86 p 6

[Text] The prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, sent a cable to the prime minister of the State of Israel, Shim'on Peres, on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence, and extended to him warm greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness.

Cultural Events Held

AU271021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 86 p 4

[Text] On the National Day of the State of Israel, 12 May, a cultural event, organized in Bucharest by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, at which impressions from travels in that country were presented and documentaries from Israel were shown.

The event was attended by members of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, people of cultural and art, and a large audience.

Yosef Govrin, the ambasssador from the State of Israel in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON RCP ANNIVERSARY

AU271428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

On the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, I take special pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and best wishes for progress and well-being to you personally, the revolutionary Communist Party, and to the friendly Romanian people.

The entire world is acquainted with the vanguard role played by the Communist Party, under your wise and courageous leadership, in freeing Romania from Nazi occupation and in uniting the overall energy and potential of the Romanian people to strengthen the country's economic and political independence, a fact that has enabled and enables Romania to enjoy great international prestige and the particular trust of all states and peoples on our planet.

The world appreciates the efforts you personally and the RCP make to ensure world peace and reduce international tension, as well as your effective contribution to a just solution of international and regional conflicts.

Your consistent role in achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is greatly appreciated by the Palestinian Arab people and by our Arab nation. We are fully convinced that this firm and consistent position will be successful.

The Palestinian Arab people will never forget your great efforts designed to contribute to the victory in their just struggle under the leadership of the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative -- to exercise their national and inalienable rights to returning home, for self-determination, and the creation of their own independent Palestinian state.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade President, most cordial wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for complete success in the activity of the revolutionary Communist Party aimed at achieving the Romanian people's goals for progress and prosperity.

Revolution until victory is won!

[Signed] with high and great consideration,

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestine revolutionary forces.

FATE OF FUTURE U.S.-USSR SUMMIT HINGES ON REAGAN

LD051527 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Excerpt] The issue of another Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is particularly significant. Practically nothing has been done since last year's summit in Geneva -- which raised certain hopes of the possibility of an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations -- which, under present circumstances, could justify those hopes. On the contrary, everything seems to have gone wrong and it can be said today that Soviet-U S. relations have returned to the point they were at before the Geneva summit.

However, it is not that easy to interpret Moscow's warning yesterday to the effect that if the SALT I and SALT II accords are abandoned it will destroy the necessary conditions for a new summit. It seems that Moscow is either still cherishing certain hopes that President Reagan will change his mind or is making yet another frantic attempt to stop the dangerous decline in relations between the two superpowers which would inevitably lead to a more intensified arms race.

However, if President Reagan does decide to abandon the SALT II accord despite opposition from many influential congressmen and the U.S. allies in Western Europe, it is more than likely that Mikhail Gorbachev will decide not to go to the United States to meet President Reagan.

Washington's initial reaction to Moscow's warning is not at all encouraging which almost means that the fate of the next meeting between the two leaders depends solely on Reagan's administration and on him personally.

DIZDAREVIC, WU HOLD 'CORDIAL,FRIENDLY' TALKS

LD051955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 5 June (TANJUG) -- The topical international situation, problems of disarmament and strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world were the main topics in today's talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of Foreign affairs.

In particular, Raif Dizdarevic and the Chinese guest discussed topical political and economic trends in Europe. Reference was also made to East-West relations and security in Europe and throughout the world and in this context to the present role of the CSCE, and to the situation in the Mediterranean. Dizdarevic informed his guest about Yugoslav views on the situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean, while the Chinese foreign affairs minister presented Chinese views on the most recent developments in Europe as well as on the crisis areas in Asia.

In the talks devoted to economic trends, particular attention was given to overall North-South relations, to the transfer of technology between developed and developing countries.

During the talks, Dizdarevic gave his impressions of the special UN General Assembly session on Africa. In the talks, special attention was devoted to South-South cooperation as well as to the question of the position of developing countries.

The Yugoslav federal secretary also spoke about the Yugoslav preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

In very cordial, friendly, and comprehensive talks, which focused on international events and the international relations of the two countries, Dizdarevic and Wu once again confirmed that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China were expanding.

HASANI, LEADERS ATTEND MILITARY EXERCISES

LD051928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Banja Luka, 5 June (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; and Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived today in Banja Luka where they will attend exercises of units of the Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defense, Civil Protection, and other structurese of the All People's Defense.

Immediately upon arrival in Banja Luka, Sinan Hasani inspected some of the units which in the following days will be in practice try out their knowledge and skills achieved in the course of their education so far, as part of their regular combat training. As the organizers informed the guests, the forthcoming exercise, which will take place on a wider territory of this region, apart from checking the state of training of the units, commands and headquarters of the armed forces, should make possible the training of the institutions of sociopolitical and economic systems at the level of sociopolitical communitiese in war conditions.

At the airport in Banja Luka President Sinan Hasani, Josip Vrhovec and Ali Sukrija were met by Admiral of Fleet Brasnko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, with aides; Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; and other officials of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

ZARKOVIC ADDRESSES SAWPY CONFERENCE

AU021417 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 May 86 p 15

[Report on speech by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 23 May]

[Text] As you know, the LCY Central Committee at the very beginning of the public discussion advocated that the discussion should have all the attributes of a socialist, self-managing, democratically directed action, in which the working people and all the socialist social forces will be creatively engaged, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said. We gave full support to the anti-statist orientation of the critical analysis, to its assessments of the situation, and to a number of proposals it contains, and we pointed out the responsibility of the communists for the quickest possible implementation of the proposed changed contained in the analysis. We have considered and we consider this to be the right and the obligation of the highest LC organ in such a democratic discussion. This was not and it could not be a limitation of democracy or freedom of criticism of any kind whatever, as some have tried to present it, which is after all obvious from the course of the session itself and from the content of the public discussion.

The LCY Central Committee session has therefore induced the public discussion and not silenced it.

The public discussion about the Critical Analysis, as we expected, showed differences in understanding some questions regarding the further development of the political system.

Making Clear Choices

The LC and the SAWPY must make a choice regarding these differences because differences per se are not the ideal of our self-management democracy, just as they would not be in any other democratic society. They are only the means of democratically achieving the best solutions and arriving at decisions that express the will and interests of the majority. For us it is important that in making the choice we start from the ideopolitical essence of these expressed differences; the essence is obviously of a twofold nature and the differences vary in their sociopolitical essence.

On the one hand, it has been shown that in our society there are some individuals, even some smallish forces, that are against the essence of the LCY policy regarding the development of the political system as established in the LCY program, the basis of the constitution, and the decisions of the last three LCY congresses. We are talking about those ideas and actions that are directed against socialist self-management, national equality, and the federal system as the expression of this equality.

Quite Different Essence

The protagonists of these ideas more overtly attack even its vanguard ideopolitical role in our society, often under the pretence of the LC allegedly supporting its own democratization.

We must do more to unmask the whole process of destroying the working people's consciousness and our actions which is being performed by these forces. The public discussion has shown that irrespective of our current economic and other difficulties these forces do not have any firm social and ideological prospects, but we must not ignore them either.

However, the public discussion has also shown that there are some differences regarding the questions of the development of the political system that are completely different in essence. We are talking about differences in understanding how good some institutional and legal solutions of the constitution and of other normative acts are in terms of their contribution toward the faster and more successful implementation of the essence of our system as established in the LCY program and in the basis of the SFRY constitution. Therefore we are talking about differences among like-minded men regarding ideopolitical matters. This kind of difference is natural in a democratic society like ours and it is only normal that these differences were expressed particularly in the conditions of a public discussion that this time was organized by us. Among other things the differences show that the working people support this system, that they feel they belong to it, consider it their right and duty to influence the development of the system and, with that aim in mind, to propose suitable solutions; they show that the working people are aware that the further development of the system is their job and not the job of some alienated power, whether it is the state or an intellectual structure. This is the proof that socialist self-management is deeply rooted in our country despite all our difficulties. Even if somebody tried to make things different, he would not succeed.

If they are treated in a democratic way and with responsibility, these differences can only contribute toward finding better solutions, which I think has also been evident in this discussion.

The Experiences of the General Party Discussion

I think that every exclusion and intolerance regarding differences which stem from this kind of approach by like-minded people would be in contradiction with the essence of our political system and the essence of LC policy. These differences are to reason for discord among the socialist subjective forces of our society. They are no reason for discord in any situation, including this one. Because the undisputed truth is that alternative concrete solutions for certain institutional and legal norms could be provided on the same ideopolitical basis. This has always been the case and is the case now.

After the general party discussion, the LC, stimulated by the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, and increased its activities in analysing the state of our society and its own ranks in order to provide answers to numerous open ideopolitical questions. We discusses openly and through a democratic struggle of opinions many important questions of socioeconomic and political relations in which significant differences have existed for some in the LC and in our society, and we found for them common ideopolitical positions as a basis for practical solutions. Although different views and different specific proposals were reflected in this discussion, the efficiency of our action has not been jeopardized for a single moment because of the very fact that such differences existed. The efficiency was jeopardized only when we failed to make an effort to harmonize the differences and when we failed to do it in a democratic way befitting our system. This experience recently gained in the work of the LC and the institutions of our delegate system strengthens our conviction that we should not restrict the struggle of opinions either in the LCY or the society when this struggle is conducted for the purpose of attaining more rapidly the strategic aims determined in the LC program and the foundations of the SFRY Constitution.

On the other hand, such differences must not be hushed up or neglected, for it they persist for a long time they may weaken our ideological and action unity, particularly since alien ideological influences may be introduced in our divisions along these lines and may weaken our unity and create ideological disorientation. We must therefore make an effort to overcome the differences as soon as possible. This can only be achieved through a democratic discussion of the alternative proposals in the organs appropriate for the purpose. It is only in this way that we can and will be able to decide jointly and without much difficulty in favor of the proposals that at given time are supported in such a democratic discussion by arguments that are most acceptable to the majority, or rather, we will decide in favor of the solutions on which unanimity may be secured in those cases in which changes cannot be effected without general consent, which for instance is the case with all changes that affect the SFRY Constitution.

Without Labeling

For this reason we must consistently beware of labeling in an ideopolitical way anybody who thinks differently about some specific problem that does not concern the essence of the LC policy.

It is for instance impermissible to say that everybody who resolutely denounces the barriers erected by the republics and provinces and the polycentric bureaucratic statism which has assumed considerable sway and splits the unity of our community, is against the equality of the peoples and nationalities; and it is equally inexcusable to call a separatist everybody who warns against the tendency of renewing unitarianism.

In our self-managing socialist community it is impermissible to label as an adversary of the equality of the peoples and nationalities and of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] federal principles everybody who advocates strengthening the influence of the workers in associated labor in decisionmaking at all levels, including the republics, the provinces, and the federation, and who in this sense makes proposals to this end on institutional and legal changes.

We must also beware of wrapping our beliefs about a special question, or our alternative proposal on how to solve it, in ideological covers which in fact hamper a democratic discussion. This -- and the ideological labeling -- is for instance happening now as regards some proposals about the structure of the SFRY Assembly, the manner of decisionmaking on some problems in the federal field, and so forth.

A one-sided approach to the discussion on any particular problem would not be acceptable either by the working people or the communists. Their attitude toward the system is neither dogmatic nor scholastic. For them there is no artificial dilemma about whether the system was pushed into the role of a powerless observer by practice or whether the system is powerless in itself. They do not indulge in such and similar scholastic preoccupations. Life and problems [illegible] do not allow them to do it, and therefore the individuals who do indulge remain isolated. The great majority of our working people and their organs are neither against the basic principles of our Constitution, nor are they in favor a further escalation of the deviations in our practice. All of them are, above all, in favor of an improvment in the constitutional and legal provisions and in favor of implementing them practically in a way that will prevent rule by informal groups and power centers, and that will prevent bureaucratic, technocratic, and group property usurpations which are opposed to the essence of the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution.

Proceeding from all this, the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its session held to prepare its delegation for this session of the SAWPY Federal Conference noted that one should accept the Critical Analysis and the results of the public disucssion about this analysis, which are well summped up in the SAWP documents, as a basis for further concrete work in developing our political system of socialist self-management, Zarkdvic said.

NIN PUBLISHES 1985 OPINION POLL FINDINGS

AU051811 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1847 25 May 86 pp 17-19

[Slavko Curuvija report on an opinion poll conducted by the Political Research and Public Opinion Center of the Social Sciences Institute in Belgrade at the "end of 1985"]

[Text] Enthusiastic journalists these days inform the public in festive tones that at one party congress or another the delegates have unanimously expressed the positions and basic strivings of the working people and have shown that they are persistent in their determination to follow the present social tenets.

The truth is somewhat different: The working people at present lack uniform positions on many important matters, and to make the situation worse, some of the working people's positions are opposed to the tenets of their own vanguard and their own long-term interests. All this becomes even more complicated when it is established that certain republican-provincial working people think differently than their own republican-provincial leaders.

Can these assertions be supported by evidence? Unfortunately, yes. For instance, there is evidence that as many as 42 percent of people polled all over Yugoslavia see a way out of the crisis by a "firm hand." The striving for self-management is only eighth down on the list, receiving just under 5 percent of responses; the striving for a greater involvement and responsibility of the LC is in 10th place with 3 percent of responses; and the striving for a free working of the market without state interference and control in the consciousness of the average employed Yugolsav is as low down as 14th place, with less than 2 percent of responses. To make it more difficult, no essential differences were registered on this question between LC members and those who are not members. There is more evidence to show that the people are tinkering with various ideas, and that they are somewhat confused, but the best thing is to approach the matter systematically.

At the end of 1985, at the behest of the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Political Research and Public Opinion Center of the Social Sciences Institute of Belgrade conducted a poll among those employed in the social sector all over Yugoslavia, concerning current social problems. The sample, it is said, embraces proportionally all the groups of activities and may be considered representative.

For instance, the most important problem in the country at present is seen by those polled as "foreign debts" (37 percent); in 52 percent of cases the most important problem of a work organization is seen by them as consisting of outside factors (the lack of raw materials, production materials, and finances, the difficulties in sales, and the like); and the most important family problem -- the decline in the standard of livng (82 percent). Considering that the respondents experience the current economic situation as a natural disaster brought about the causes of the crisis is somewhat more specific: 47 percent of those polled are of the opinion that the causes lie in "negligence, lack of work discipline, and irresponsibility." This pronunced self-criticism of the people would be much to the liking of the political bureaucracy, which loves the working people most when they discuss problems from their own midst, had the very next answer not ascribed the responsibility for such a situation to "politicians and businessmen" (59 percent). Indeed, the second-ranking response was "we are all responsible" (29 percent). What is here the "unanimous position of the working people?" He who is skilled in solving crossword puzzles may draw his conclusions, but it seems that, apart from it being absolutely clear that the standard of living has fallen, consciousness about other questions is not quite ripe.

Into the 21st Century With a Crisis

A natural and logical consequence of such a situation is the general feeling among the people, which in 41 percent of cases is negative (concern, fear, resignation), in 33 percent of cases positive (readiness for action or hope that everything will be better soon), and in 19 percent of cases mixed negative and positive (both hope and fear).

Judging by the response to the question of when this crisis will be overcome, there are even more of those who worry: 50 percent of the respondents are "unable to judge," and 16 percent think that we will carry the crisis on into the 21st century. In comparison with some earlier investigations, the "delay" in ending the crisis strikes the eye. The responses do not show reliably whom the people are angry with because of all this, but the data cited earlier makes it obvious that a majority see a way out by a "firm hand," or -- if this sounds more acceptable to anybody -- in increased state control and intervention.

The overall attitude of the respondents toward the political system is seen in the following data: one-half of those pollled (49 percent) think that the system is good but that is badly implemented, and 41 percent think that something should be changed in the Constitution or the laws. The remainder of 10 percent of those polled did not answer this question. This shows that as many as as half of those polled believe that it is possible to have a good system which is badly implemented. The communists in Croatia are most numerous in criticizing the practice of the political system, and the communists of Slovenia in criticizing the norms of the political system (the Constitution and the laws). Judging by the public statements by Slovene officials and the majority of Slovene intellectuals, their attitude on this question somewhat differs from the majority of the Slovene party members. In the SR of Serbia without the Socialist Autonomous Provinces, the situation is the other way around. It would be interesting to analyze these negative correlations between the views of the leaderships and the working people on some questions in other communities.

Third Chamber

The fact that such a large number of those polled think that the system is good, and that almost the same number (71 percent) at the simultaneously assert that the working people and citizens have little or no influence on the election of delegate bodies in our country also prompts one to a deeper analysis. Therefore, one is not surprised at the mass of respondents (79 percent) who advocate that it should be obligatory to run several candidates in elections. In the political debates about the Critical Analysis of the Political System, which have not been concluded yet, one could hear from some official places that, to put it mildly, some malevolent individuals and groups exist whii want to change the relations in the federation by introducing a third assembly chamber. There were some who asserted that such demands border on hostile activities.

The question is whether they will be shaken in their belief by the fact that among the working people all over Yugoslavia there are no more and no less than 64 percent of individuals and groups who agree with the idea of introducing an associated labor chamber in the SFRY assembly. Only 5 percent are opposed and 12 percent do not know. For the information of the dogged defenders of the "fundamental relations and principles," 85 percent of the respondents think that control over the implementation of the federal decisions should be increased. While we are at it, let us also say that the researchers found that there is a widespread expectation that the functioning of the federation will be raised to a higher level as regards its efficiency, its prestige, and its consistency.

A similar conclusion can be derived from the distribution of responses on occurrences that endanger the unity and development of the country, and the main causes of the problems in relations among nationalities. An absolute majority of the respondents, 82 percent of them, mention "various divisions" as the occurrences that most threaten the unity of the country. Within these, 41 percent think that it is a matter of national division, 16 percent that it is disunity among political leaders, and 14 percent see the cause in economic barriers.

For the sake of those who are getting somewhat fed up with the hue and cry against unitarianism as an occurrence which is as dangerous as separatism, particularism, and similar divisive persuasions, we report that only 3 percent of the respondents think that "unification by force" endangers the unity and development of Yugoslavia. The occurrences of "unification by force" are mentioned by those polled in Kosovo and Slovenia more than elsewhere, but even by them only in 8 and 5 percent of cases, respectively.

When it is a matter of integrating factors, the majority of the respondents (54 percent) see the most significant factors of integration in the feeling of togetherness, and 23 percent in the national liberation struggle and revolution. One notices that among the integrating factors, those in the sphere of economic relations, self-management, the unity of Yugoslavia's working class, and the LCY are insufficiently represented.

We are presenting a separate table on how the respondents look at relations among nationalities. In brief: just over one-half (53 percent) of the respondents believe that the relations among nationalities in Yugoslavia are satisfactory, and 31 percent think that they are "bad." The pollsters assess that this last figure is high.

Trust and Mistrust

One of the chief aims of those commissioning this poll was to learn what the party people employed in the social sector think about the LC and its activities in society. Several questions were insisted upon; asked what they expect of the next LCY Congress, 45 percent of the respondents advocated the strengthening of unity among the peoples and nationalities, 40 percent for strengthening of self-management, and 36 percent for the strengthening of the workers class position [figures as published]. From the point of view of ideological tenets, one can certainly have nothing against these requests, but it remains unclear why such large majority mentioned earlier see a way out of the crisis through state intervention. Perhaps they think that one should strengthen the unity, self-management, and the position of the workers class through state intervention? As many as 57 percent of the LCY members polled assess that the level of LC action unity is unsatisfactory, and 20 percent have no opinion. The pollsters assert that these "data are extremely unfavorable." In this context, as many as 38 percent of those polled believe that disunity is manifested at all levels.

The impression that the LCY members have about their own influence in the LCY is a significant indicator of the democratic atmosphere. However, the replies to this question are also rather unsatisfactory: 28 percent of the LC members think that this influence is negligible, 26 percent think that it reaches up to the communal organization, 13 percent that it reaches even above the communal organization, and 33 percent of the respondents could not answer this question. In comparison with some earlier enquiries, the increase in the mistrust of the members about the possibility of exercising influence in their own organization strikes the eye. Such findings are corroborated by the report that 36 percent of those polled assess that the communal LC organizations have withdrawn into themselves and do not deal with problems of the social community.

Otherwise, in the work of their party organizations, the respondents are most bothered by opportunism, fear to offend, and pusillanimity (70 percent). In the opinion of the LC members polled, their organization is most open toward the leaders (59 percent), followed by workers (12 percent), and the intelligentsia and the experts (9 percent).

This rather negative opinion of the members about the LC is complemented by the opinion of 73 percent of those polled that the LC implements its vanguard role in our society "to a small extent," "not at all," or "to some extent." Those who think that the LC succeeds in this "to some extent" are most numerous (45 percent). This is perhaps why as many as 72 percent of those polled think that the reputation of the LC in society is "moderate" (44 percent) or "small" (28 percent). It is difficult to say what those who commissioned the poll expected of it, but it is certain that they cannot be happy about it, especially concerning the answers about the LC.

In conclusion, just one remark: The responses cited were given only by employed people. Pensioners, the unemployed, pupils, and students were not even asked anything by anybody. Who knows what the results would be had they spoken?

The Religious People

Within the overall sample, one-fifth of those employed (21 percent) are by their own description religious. Among those who are religious, approximately one half attend church rites. The number of religious people is highest in Kosovo (44 percent), and smallest in Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces (11 percent) Montenegro, and Vojvodina (10 percent each). The proportion of non-religious people, as expected, is highest among the LC members (94 percent), while among those who are not LC members, the proportion of non-religious people is 65 percent. Among the LC members (according to their own anonymous statements) 4 percent are religious, of whom 1 percent attend church rites. These data also contain the finding that every third Albanian member of the LC is religious.

Kosov and Differences

Territorial differences in the assessments of individual problems are often more pronounced among the respondents than are the differences on the basis of political affiliation. They were manifested as regards almost all the questions. In this respect, Kosovo particularly stands out: Those polled in Kosovo include many more of those who believe that "nobody is responsible" for the present situation, or rather, that it is a result of "a coincidence of objective, especially outside, circumstances." As for overall feelings, among the ethnic Albanian Communists the opinion prevails that everything will be overcome soon. "Concern and fear" prevail in other sociopolitical communities. "Nothing endangers the unity and development of the SFRY" is the opinion of the proportionally largest number of respondents in Kosovo -- as many as 20 percent -- buy in the SR of Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces, such an opinion is held by only 4 percent of the respondents. The respondents in Kosovo assess that the platform on Kosovo is being implemented "completely" or "to a great extent" in as many as 38 percent of cases (others from 4 to 8 percent). While 65 percent of the respondents in Serbia without the socialist autonomous provinces and 57 percent in Vojvodina are dissatisfied with the present manner of harmonizing the interests in the federation, there are only 32 percent such respondents in Kosovo. The Slovenes accept a positive assessment of the unity in the LC in only 20 percent of cases; but this assessment is accepted by 42 percent of the ethnic Albanian members of the LC. Kosovo also stands out, as we have seen, in the high percentage of religiousness among the employed and an incomprehensively high percentage of those religious -- more than 30 percent -- among the ethnic Albanian LC members! The pollsters did not analyze these data in any special way.

Responsibility for Social Crisis [Table Heading]

1. We are all responsible	29.05 percent
2. The politicians and businessmen are responsible	59.14
3. Objective (ourside) circumstances	2.19

4.	Other	1.63
5.	Cannot assess	7.95

Prevaling Feelings [Table Heading]

1.	Concern and fears	31 percent
2.	Indifference and passivity	10
3.	Both hope and fear	19
4.	Belief that everything will be overcome soon	14
5.	Readiness for action, involvement in mastering difficulties	19
6.	Others	1
7.	I cannot assess	5

Relations Among Nationalities

	Total of Positive and Moderate Assessments	Total of Negative Assessments
1964 Yugoslav sample	83 percent	8 percent
1969 Yugoslav sample	72 percent	20 percent
1985 Yugoslav sample	62 percent	31 percent
1978 sample in Slovenia	86 percent	1 percent
1980 sample in Slovenia	96 percent	1 percent
1981/82 sample in Slovenia	89 percent	6 percent
1984 sample in Slovenia	81 percent	11 percent
1985 sub-sample in Slovenia	65 percent	29 percent
1971 sample of Belgrade people	47 percent	44 percent
1971 sample of Belgrade youth	50 percent	47 percent
1972 sample of Belgrade people	58 percent	34 percent
1983 sample of Belgrade people	65 percent	22 percent
1984 sample of Belgrade people	26 percent	65 percent

Basic Causes of Our Difficulties [Table Heading]

Causes	Percentage Responses
Negligence, irresponsibility, lack of discipline	46.93
Shortcomings in the work of the LCY and sociopolitical organizations	11.11
Inefficiency in the work of the state	8.79
Lack of development, low cultural level	7.56
Alienated behavior of the leadership	6.72
Absence of prospects and development programs	5.89
Incomplete state of self-management	4.54
Unfavorable outside influences	2.97
Other	1.25

Attitude toward the Proposal to Introduce an Associate Labor Chamber (A L C) in the SFRY Assembly [Table Heading]

Introducing A L C in SFRY assembly	Agree	Undecided	Do Not Agree	No Answer
Total	64	12	5	19
Bosnia-Hercegovina	65	12	4	19
Montenegro	64	1	4	18
Croatia	61	13	5	21
Macedonia	63	10	5	22
Slovenia	51	18	7	24
Serbia	69	12	6	13
Kosovo	68	14	4	14
Vojvodina	66	12	4	18

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS, SEPARATISTS SENTENCED

LD052035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, June 5 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Province of Kosovo Pristina District Court today sentenced a group of 10 Albanian nationalists and separatists from Kosovo to prison terms ranging from one to 11 years.

Pajazit Jasari and Fadilj Lepaja were sentenced to 11 years each, Sadik Buja to 9, Besim Baraliju to 8, Ramadan Emini to 5, Fitim Seljimi and Agim Gasi to 2.5 each, Hazir Gasi to 2, Nazmi Lapastica to 1.5 and Hetem Ajeti to 1. The first eight were tried for conspiring to pursue hostile activities against Yugoslavia and the others for hostile propaganda.

All sentenced separatists were members of an organization calling itself, the "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," which acted as part of the "Movement for a Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia." The goal of the "movement" was the creation of a Republic of Kosovo, which was to include all the Yugoslav territories populated with Albanians, and its seccession from Yugoslavia and unification with neighbouring Albania.

The sentenced separatists obtained propaganda material and arms illegally and maintained contacts with members of the Albanian extremist emigration in Switzerland.

The first four accused had previously been convicted of hostile activities.

KOSOVO LC LEADER VLASI CRITIQUES COURTS

AU251808 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 May 86 p 1, 5

[Gani Bajrami article: "Joint Meeting of Judicial Organs -- Trust in the Courts, Trust in Our System"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday in Pristina the Supreme Court of Kosovo organized a joint meeting of the Presidents of all the district courts, district economic courts, and those dealing with protracted cases. This meeting considered the report of work in 1985, laying particular stress on measure to settle cases involving opposing sides of different nationalities, and cases dating back more than 5 years.

Taking part in the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed that control of the situation and progress in the efficiency of the judicial organs' work is one of the primary tasks to be realized within general efforts to stabilize all areas of the social life of the province. As in other areas of life, many problems and negative phenomena had accumulated over the years, particularly in the period before 1981. However, at the same time there have been considerable efforts and a range of efforts to solve these problems and improve the situation. The results achieved in this field are obvious and must not be understimated.

After mentioning that over the past 3 or 4 years the competent communal and provincial organs have undertaken a range of measures and activities to improve their work and their efficiency, Azem Vlasi stressed the increased sense of responsibility among those entrusted with judicial functions.

However, the work of the judicial organs is still fraught with many problems and weaknesses, which make themselves felt negatively in the political situation and in the attitudes of working people and citizens, arousing dissatisfaction and distrust of the efficiency of our system, and also exerting a negative influence upon relations between nationalities. Many of these problems and weaknesses stem from various objective social circumstances and conditions, such as inadequately trained staff, inadequate buildings and other material conditions, and so forth. The assembly of the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo approved specific measures a while ago to contribute to the improvement of this state of things.

Harsh Criticism of the Organs

Continuing, Azem Vlasi dwelt upon the question of promoting personal responsibility and efficiency in the work of the judicial organs, and particularly upon the duties of Communists in these organs. After mentioning that recently there has been harsh criticism against the work of these organs, he said that no doubt there had been exaggerations in this direction, since everybody who does not win a court case and is in the wrong blames the court or judge. However, in spite of these subjective excesses, there are various weaknesses in the work of these organs which must be combatted vigorously. Inordinate delays in the settlement of cases which are not in themselves all that complicated are incomprehensible and cannot be tolerated. In fact such cases create the impression that some individuals in these organs have fallen under various influences of favoritism, subjectivism, and so forth.

TRADE WITH FRANCE SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

AU052025 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Aleksandar Prlja Report]

[Excerpts] Paris, 1 June -- Despite various economic and administrative difficulties, our exports to France have been steadily increasing in the past few years. The recently prepared analysis by our joint economic agency in France as well as other available data confirm, for example, that in the first 4 months the value of Yugoslavia's exports (in foreign currency) exceeded that of the last year's by 40 percent. In the first 3 months of 1986 the value of exports was 58 percent higher than that of the first quarter of the previous year, which was also a record year.

Third in West Europe

Although Yugoslavia's trade with its most important postwar partners in West Europe (the FRG and Italy) is still incomparably greater than trade with France, France is our biggest trading partner in West Europe. Yugoslav exports have recently managed to cover as much as 90 percent of our imports from France. Last year it was in excess of 70 percent.

French technology is, as has finally been recognized in our country, indeed at the world's top level in many fields. This applies not only to nuclear technology and energetics in general, but also to such areas as food industry, product packaging, biogenetics, and data processing.

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ZHIVKOV, LEADERS VOTE IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

AU081332 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Today millions of working people are marching toward the polling stations in a bright, holiday atmosphere, in order to exercise their constitutional right to take part in the country's government. Freely and spontaneously, Communists, National Agrarian Union members, and our entire people are again bearing witness to their steady unity and deep faith in the cause of the party and socialism, as well as their determination to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, voted at the 25th polling station of the April Quarter in Sofia's Dimitrov District. The working people of the district greeted their candidate for national representative in the Ninth National Assembly with exceptional cordiality and warmth and much love and respect. Accompanied by the stormy applause of the citizens present at the polling station, candidates for people's councilors, and veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles, Comrade Todor Zhivkov cast his ballot and expressed his wish for new successes in the socioeconomic development of Sofia's Dimitrov District. Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov was once again among his constituency, taking part in the public celebration at the April Quarter of Sofia City.

The following comrades also voted at their polling stations throughout the country: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Alexandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES CONSTITUENTS IN DIMITROV RAYON

AU061552 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1358 GMT on 6 June carries a 72 minutes live report from the Sofia "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture, during which Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, addresses his constituents from the Sofia "Dimitrov" Rayon as a candidate for deputy to the Ninth National Assembly.

At 1400 GMT Todor Zhivkov enters the hall greeted by applause and chants. "Other party and state leaders" accompany Zhivkov, the announcer says. The meeting is opened by Aleksandur Emilov, secretary of the Dimitrov Rayon BCP committee, who makes a few remarks on the elections and on the importance of Zhivkov's candidacy in the "Dimitrov" Rayon. He also deals with the upsurge of the "Dimitrov" Rayon under the socialist system and in recent years.

After speeches by rayon members, the floor is given to Todor Zhivkov. He is greeted with applause and chants. Zhivkov begins by praising the achievements of the working people and the work of the election campaign, as well as the "Dimitrov" Rayon population, which used to be a fortress of proletarian struggle in the past and which today is a prosperous district of the city. Zhivkov expresses his pride and gratitude at being selected as a candidate for this district. Zhivkov then speaks of the plans mapped out for the further development of the "Dimitrov" Rayon during the forthcoming mandate of the National Assembly.

Zhivkov further deals with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the importance of implementing the tasks mapped out by the congress. He speaks about technical progress and the further improvement of production quality. He urges a steadfast advance along the path of this progress. Zhivkov praises the achievements of the party in the past and in the present. Zhivkov speaks about the social policy and on the advantages of socialist democracy.

He deals with material incentives and with the care for young people, their cultural and physical development.

Zhivkov urges the workers collectives to guarantee the "competitive qualities" of Bulgarian production on the international market. He speaks of the importance of struggle against shortcomings and "distortions" in discipline and work. He calls for "an honest dialogue, which can sometimes be unpleasant," as regards shortcomings. All manifetations of "outward show" [paradnost] must be eliminated, he states.

On foreign policy, Zhivkov blames the "aggressive, imperialist circles" for the exacerbated world situation. He askes "Where is Bulgaria's place" in this alarming world? Bugaria is in favor of dialogue and peace, he says. He reiterates Bulgaria's loyalty to the Warsaw Pact and support for the USSR peace proposals and for Gorbachev's recent statements on disarmament in states. Zhivkov, further mentions Bulgaria's relations with developing and capitalist states. He points out the importance of Balkan relations and expresses hope that the attempts to sow disagreement among Balkan states will be foiled.

Zhivkov makes a few more remarks praising the Bulgarian people and their willingness to vote for the Fatherland Front candidates. He urges his constituents to vote for the Fatherland Front, ending his speech. His speech is followed by stormy applause and chants of "BCP, BCP!"

Following Zhivkov's speech District BCP Committee Secretary Emilov expresses gratitude to Zhivkov for his speech and pledges that all citizens of the "Dimitrov" Rayon will vote for him.

The announcer then lists the following leaders as being present at the meeting: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS LEADERS

Meeting With Zhivkov, Atanasov

AU061403 Sofia BTA in English 1256 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, who is paying a friendly visit to this country. The meeting exchanged opinions on the most topical issues of socialist construction, of bilateral relations and of the international situation.

The two sides stressed the importance of the recently held congresses of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the further accelerated development of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia on the road to combining the advantages of the socialist social system with the achievement of the modern techno-secientific revolution.

The resolution of new tasks requires new approaches both in each of the fraternal countries and in their interaction on a bilateral and multilateral basis. In this connection a high assessment was given to Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in various spheres and the conviction was expressed that its development and perfection will continue, which is of mutual interest.

The two sides confirmed the readiness of the two countries to continue to contribute to enhancing the power and cohesion of the fraternal socialist community as a decisive factor for guaranteeing peace and security in the present complicated and tense international situation [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 6 June notes that: "Petur Mladenov; member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the meeting."]

Immediately after the meeting Mr. Todor Zhivkov presented the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- First Grade Order to Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek. It has been conferred to him for promoting and deepening the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 6 June, adds: "The ceremony was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, and Andrey Lukanov, and other officials."]

Today Mr. Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting made a review of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and expressed the mutual readiness for its further promotion in the spirit of the coordinated economic and techno-scientific course of the CMEA member countries. In the current five-year period it has been provided for the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to increase by 40 percent.

Dinner for Chnoupek

AU062000 Bulgaria Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, this evening gave an official dinner in the "Vitosha-New Otani" luxury hotel in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslvakia. Comrades Milko Balev and Andrey Lukanov attended the dinner.

Dinner Remarks

LD062219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A gala dinner was given in Sofia tonight in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, at which Petur Mladenov and Bohuslav Chnoupek, the respective Bulgarian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers made speeches.

The Bulgarian representative stated in his speech that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit is taking place following the congresses of both fraternal parties, the CPCZ and the BCP which set out new policy aims for perfecting socialism and building it up in a more dynamic way. He went on to recall the dynamic development of contacts between both countries in all areas, which in the stage of building an advanced socialist society in both countries is assuming new dimensions. The impetus to this is given by both communist parties and in particular, their leading representatives, Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov. Meetings and agreements between them are of key importance for the further intensification and enrichment of relations between both countries.

When assessing the international situation and the cause of it becoming more complicated, Petur Mladenov said that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva had brought hopes of positive changes. Endeavors to spread nuclear armament into space, the continuation of nuclear tests, the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign in connection with the accident at Chernobyl -- all this shows that there exist Western circles that apparently do not wish to take into account the requirements of time and the aspirations of nations.

He stressed that Bulgaria, along with other socialist countries, unequivocally supports the constructive initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union for radical improvement of the international situation. The endeavor and activity of the fraternal socialist countries is the key factor in averting nuclear catastrophe. This is tellingly borne out by the Sofia declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The forthcoming meeting of this committee will be yet another confirmation of the consistent and active stand on the fundamental problems of the present. In conclusion he voiced the conviction that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit will contribute to the further development and intensification of mutual relations and will be a contribution to the common struggle being waged by the Warsaw Pact member-states for the victory of peace and socialism.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said in his speech at the dinner, that during the current comradely, frank, and highly constructive talks it is possible to state with satisfaction that the balance sheet of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations is very positive at all levels and in all spheres. It shows that the persistent strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist joint action of the communist parties of both countries, their central committees, and their general secretaries, Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov, forms their core. In particular, the conclusions from their working meeting in Bratislava in July 1984 and those reached. In the course of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia last year set out new tasks and possibilities for the further intensification of friendly relations. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress that relations between countries in the economic sphere are developing in an unprecedented way and he recalled the importance of cooperation and specialization in production. He said that during his talks with Petur Mladenov a total identity of views was confirmed on all questions of the current, complicated international situation. We attach prime importance to further strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and to intensifying the coordination of the foreign political course of action within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which was worked out at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia and during other meetings, including the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, declared Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He stressed that the current tension in international relations, which springs from the egoistic interests of imperialism's military-industrial complex, has provoked the need or an ever greater degree of unity and capacity for action. He stressed the resolve to do the utmost to contribute to the joint peace offensive of socialism with the aim of achieving an enduring peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. As he continued saying, we are working to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security and to totally eliminate all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons in the spirit of the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union on 15 January this year, and in the first place, of the U.S. and Soviet medium missiles in the European zone.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to voice the conviction that even in the current complicated period in international relations when the United States is preparing to militarize space, when decisions are being made about the dangerous chemicalization of the NATO arsenal, and when the White House declares that the United States will no longer observe the SALT provisions, there is no place for the psychology of helpless pessimism and fatalism forced on mankind by the policy of the reactionary circles.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs highly praised the Soviet peace proposals and voiced the desire that further Soviet-American summit meetings result in concrete agreements in the interest of averting nuclear catastrophe. With regard to relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed in particular to the dynamic development of their economic relations and voiced the conviction that his visit to Bulgaria will contribute to an even more significant dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation.

Return to CSSR

AU071956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, paid a visit to Plovdiv. He and the officials accompanying him were acquainted with the "Georgi Dimitrov" scientific-production complex, and later toured the [words indistinct] architectural complex. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, gave a luncheon in the guest's honor, which was attended by Comrade Petur Mladenov and okrug leaders.

Before leaving for the CSSR, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke to journalists, expressing his satisfaction with the constructive talks held between the two sides and with his meetings with Bulgarian party and state leaders. At Plovdiv airport he was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, responsible workers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

PZPR SECRETARY EVALUATES JOINT COOPERATION

AU041837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, recently paid a visit to our country. He stated the following in an interview with a RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative:

A few years ago Poland was subjected to an economic, ideological and propagandistic imperialist aggression. Nevertheless, reaction's intentions were brought to failure when we once again felt the strength and importance of the unity and cohesion of our socialist camp. This is the necessary factor guaranteeing the peaceful atmosphere and development of our countries, as well as the preservation of world peace.

Hence our aspiration to prevent the threat of war, the danger of which is light-heartedly intensified by American politicians and warmongers. Hence our comprehensive support for the USSR initiatives in the sector of disarmament, as well as for all efforts by the fraternal countries to consolidate peace and understanding among peoples in the spirit of the declaration issued by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-countries held in Sofia. This is why we fully support the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which is similar to the proposal about central Europe submitted by Poland. The recent Bulgarian-Romanian declaration-appeal for the establishment of a chemical-weapons-free zone in the Balkans, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal launched at the 13th BCP Congress on signing an agreement for ecological defense in this represent essential contributions to these efforts. These beautiful Balkans fully deserve such proposals; we must hope that the success of the project will spread this idea all over Europe.

Here in Bulgaria, precisely at the center of the Balkans, the ancient traditions of Polish-Bulgarian relations -- which have lasted throughout a millenium -- are particularly alive. Always, even in the most difficult periods of history, our relations have been friendly and we were often brothers-in-arms in the struggle for freedom, which both our peoples cherish so much. Today, we are again struggling together for the cause of peace and, as in the past, we are extending our hands to each other from both ends of Europe, as brothers in the joint work to construct a just, social system -- the system of socialism.

TODOROV ARTICLE STRESSES IMPACT OF ELECTIONS

AU271122 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 April carries on pages 1 and 2, a 2,000-word article by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, entitled: "Celebration of Socialist Democracy," which is devoted to the forthcoming elections for the ninth national Assembly scheduled for 8 June. Stanko Todorov's article is divided into three parts and opens with the following introductory paragraph:

"Elections for the Ninth National Assembly, for people's councils and mayors, as well as for people's councilors in the mayors' offices and for jurors in okrug and rayon courts of justice, will be held on 8 June 1986. This forthcoming event in our political life will exert an impact on our country's and people's development along the path mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress."

In the first part of his article Todorov deals with Bulgarian achievements during the period following the BCP Central Committee April Plenum, which encompasses 30 years of socialist development. He cites statistical data on the country's economic upsurge and also mentions the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, which he describes as "fruitful, despite the difficulties stemming not only for the complexity of the problems we had to cope with, but also from our own mistakes and shortcomings." After providing further statistical data on plan fulfillment during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, Stanko Todorov points out as follows: "All these achievements, however, do not represent a final limit, nor a reason for complacency. As regards housing problems, we are still lagging behind. We have to accomplish a great deal in improving the standards of the social sphere in comformity with the requirements of mature socialism."

In part two of his article Todorov deals with the activities of the National Assembly since the election of the Eighth National Assembly in June 1981. He describes the contribution of the National Assembly to the implementation of economic and social tasks. Todorov states in this context: "The Government and the Fatherland Front National Council asserted the activities of the National Assembly in implementing the assignments of the constituents. Not all assignments could be fulfilled, not because of a lack of goodwill, but because of the country's limited possibilities during the period of the Eighth National Assembly. The Permanent Committee on Socioeconomic Development discussed 66 questions on topical national economic issues. A total of 66 ministers reported to the Permanent Committee, as did numerous leaders of departments and chairmen of People's Councils Executive Committees. Nearly 200 statements, made at 31 sessions, submitted sharp, critical questions; assignments were entrusted to the organs that are in charge of the leadership of various national economic activities."

Todorov further deals with the activities of the National Assembly which, according to the Constitution, is "the only legislative organ of the country." He dwells on the new laws adopted during the period under review, adding that the "newly adopted laws contribute to the expansion of socialist democracy, to the improvement of the methods and forms of socialist management, and to a greater consolidation of socialist values." Stanko Todorov praises the work of the National Assembly commissions and of the individual National Assembly deputies in exerting "supreme control over the executive organs of the state," adding that they have devoted "great attention and efforts to this task." In this context, Stanko Todorov points out that: "A step forward was accomplished in implementing the party assignment of enhancing the role of the individual National Assembly deputy in whom the constituents see a just protector of their own legitimate interests." Todorov cites the BCP Central Committee accountability report on the subject of the National Assembly and on its control activities over the executive organs.

In part three of the article, Stanko Todorov deals with the tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and with the activities of the National Assembly during the forthcoming period, with emphasis on its contribution to accelerating scientific-technical progress in the economic, social, and cultural sectors. Todorov further points out: "The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress represent an inspiring program for the forthcoming years. They represent a political platform that is our guiding line in the forthcoming elections. It has nothing in common with the demagogy of bourgeois politicians in the capitalist countries. It does not promise any miracles and does not foster illusions. The strength of this platform lies in its realistic approach and its striving for new successes, in the people's cohesion around the BCP's April line."

Todorov maps out the tasks of the election campaign with emphasis on the main subjects -- such as the intensification of production and perfection of socialist democracy, the correct implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, as well as the implementation of the self-government principle in the sphere of economic management. Todorov refers to the recent government reorganization in the following passage:

"Just as we did prior to the congress, the necessary measures will also be adopted in the post-congress period to rationalize the administrative structure and overcome the bureaucratic, administrative, and departmental approach, which are in sharp contradiction with the new socioeconomic prerequisites and trends of scientific-technical progress. A structural-functional reorganization of the Council of Ministers was accomplished. Basically, new organs were created, attached to the government -- councils entrusted with the task of implementing comprehensive leadership over the main social spheres of acting in a dialogue with the self-governing systems."

Stanko Todorov mentions the new Labor Code as an example of increased socialist democracy and stresses the necessity of further enhancing "the activities of the National Assembly deputies and their responsibility toward the constituents, as regards assignments, critical remarks, and suggestions."

He adds: "Let us expand the practice of having recourse to referendums on a nationwide and local scale in solving important issues. The opinions, stands, and vices of the working man must be carefully analyzed by the organs of power and must be included in the administrative decisions."

Todorov closes his article by emphasizing the "festive character" of the elections as a manifestation of the people's "sovereign will of self-government, of deciding upon the country's policy." He further states: "We will say 'yes' to our glorious friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries and to the peaceloving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world."

ATANASOV ATTENDS OKRUG MEETING ON PROGRESS

AU272024 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 86 p 6

[Text] On 16 May a meeting of the Varna Okrug party, state, economic, and public aktiv took place. It was attended by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting dealt with the tasks and responsibilities of the Communists and the working people in the qualitative new period of deployment. In his report Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee analyzed with a sense of dissatisfaction, criticism, and self-criticism the readiness to put into effect the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress of accelerating the pace of development in the basic branches of Varna Okrug's economy, and evaluated the first working results.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD072113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home today following his friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, Chnoupek was welcomed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaromir Johanes and other leading officials of the ministry.

Assesses Results

LD071918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, ended his 3-day working and friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic today. Ladislav Sakal, our Sofia correspondent, has asked him to assess the results of the visit:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] At the end of the visit, I would like to voice my profound satisfaction with its results. The agenda of my talks was customary. As regards mutual relations, we were united in stating that they can serve as an example of socialist internationalism. They rest firmly on our scientific teaching, Marxism-Leninism, and on the principles by which we are mutually guided. This has been developed in the political area, and we said that this year will be a Czechoslovak-Bulgarian one since we expect a number of visits, including at the highest level.

In the area of economic cooperation, we have succeeded during the past 5 years in almost doubling and I think even more than doubling the volume, which has now reached the sum of 1 billion. We also noted that this has only been possible thanks to the fact that the proportion of the higher forms of economic cooperation has reached almost 45 percent. This is the highest percentage, if we exclude the Soviet Union among the socialist countries, and we said that we will proceed along this path.

As regards foreign-political issues, we can say that we share with our Bulgarian comrades completely identical views on the principle -- and this not merely on the principle global, but also regional issues. This is manifested in our coordinated course of action in tackling various issues primarily those of nuclear disarmament, and our full support of Soviet proposals, above all those declared by Comrade Gorbachev on 15 January. There is full support for Bulgarian initiatives on the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons from the Balkans and the reciprocal support on the part of the Bulgarian comrades for our initiatives on the elimination of chemical weapons from the central European zone. I can therefore say that in the field there has been complete identity of views and that this can be a contribution, a joint contribution to the endeavor of the socialist countries to strengthen peace, contribution to disarmament, and to the policy of cooperation and reduction of tension within the framework of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. [end recording]

HUNGARY'S TETENYI MEETS STROUGAL, CONCLUDES VISIT

AU021956 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Wednesday [21 May] in Prague Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the State Committee for Technical Development of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Their talk dealt with issues concerning a more emphatic expansion and deepening of production cooperation and specialization and of scientific-technical cooperation. In this connection, the two representatives pointed out the possibilities of jointly proceeding in research, development, and the implementation of modern technology in production.

The reception was attended by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development; and Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the CSSR.

Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, met the Hungarian guest on the same day.

The contents of their comradely, cordial talk lay in an exchange of experiences in realizing the conclusions adopted by the CPCZ and MSZMP congresses in the sphere of scientific-technical development, in the mechanism of its management and planning, and in the implementation of its results in practice. They appraised the current state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and expressed a bilateral interest in its further development, particularly via deepening cooperation and specialization. The two representatives also briefed each other on ways and approaches to the fulfillment of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries through the Year 2000."

The meeting was attended by Ambassador Bela Kovacs.

On the same day Pal Tetenyi concludedhis 3-day working visit to Czechoslovakia, At Jaromir Obzina's invitation.

PRC ECONOMIC COMMISSION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD071127 Prague CTK in English 1042 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 7 (CTK) -- A delegation of China's state Economic Commission led by its Chairman Lu Dong arrived here today.

It will study Czechoslovakia's experience in the management of the national economy and hold talks on themes of the two countries' economic cooperation.

POTAC, AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD062120 Prague CTK in English 1923 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 6 (CTK) -- The expansion of Czechoslovak-Austrian economic relations was discussed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Austrian Minister for Nationalized Industries and Transport Ferdinand Lacina.

Svatopluk Potac also received VOeST-Alpine AG General Director Herbet Lewinski who arrived with Ferdinand Lacina on a working visit to Czechoslovakia today.

The Austrian minister also met Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to discuss the possibilities of the further development of cooperation mainly in the sphere of engineering equipment and construction of complete plants.

DPA REPORT ON BORDER INCIDENT TERMED 'LIE'

LD071512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) The report transmitted this morning by DPA that the GDR authorities interrupted the processing of travelers for about an hour at the Heerstrasse GDR control point (GDR frontier crossing point of Staaken) is a lie from start to finish. There was no hindrance to cross-border traffic by the GDR organs. The events cited in the report took place exclusively on West Berlin territory.

HONECKER ANSWERS KOHL LETTER ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

LD061508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has responded to a letter from FRG Federal Chancellor Kohl on questions concerning the safety of nuclear technology plants.

In his letter, Erich Honecker states that it is in the interests of the entire international community to guarantee optimal provisions for peoples by way of cooperation among states in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The letter points out that the GDR supports the far-reaching proposals for an international regime for the safe development of nuclear energy, proposals which were submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 14 May 1986. At the same time the vast experience of the (IAEA) in the practical aspects of the peaceful use of nuclear energy is referred to, and the view is expressed that an international conference under IAEA auspices should be held.

The SED Central Committee General Secretary points out that the existence and welfare of peoples naturally depend on the mastery of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, but that the point is to avert a nuclear threat to the world. The need to free Europe and the world of nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of space, and to end the arms race on earth is strongly underlined.

Erich Honecker appeals to Chancellor Kohl to work also in this spirit for optimal provisions for peoples.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS DESSAU ENTERPRISE

AU061404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Dessau (ADN) -- The PRC economic delegation headed by Lu Dong, minister in charge of the PRC State Economic commission, visited the Dessau railcar building VEB on Tuesday [3 June]. Karlheinz Mornhinweg, deputy minister for heavy-machine construction and installation construction, informed the Chinese guests about the increased performance capacity of the 13 combines of the sector. Through comprehensive intensification measures, labor productivity as increased by 7.5 percent last year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CAMPAIGN, 8 JUNE ELECTIONS

Politburo Members Meet Voters

AU040816 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on page 3 carries approximately 1,400 words of reports on meetings of Politburo members and candidate members with voters prior to the 8 June People's Chamber elections.

According to the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS, Margarete Mueller, SED central Committee Politburo candidate, member, addressed voters in the Roebel Kreis; Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, accompanied by Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt Oder SED Bezrik Leadership, spoke to metal workers in Eisenhuettenstadt; and Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Ferdinandshof state farm.

Kleiber Address in Frankfurt

LD062221 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Guenther Kleiber, top candidate for the People's Chamber, has assessed the unity of ecomomic and social policy as principal battleground and at the same time as a strong motivating force for further higher performances. The workers of the GDR have thus created a good home for themselves with their Republic, he said today before 20,000 citizens in Frankfurt Oder. They guard this house like the apple of their eye and rule it according to their own wishes. The election appeal of the National Front has expressed this from the point of view of all classes and strata, Guenther Kleiber emphasized.

LD062232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- In the GDR, hundreds of thousands of citizens of all classes and strata on Friday [6 June] again stressed their involvement to strengthen socialism and the secure peace, at rallies, forums, assemblies of residents, and multifarious other meetings with candidates of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, in connection with the elections to the Poeple's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the Bezirk Assemblies which take place on 8 June.

Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, emphasized at an election rally in Ribnitz-Damgarden (Rostock Bezirk) that the GDR is the result of the historical responsibility facing the world to do everything in order that the torch of a war is never again lit on German soil. There has until now never been a German state in which it was so taken for granted as it is in the GDR that communists and nonparty members, atheists and Christians can cast their votes for a joint program because this program corresponds to their joint interests. "The earth on which we live should remain habitable and a realm of human civilization. We are working for this. We are conducting the dialogue in a factual and constructive manner with all forces of reason and realism."

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive, stressed at an election rally in Merseburg (Halle Bezirk) the words of Yuriy Gagarin, the first cosmonaut: "Let us keep everything beautiful on our earth, augment it and not destroy it."

Boehme emphasized the support of the GDR for the proposals of the Soviet Union on the creation of a nuclear weapons-free earth and a peaceful universe. "After the United States yesterday again carried out a nuclear test in Nevada against the will of world public opinion, our demand can but read: An end to all nuclear weapons tests. We agree with Moscow's call for disarmament and detente, for realism and good will," the speaker said.

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, stressed at Straussberg, near Berlin, the inseparable link between the securing of peace and the successful realization of economic and social policy. "For this reason, we are among the most consistent and active defenders of the far-reaching disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other states of the Warsaw Pact. For this reason, however, we shall also see to it that no one can take away from us the achievements of worker and peasant power, nor the prospects of a happy future."

Inge Lange, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a function in Wernigerode (Magdeburg Bezirk) referred to social security and full employment as achievements of socialism. The struggle for the preservation of peace remains the most important concern. Christian Rassmann, a priest in Beneckenstein (Magdeburg Bezirk), stated at the same function: "Our candidates vouch for the fact that the children of the GDR will never be sucked into the vortex of hunger, unemployment or even war. The churches of our countries, unlike the United States churches, do not have to set up soup kitchens daily for hungry citizens." He who wants to preserve the future for his children must support the policy which comes from the East. The peace initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev has a strong buttress in the people of the GDR.

Polling Stations Open

LD080751 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0504 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The polling stations for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies opened at 0500 on Sunday in the GDR. In accordance with the electoral law, the electoral procedure is directed by electoral commissions, whose members are sworn in beforehand by shaking hands with the chairman. Before the opening of the polling stations, the electoral commissions, in the presence of electors, made sure that the voting boxes were in correct condition and then sealed them. After this, the voting began.

Honecker Votes

LD081047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0729 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 June (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Sunday morning cast his vote at a polling station in Constituency 19, Berlin-Pankow. Together with members of the Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, he was warmly welcomed by Ella Rumpf, chairwoman of the Electoral Board. Janin Berndt, a Thaelmann Pioneer from the 6th Berlin-Pankow secondary school, presented a bouquet to Erich Honecker. Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann were greeted equally warmly by Susan Goetze, a Thaelmann Pioneer, and Thomas Preuss, an FDJ member.

Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front, cast his vote in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen on Sunday morning.

Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party, cast his vote at the polling station of Zeuthen near Berlin. Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian school in Berlin-Friedrichshagen. Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, voted in polling station 049 in Berlin at the Alexander von Humboldt School, Koenpenick. Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, cast his vote at his polling station in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen.

'Unanimous' National Front Vote

LD082206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Announcement of the Provisional Result of the Election to the GDR People's Chamber of Egon Krenz, chairman of the Republic's Election Commission" -- ADN title]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Chairman of the Republic's Election Commission Egon Krenz today announced the provisional results of the election on 8 June 1986 on GDR television.

Dear citizens of the GDR, on behalf of the Republic's Election Commission, I am able to announce at this time that the elections to the People's Chamber, to the Berlin City Assembly, and to the bezirk assemblies have produced a unanimous vote for the candidates of the GDR National Front.

The impressive election result confirms our joint election manifesto convincingly; the decisions of the 11th party congress concerns all of us. It documents the political and moral unity of our people and mirrors the firm trust of the voters from all classes and strata in the successful policy of the party of the working class, its Central Committee, and Erich Honecker its general secretary. At the same time the election result underlines the resolution of the citizens of our country to continue to put all their strength at the disposal of socialism and peace and to do everything for the well-being of the people.

The Election Commission congratulates all the elected deputies and replacement candidates on this occasion.

Our cordial thanks to all the members of the local election commission and to the election officials, to the numerous honorary helpers in the National Front committees, and to the staff in the election offices and the local councils. We thank all those who have contributed with high responsibility and great willingness to making the national elections such a success.

Dear citizens, let me express the certainty that the elected representatives of the people will make sure together with you, their voters, that our socialist homeland will continue to blossom as a state of socialism and of peace, of freedom and of democracy, of human dignity, and of international friendship for all our benefit.

Election Commission Details Results

LD091218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- According to an announcement by the GDR Election Commission, the final overall result of the elections to the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 8 June 1986 is as follows:

Number of those entitled to vote	12,434,444
Number of votes cast	12,402,013
Turnout - percentage	99.74
Number of invalid votes -- absolute	2,407
Number of invalid votes -- percentage	0.02
Number of valid votes - absolute	12,399,606
Number of valid votes - percentage	99.98
Votes cast for the joint list of the National Front -- absolute	12,392,094
Votes cast for the joint list of the National Front -- percentage	99.94
Votes cast against the joint list of the National Front -- absolute	7,512
Votes cast against the joint list of the National Front -- in percentage	0.06
Number of seats contested	500
Number of candidates nominated	703
Number of disputes elected	500
Number of replacement candidates elected	203

HONECKER GREETS PHYSICIANS OPPOSING NUCLEAR WAR

AU041254 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to the Sixth Congress "International Physicians For Prevention of Nuclear War" (IPPNW) that opened today in Cologne (FRG):

I am anxious to convey to the participants and guests of the Sixth IPPNW Congress cordial greetings on behalf of the GDR people and on my own behalf. I combine this with the expression of my respect and deep sympathy for your world wide active work that has developed in the few years into a significant factor of the international peace movement.

Based on the physicians' responsibility for preserving the life and health of the people, you are successfully contributing to pricking the world's conscience of the danger of a nuclear inferno. With the award of the Nobel Prize your work has been given high recognition.

In our time there is no more important task than to preserve peace. The GDR supports the prevention of a militarization of space, an immediate stop of nuclear arms tests, and efficient steps of armament limitation and disarmament.

Confrontation must be replaced by cooperation among the states. We support the comprehensive program for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and for creating a system of international security as submitted by the Soviet Union.

This aim is completely in the spirit of our ideal of a world without weapons and without violence, a world in which all peoples can freely decide their development path and their way of living and in which the great intellectual and economic potentials of the peoples are used in the interests of the peaceful life of man and a happy future of their children and grandchildren.

The GDR will continue to support a coalition of reason and realism, the improvement of the international situation through its participation in the international dialogue.

I wish your sixth world congress every success.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV

Greeted by Kadar

LD081127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report on Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Arrival at Ferihegy Airport by station correspondent Geza Foeldvari -- live]

[Text] The IL-62 special airplane is standing here in front of the government reception area; the door is open, everyone is waiting for Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife to appear through the door. We are welcoming a dear guest at Ferihegy Airport, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who has arrived in our country at the invitation of our party's Central Committee. Even though our guest has already visited Hungary, this present visit is, nonetheless, a special occasion; after all, it is the first time that we can greet him here since his election to the post of general secretary.

Here to greet him are Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the MSZMP and his wife. At this moment Mikhail Gorbachev has appeared at the door of the airplane, and he is just coming down the stairs. Janos Kadar steps forward to welcome him on Hungarian soil. They embrace and, in line with the Russian custom, exchange two kisses. Mikhail Gorbachev now steps up to those who have come here to welcome him. Present are Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Geza Kotai and Katalin Radics, heads of departments at the Central Committee; Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Moscow, who has returned to Hungary for this occasion; the leading diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest; and representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Several hundred inhabitants of Budapest have also come. They are waving flags. Members of the Soviet colony are also here. At this very moment Soviet and Hungarian pioneers are presenting bouquets of flowers to Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife.

The Soviet Union always responds to goodwill with goodwill, to trust with trust, said Mikhail Gorbachev in one of his speeches. This is a politician whose name is linked with a peace offensive which is more comprehensive than any before. This peace offensive has as its goal the preservation of peace, a goal which we have in common. Incidentally, Mikhail Gorbachev is the first general secretary for many years who is not also head of state. When Andrey Gromyko, the erstwhile foreign minister, was elected to this post, Mikhail Gorbachev, with the modesty which characterizes him, justified this decision as follows: The general secretary of our party must devote his strength and attention to the maximum extent to the work of the Central Party organs, to the uniting of the endeavors of all the party, state, and social organizations. I think that the new style of work which has characterized the Soviet leadership in the recent period was also manifested in this decision.

One might say that the welcoming ceremony is a simple one, and this is so at the request of the Soviet politician. He is just going over to the Budapest inhabitants and the members of the Soviet colony who have come out to welcome him. They applaud him. He shakes hands with some of them and exchanges a few words. Incidentally, representatives and correspondents are here from Hungarian and foreign television stations, many photographers and journalists, all curious about the topics that will be discussed during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit here.

It is the dynamic leader of a dynamic age who has come to visit us. It is not only the career of Mikhail Gorbachev which is dynamic, his activities are also dynamic. These helped the child of a simple peasant family to rise to the post of the first man of a country of 280 million people, the Soviet Union. At the age of 15 he was already working as the combine operator of an agricultural machine station; besides this, he was studying as well. He then completed the Law Faculty at the Lomonosov University of Moscow. Later he also gained a qualification as an agrarian economist. He was only 39 when elected first secretary in Stavropol. In 1978, 8 years later, he was already a secretary of the Central Committee in Moscow. A year later he became a candidate member of the Politburo and from 1980 he has been a full member.

I am very sorry that I cannot hear -- because of the distance -- the conversation which is just taking place, and which has been accompanied by laughter from time to time. As a rare and truly very nice gesture, Mikhail Gorbachev has just gone over to the group of photo journalists in order to greet them and exchange a few words with them. He is still talking to them.

The cars have just arrived and our guests will be leaving within moments for their residence. I think that we can safely say that it is a cuase for pleasure that during the present time, a time which is crowded with events in the sphere of foreign policy and in Soviet internal politics, the general secretary has found time to visit us, to come in response to the invitation by Janos Kadar. I think that this is also an expression of the traditional good relations which link us. We wish Mikhail Gorbachev's visit and all his discussions in our country success in the interest of our joint goals and for the mutual benefit of our parties and countries.

The motorcade has left; our guests are now going to their residence.

Interviewed at Airport

LD081842 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report on and interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent; interview in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; from the "The Week" program]

[Text] At the beginning of this program we showed pictures of Mikhail Gorbachev's arrival and reception. Let us now return for a brief minute to the first few moments of Mikhail Gorbachev's program at the airport. This is where the CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave his first interview in typical Gorbachev fashion -- off the cuff.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] What do you expect from this visit?

[Gorbachev] A great deal.

[Correspondent] Can you be more specific?

[Gorbachev] This is a traditional visit based on mutual foundations. There are things for us to discuss -- many things. We have many tasks in common both in bilateral and in international relations. Comrade Kadar and I always conduct wide-ranging and profound exchanges of views and I believe this is what will happen now. [end recording]

Gorbachev's arrival was followed by a brief rest and in the afternoon Janos Kadar waited and received his guest at the government's guest house, the venue for the talks. General Secretary Gorbachev arrived at 1500 precisely and was greeted and invited to the negotiating table by Janos Kadar.

Before the talks he handed over a small present to his guest: a miniature volume on the Soviet party congress in Russian and Hungarian.

Communique Issued

LD081856 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Communique" -- MTI identifier]

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, secretary of the Hungarian socialist Workers Party, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held talks in Budapest on June 8.

The party leaders gave briefs on the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP and the 27th CPSU Congresses, and discussed the state and development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, and current issues of world politics and the international communist and workers' movement.

They stressed that the HSWP and the CPSU have common aims to accelerate social-economic and technical-scientific development in their countries, and to improve living standard and socialist democracy through the better utilization of possibilities and advantages of socialism.

Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev noted with satisfaction that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union develop successfully in the spirit of mutual confidence and understanding. The traditionally sincere and comnradely relations of the HSWP and the CPSU, the two parties' reciprocal solidarity and support, and the regular and effective exchange of experiences and opinions play a particularly important role in the achievement of their targets. The two parties hold fully identical views in every fundamental issue on social progress and international relations. The HSWP and the CPSU take a stand for the further development of Hungarian-Soviet relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The two parties continue to make effort to serve the development of socialist construction by the improvement of their cooperation and exchanging and utilizing each other's experiences to a greater extent.

The party leaders paid special attention to the balanced development of comprehensive economic and technical-scientific relations. They hold of great importance that, in view of possibilities and demands, the two countries' cooperation steadily develop in the current five-year plan period. They stressed their mutual intentions to further extend the exchange of goods. They hold it necessary to accelerate the improvement of production specialization and cooperation, the preparations to prolong important Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation agreements after 1990, the introduction of new cooperation forms, and the establishment of direct enterprise relations and joint economic associations. They agreed that the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union would take necessary steps to reach this aim.

The two parties firmly intend to strengthen the unity and concord of the countries of the socialist community, coordinate their interests efficiently and streamline the means and methods of their political and economic cooperation. They consider it necessary to achieve further progress in this field, in the spirit of the resolutions of the latest congresses of the fraternal parties and the agreements made by the joint meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties.

The parties expressed their conviction that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is the firm support of the development of the member states. The improvement of its activity and the establishment of the new mechanism of socialist economic integration will add to the acceleration of the social-economic progress of the fraternal countries. They hold that the most timely target is the resolute implementation of the Complex Programme on Technical-Scientific Development of the CMEA Countries Until the Year 2000.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union are of the opinion that the protection of world peace demands the coordinated and active international actions of the socialist countries. It was stressed that in the present situation the efficient activity of the Warsaw Treaty is an indispensable condition and the most important support of the protection of international peace and security. The party leaders were of the opinion that the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty will contribute to strengthening the unity of the allied countries, promoting their coordinated international activity and developing genuine dialogue.

Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the most timely and urgent target of our age is to protect world peace and curb the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear arims, and prevent the extension of it over new spheres. This demands a responsible stand and constructive efforts from each state. They expressed concern over the fact that, due to the activity of the extreme circles of the United States and its allies, the international situation is still tense. They more frequently use the means of imperialist intervention, violence and economic discrimination against sovereign states.

The two parties are convinced that the peaceful co-existence of the countries of diverging social systems is the sole guarantee for the safe future of mankind. They hold it inadmissible that, due to the fault of imperialist forces, the favourable possibilities that developed in the wake of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit remained unutilized. They stressed that, if the United States shows genuine readiness for agreement, it is possible to solve debated issues and improve international relations.

Janos Kadar, on behalf of the HSWP and the Hungarian people, highly appreciated, and expressed support for the efforts of the Soviet Union to improve the international situation, its readiness for talks, and its initiatives to establish the peaceful and safe future of mankind.

The leaders of the HSWP and CPSU re-confirmed the importance of strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe. The CPSU highly appreciates the constructive efforts of the HSWP to further develop the Helsinki process.

Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev stated that the HSWP and the CPSU will make every effort to strengthen the internationalist solidarity of communist and workers' parties and their cooperation on the basis of equal rights for their common targets, and in their struggle for peace and social progress.

They welcome the creative and comradely exchange of views in order to better understand each other's state and activity, answer new questions raised by everyday life and strengthen relations between the fraternal parties.

The HSWP and the CPSU continue to cooperate with socialist and social democratic parties, democratic mass movements, peace movements, social and national liberation forces, and every trend and organization that assume responsibility for the cause of international peace and security.

The talks of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev were held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of the friendship of our parties, states and peoples, and reflected full identity of views in all issues.

Mikhail Gorbachev invited Janos Kadar for a visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was acepted.

Press Briefing

LD082135 Budapest MTI in English 1933 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Sunday evening at the International Press Centre operating at the Budapest Hilton Hotel, Janos Barabas, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee, informed representatives of the world press about the Sunday Meeting between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev. The meeting, which lasted almost four and a half hours, was held in a cordial atmosphere, and in the spirit of friendship that connects the two parties and peoples, and of full agreement.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU051219 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG In Hungarian 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on APN reporter's discussion with Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union: "Hungarian-Soviet Technological and Scientific Cooperation Is Expanding" -- date and place not given, first paragraph published in boldface]

[Text] Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, talking to APN, analyzed achievements of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation within the framework of the program for technological scientific cooperation among the CEMA member-countries.

The Soviet economist points out that the CEMA program stipulates several new forms of cooperation, including the establishment of international technological-scientific institutions and joint factories and enterprises. Under the agreements, the joint enterprises will be financed by international means, by credits from the International Investment bank and the International Cooperation Bank, as well as by joint monetary funds created by the states involved.

Arnold Romanov says that the Hungarian-Soviet system of technological and scientific relations is an important part of this cooperation among CEMA member-countries and emphasizes that the fundamental areas of this cooperation apply to electronics, communications technology, metallurgy, the chemical industry, agriculture, medical science, and the energy sector.

At present there are 260 organizations from 60 ministries and chief directorates on the Soviet side and 200 organizations from 17 ministries and chief directorates on the Hungarian side which are participating in the technological-scientific cooperation. At present the cooperation covers 350 areas. As a result of joint activities, experts from the two countries managed to create 110 new types of machines, equipment, and instruments and 10 new kinds of materials during the past 5-year plan, and they also developed 30 new production technologies. Sixty projects were concluded by the preparation of prototypes for new technological and technical solutions. The results were especially considerable in the field of incandescent lamp production, computer technology, metallurgy, as well as in branches of scientific cooperation such as electronics, solid physics, and plasma physics.

The CEMA countries long-term program for technological and scientific cooperation also determines the basic areas of development related to Hungarian-Soviet technological and scientific relations. Experts in the two countries take an active part in the preparation of all fundamental subjects of the program. According to plans, cooperation is intended to be developed in 390 areas in the near future, and it is assumed that this will result in the development of 210 new types of machinery, instruments, and equipment; 80 technological processes; and 30 new materials. The two countries' organizations intend to work on 80 percent of the cooperation projects through contracts. This ratio was 34 percent in the previous 5-year plan period.

There will be an increase in the number of the Soviet and Hungarian associations and production enterprises that maintain a direct technological and scientific relationship with similar organizations in the other country. There have also been discussions on establishing joint enterprises, scientific production associations, and planning institutes. Convincing proof of the efficiency of this type of cooperation is shown in the results of the international project for studying Halley's comet.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD061054 Budapest MTI in English 0923 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI) -- MAGYAR HIRLAP carries in its Friday issue an interview with State Councillor Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, who paid an official friendly visit to Budapest Earlier this week.

The Chinese foreign minister said, "the intention to intensify relations with the European countries is an important element of our peace-loving foreign policy. This is also to serve our political aim to safeguard world peace. On the principles of independence and mutual advantages, we wish to enhance our economic and commercial ties with countries on this continent. In recent years we have aimed for exchange visits both in the political and economic spheres, and noted a constant development of relations with the European countries in both areas. I had the opportunity to accept invitations from the foreign ministers of the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic -- trips which I consider particularly important. Both countries, like ours, are socialist states, which means that our objectives are identical. By consolidating our political links, we can speed up the development that has been recorded in recent years in the economic, cultural and other fields, and exchanges of experience are ways to promote socialist construction work in our countries. As we all need a lastingly peaceful environment, preserving world peace is our common desire.

"My discussions with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi took place in an extremely sincere and friendly atmosphere. We briefed each other on the internal situation of our countries, with special regard to experience with the economic reform and related problems. This is useful for the further economic development of both countries. I had talks with the two foreign ministers on issues of peace, a crucial issue of our age. We are hopeful that real progress will be made at the Soviet-American summit and in Geneva, which would also serve the relaxation of international tensions.

"The recent years have seen a rather considerable development in the relationship of China and the socialist countries. I am confident that relations between the People's Republic of China and the other socialist countries will continue to improve in the future."

[No opening quotation marks as received] There have been years-long relations on deputy minsiter's level between the foreign ministries of our countries. I myself met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at the UN headquarters in New York in 1984 and 1985. I am convinced that my present visit marks a big step forward in the foreign ministerial relations of the two countries. I have invited Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi to visit our country at a time which is convenient for him, and am pleased that he accepted the invitation. Contacts and dialogues are to be continued between the two foreign ministries through various channels.

"The discussions on reform-related experience form an important part of Chinese-Hungarian relations. Hungary stepped on the road of the reform in 1968, and we followed only in 1978. Conditions in the two countries are really different and substantial. Yet, the Hungarian experience with the reform, the proposals and comments were sincere, direct and very useful to us. As far as the pace of development of the two countries' economic and commercial relations are concerned, it has not been slow recently. Despite our diverging circumstances, the development of bilateral relations holds out highly promising perspectives. We should come to be better informed on each other's markets and, on the basis of previous experience, open up new opportunities for the improvement of cooperation. We are prepared to carry on close cooperation with Hungary in the elaboration and implementation of all themes that both countries require and that offer a possibility for cooperation."

Asked about the political areas which present an opportunity for effective cooperation despite all minor or greater differences in opinion and the vast geographic distance, the Chinese foreign minister said, "the post-war period has proved that not even countries with identical social systems do always have entirely identical views on every issue. This is a natural thing which must be accepted. Although the situation and history of the two countries are different, it is possible to strengthen relations if there is a community of views on the really important questions. Both countries want to develop their socialist economies, and both require a lastingly peaceful environment. This is to mean that we take a uniform stand on the fundamental issues, and in the concrete areas we are able to gradually find ways and means for cooperation. What is especially favorable in our relations is that we have mutual respect for each other, and should some differences occur, we strive to gain a better understanding of the partner's position and settle the differences."

URBAN DISCUSSES U.S. STATEMENT ON KUKLINSKI

LD062026 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Government spokesman on statement by U.S. Department of State" -- PAP headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 -- The Government spokesman Jerzy Urban has made the following statement at a meeting with foreign newsmen here today:

On June 3 I received the Paris correspondent for the American daily WASHINGTON POST who had arrived in Warsaw and asked to talk to the government spokesman. He was asking, among other things, about issues of the past, about the circumstances of the introduction of martial law in Poland.

I mentioned that an interview by minister of internal affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak was being prepared for print, in which he spoke about the reasons and circumstances of the introduction of martial law. I mentioned that the minister also reviewed the case of the treason on the part of former Colonel of the Polish General Staff Ryszard Kuklinski which cast light on the two-faced policy by the U.S. Government towards Poland.

I showed an article printed on December 20, 1982 in the American NEWSWEEK, which said the American Central Intelligence Agency had had an agent in Poland who was informing them about the intentions of the Polish authorities.

The NEWSWEEK article was also quoting a statement by U.S. former Secretary of State Alexander Haig who vaguely confirmed the existence of such an agent.

However, NEWSWEEK departed from truth -- I said -- when claiming that the United States could not have warned their political friends from Solidarnosc leadership about the plans to put an end in Poland to dangerous political confrontations and anarchy, for had it done so, it would have exposed its agent.

On November 7, 1981 overnight, or more than one month before the introduction of martial law, the agent in question, Kuklinski that is, was withdrawn from Poland.

He knew the details of plans of a possible introduction of martial law which as early as then was being worked out in case the strivings of the authorities for agreement were to turn out futile. The leadership of "Solidarnosc," despite persuasion and warnings from the highest state authorities still intensified the course for confrontation. Agent Kuklinski also knew that if the decision to introduce martial law were to be made for various reasons it would have to be made before December 15, 1981.

Since November 8, Polish senior authorities were aware that Kuklinski was an American agent and that he was evacuatd out of Poland with his family. At that time they thought, states Gen Kiszczak in a yet unpublished interview, that CIA agent Kuklinski was evacuated from Poland because the Government of the U.S. wished to announce the detailed plans of a possible introduction of martial law while not risking his exposure and punishment and to warn their friends in the leadership of "Solidarnosc" in advance and not allow the Polish leadership to realize the plans.

It was obvious, also for the Americans, that the effective execution of the martial law plan, which was known to them, was possible only if the leadership of "Solidarnosc" were taken by surprise by the projected undertakings. Washington, however, kept silent. It did not warn its allies. It did not boast of its agent as it customarily does.

Maybe, I used irony, Washington deemed the introduction of martial law as the sole way out serving the preservation of peace in the part of Europe which Poland lies in? I presented an assumption that the American authorities did not believe that the Polish Army and Government bodies supported by other patriotic elements would be able to find understanding for this decision in a responsible majority of Polish society including numerous "Solidarnosc" members and that they would be able to contain the situation through their own efforts.

Washington expected that the attempt to introduce martial law would evoke internal struggles in Poland creating an igniting point in Europe which, as is evident from the above, was the intention of the confrontation policy of the U.S. Poland and Poles have been and currently are treated with disregard as an instrument of American imperialist goals. The fact that President Reagan's administration did not warn its friends in advance also points to the insincerity of the surprise and holy indignation expressed by the U.S. authorities at the introduction of martial law. Under the surface of the unceasing declarations of American authorities about their warm feelings towards "Solidarnosc" lies hypocrisy. Hypocrisy also lies at the foundation of anti-Polish restrictions. The U.S. Government cheated not only its ardent Polish allies but its own society. Such is the overtone of the case of Kuklinski who was sentenced in absentia to death by the Polish Military court.

I have presented all this to Editor Dobbs of THE WASHINGTON POST under the condition that it is not to be published. If, however, I said, WASHINGTON POST asked appropriate authorities in Washington as to where and why they hid the spy Kuklinski and published the answer, the paper could also refer to the talk with me and mention the planned interview of Polish minister of internal affairs.

WASHINGTON POST published June 4 an article about Kuklinski's case and quoted a conversation with me on the subject. This article was signed, besides Michael Dobbs and Barbara Feinman, by Bob Woodward, the co-discoverer of the Watergate affair which had led to the resignation of President Nixon for using foul methods and cheating his own nation. WASHINTGON POST's report on my statements required considerable alternations on my part to make it more accurate but this is not the most important thing at the moment.

The article in THE WASHINGTON POST had aroused considerable interest of the American press and the press of other Western countries. Questions concerning its contents arrived to me from French AFP agency, the American UPI agency and the British BBC. My today's statement contains answers to these questions. The publication in THE WASHINGTON POST had also evoked a statement from the American State Department.

The State Department declared that what the Polish spokesman said points to the Soviet complicity in planning martial law. From the article in THE WASHINGTON POST relating a conversation with me it by no means ensues that I told Mr. Dobbs anything about any external participation in the planning of martial law. Thus the State Department is falsifying the publication of the American newspaper. I declare: Martial Law in Poland had been introduced by Polish forces, on the power of a sovereign decision of constitutional authorities of People's Poland. These authorities solely had shouldered the burden of that historical responsibility. The State Department's statements that the spokesman of the Polish Government said or suggested something different are a lie unworthy of the institution in charge of the foriegn policy of a superpower.

This slippery statement by the State Department next suggests that the Polish spokesman tried to burden the American Government with the responsibility for the introduction of martial law.

This statement also departs from truth. I never suggested anything like this. The whole responsibility and merit of saving Poland from "Lebanesation" rests with the organs of the Polish socialist state and the patriotic forces which supported that indispensable decision.

The U.S. Government does not share with Polish patriots either responsibility or merit. It is guilty of misleading its own society through pretending that it was taken aback by the December 1981 events in Poland, and of its disloyalty towards its Polish allies who were and continue to be very loyal in lackeying the American policy.

The Department of State dodges round and departs from truth when it explains that it was receiving information about a possible introduction of martial law from various sources, but none of them was sure, and conflicting reports were coming in. The Department of State circumvents the Kuklinski case -- it neither denies nor confirms that there was such an agent.

I state that the important representation of the U.S. Government, the U.S. foreign policy chiefs, that is, are mocking at truth. still seeking to mislead their own society. CIA agent Ryszard Kuklinski, stationed in the planning centre for operations prepared in Poland for the event of utmost emergency, possessed and conveyed detailed plans of actions and intentions for the event of introduction of martial law.

Kuklinski also knew that the plans he had at his disposal were being made for the event of rejection of the proposed agreement presented by the PUWP CC first secretary and the premier at the meeting of three on November 4, 1981. That they were being prepared for the event of rejection under pressure from Solidarnosc of the government's proposed draft empowerments to suspend strikes for the three winter months.

Kuklinski knew that plans to introduce martial law would be put into life if in spite of the appeals and arguments the leadership of "Solidarnosc" would threaten, especially in the winter time, the existence of the nation by multiplying strikes, unrest and rows. All these and other bad events took place. Agent Kuklinski staying in America was able to authoritatively suggest to his principals that with the coming of winter the realization of the plans he had sold to them was likely. Kuklinski also had the knowledge of the possible date of the proclamation of martial law with the accuracy of up to several-days, provided that the development of events in Poland would make such decision indispensible. Let the American Government publicly deny this.

Soon after the article in THE WASHINGTON POST the American UPI agency, reported quoting a "certain American source" that the White House had an operational copy of the proposed action more than a month earlier, and at some moment it was on Reagan's desk. We had everything in the plan besides the day, UPI quoted its source as saying. The UPI, then, quotes an American source confirming that American intelligence had acquired precise plans of the introduction of martial law in Poland. Earlier, these facts were reported by the already mentioned article in the NEWSWEEK weekly of December 20, 1982, citing Gen. Alexander Haig.

The State Department's statement also says that organ confirmed that Polish authorities had prepared the plan of martial law a month prior to its introduction.

This theme was taken up by many Western newspapers and radio stations suggesting that what the Polish spokesman told THE WASHINGTON POST journalist was at variance with the hitherto statements by competent Polish officials maintaining that decisions on the proclamation of martial law was made at the last moment when all other possibilities of restraining destrucitve forces in Poland by political, peaceful methods had been exhausted.

Preparation of plans does not run counter to the true fact that the decision about the introduction of martial law was a last-moment one, after all possibilities of its being avoided had been exhausted.

Is it not so that the U.S., just like every state, has pre-arranged plans aimed at ensuring security and controlling an extraordinary situation which may emerge? Is it not so that those plans get concretized once current events actualize a given type of danger? In the conflict-stricken, strike-ridden Poland of 1981, whose economy was turning to ruin, the authorities bearing responsibility for the state and for the destiny of the nation were getting prepared in the autumn for very diverse eventualities.

In the first days of November those preparations entered a working phase. And it is with those plans and time-tables that American agent Kuklinski fled Poland between November 6 and 8.

This is what Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak has to say on this subject in the interview to be published by the POLITYKA weekly. General Kiszczak quotes from PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski addressing the PUWP CC 7th plenum in February 1982:

"Nobody can accuse the party and the government of failing to display good will, patience. We perseveringly outstretched hand for agreement. This is our moral identity card. It is also known to those who are today contemptuous about martial law, but who did nothing or next to nothing to prevent it.

"Even when the country was falling to pieces day by day and the government filed with the Sejm the draft of an after all limited law on a temporary ban on strikes in winter time -- Solidarnosc was there to respond with the threat of a general strike, and various authorities flared with indignation, protest."

The spirit of 'liberum veto' triumphed, the times of lone wolves returned. Many times, openly and loudly, we have warned against the danger. The authorities announced that they would not hesitate to use the constitutional measures of defending the state if this were inevitable. We have spoken about this on many occasions, during negotiations and at the Sejm forum, in resolutions of the 4th and 6th plenum. We did not remain in hiding."

Asked by journalist Andrzej Kepinski who conducted the interview with Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak: "What did the authorities do as the internal situation deteriorated?" the minister of internal affairs answered:

"We were increasingly aware of the fact that the victory of the realistic, workers' trend in the ranks of "Solidarnosc" was with each day becoming less realistic. On the other hand we observed a very fast and increasingly dangerous radicalization of its extreme leadership groups which by manipulating the trade union masses pushed them to open confrontation. All in all, everything was aiming at the destabilization of the state, at a fratricidal conflict.

The talks held by representatives of the authorities under the leadership of the then Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski with "Solidarnosc" leaders were unceremoniously broken off by the latter. Let me only recall that the meeting attended by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Cardinal Jozef Glemp and Lech Walesa of November 4, 1981 did not contribute to the watering down of the confrontational trends in "Solidarnosc." Talks held at the Ministry of Internal Affairs with some of the more sober leaders of "Solidarnosc" also did not give positive results. In this situation, therefore, preparations were began for more radical action.

Kepinski then asked: "This was in my understanding covered by strict secrecy, was it not?" replying Gen. Kiszczak stated:

"Organizational and technical issues were top secret, on the other hand regroupings of law and other forces, actions in the area of Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Street and at the Fire Fighters Academy were treated by us as warnings, as a bucket of cold water to sober up those who in their political blindness spoke about 'government in the streets' and consciously stirred trade union masses to rows which had to end in bloody confrontation. We were also counting on the trade union masses to regain their senses and turn away from and condemn the trouble-makers."

"And so the foes of the state should have conjectured that the authorities were ready to prevent the prepared cope d'etat through force?" asked Kepinski.

Gen. Kiszczak answered: "Yes. As I have already mentioned the authorities did not make a secret out of this. We also knew that all our activities were closely followed by the external opponent. On the night of November 6/7 of November 7/8 the American intelligence service evacuated from Poland its unthreatened, worthy agent, former Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski along with his whole family. Due to the post he held in the General Staff of the Polish Army he knew the actual state of preparations for a possible introduction of martial law. At the moment we found out what had happened a deep analysis of the real motives of this sudden operation was conducted. The analysis made us draw a conclusion that the West was pursuing an outright criminal game.

Question from Kepinski: "Has the man in question reached his spy headquarters?"

He has and his employers in Washington had unlimited possibilities since November 8, 1981, to warn his Polish political agents and collaborators, and also the authorities of Solidarnosc and the church. They failed to do so, though, keeping it a tightest secret.

"Why?" asked A. Kepinski.

Exactly -- this is the heart of the matter. Having withdrawn so well placed an agent, the CIA counted on disorganizing our preparations. At the same time that fact of his evacuation was being carefully concealed to prevent Solidarnosc extremists from getting weak in their self-assurance and determination. And perhaps a warning could have made the advocates of a "final confrontation" more sober and careful?

The memorable radom debate of national committee of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarnosc would probably not have heard words uttered by the leading activists about "punching on jaws" about "the last battle of theirs" about "inevitable confrontation."

And, perhaps they would not have threatened with a general strike in response to the draft law banning strikes for the duration of the three winter months.

Perhaps their pride and self-assurance would not have gone that far had they known that the authorities might use emergency measures. This is just what Poland's enemies wanted to prevent from taking place. They were clearly counting on an introduction of martial law becoming a failure in that situation, on our being unable to fully and efficiently paralyze counter-revolution, on a bloody confrontation to follow.

Hence, they were counting on a kind of "Lebanesation" of Poland. Also, they must have dreamt about an allied intervention of the Warsaw Treaty member states, with all consequences that might ensure. And so, forces of imperialism in the West were interested in the "radical variant" -- bloodshed in Poland.

At the same time, the Western overlords have deceived and totally disregarded, ignored their Polish followers, once again after all, treating them as a "raw material of history," a tool with which to realize their global showdown against socialism.

Thus they have underestimated their betrayal and absolute obedience. I am disgusted when I find out today that these people have learned nothing and that they still regard it a great honour to 'visit' some Western embassies, listen to cheap flatteries and tendentiously inform their "hosts" about the current situation in Poland.

Only after the proclamation of martial law the Secretary of State Alexander Haig let it be known that Washington had received some information about the coming crisis. I have taken this formulation from the article published in the NEWSWEEK weekly of December 20, 1982. So, it was more than a year after the introduction of martial law that the American press was inspired to reveal to a limited extent the CIA's spy action. The quoted article is full of lies and understatements meant to serve as an excuse vis-a-vis the cheated and neglected "Solidarnosc" extremists and all the remaining "sympathizers' of the American subversion policy. The above mentioned article ends with the following spectacular conclusion: According to one of the legends of the Second World War Churchill had resolved not to defend the Coventry Cathedral against the German raids to avoid revealing of the secret of the breaking of the German code. Perhaps 'Solidarnosc' played the role of the Coventry Cathedral in the cold war of the 1980's.

This is a false conclusion. It was the Polish nation that was meant to play this tragic role in the name of anti-communist crusade and American globalism.

"I know this article," stated Andrzej Kepinski. "It tried to convince the readers that no information coming from an agent could be made public in order not to expose and threaten him. It was also stated that there were many informers in "Solidarnosc."

A high-ranking official of the U.S. Government once again made fun out of the leadership of the former "Solidarnosc" and its clientele in Poland, answered Gen. Kiszczak. Let me recall that the said agent of the American intelligence service as early as November 8, 1981 was absolutely safe along with his family in the West.

The Americans did not have to conceal the fact that Kuklinski was their agent at all because at that time nothing threatened him. They had him in the United States and the Americans knew that he was completely "burnt" in Poland and that the Polish authorities were fully aware of what had happened.

"What was done after the case of the escape of the agent you mentioned was analysed?" asked Kepinski.

In this situation the already existant plans and preparations were once again thoroughly checked, up-dated and appropriately altered. We did not let ourselves be disoriented and paralyzed. All variants of special activities were from the beginning safeguarded by a basic reservation, namely that it was necessary to act in a way as not to shed any Polish blood. The social and moral costs of the indispensable martial law operation had to be brought down to the minimum. One should, however, understand that preparations which would enable the introduction of martial law, if that were the decision, were one thing and making such a decision was another thing. To the last moment the political authorities, by warning and calling for sobering up, tried to avoid the last resort.

'SENIOR' OFFICIAL ARRESTED IN BUJAK CASE

NC081116 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 8 (AFP) -- Police have arrested a senior Foreign Ministry official whose daughter owned an apartment in which Solidarity underground leader Zbigniew Bujak was hiding when arrested on May 31, reliable sources said here Sunday. Zbigniew Wroniak, assistant director of the ministry's Administration and Finance Department, was arrested at the ministry, the same day as police raided the flat where Mr. Bujak was hiding, the sources said.

The Polish authorities refused to confirm or deny the official's arrest. Mr. Wroniak's office said he was "on holiday."

Mr. Bujak was head of Solidarity's underground TKK (Temporary Coordinating Committee.)

'TEXT' OF PZPR DRAFT DOCUMENTS RESOLUTION

LD071816 PAP in English 1650 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 7 -- Following is the text of the PUWP CC resolution on draft documents for the tenth congress of the party to be held later this month:

1. The CC adopts and directs to the delegates to the tenth congress of the PUWP the draft "programme of the Polish United Workers' party."

2. The CC approves and submits for congress discussion the "Report on the Work of the Central Committee and Implementation of the Resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP."

3. The CC has examined the proposed additions and amendments to the PUWP statute and the party's internal "Regulations of Election of Delegates, Authorities and Control Organs Inside the PUWP," and directs them to the delegates to the tenth congress.

4. The CC submits for discussion at the tenth congress "Report by the PUWP Central Audit Commission for the Period from the Ninth Till Tenth Congresses," "Report by the PUWP Central (Internal) Party Control Commission" for the same period, and "Report by the Commission for Appeals of the Ninth Congress."

5. The CC approves the highlights of the CC report for the tenth congress.

LEBANESE LEADER VISITS FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Talks Begin

AU061933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1986 -- Friday, June 6 official talks started between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Amin al-Jumayyil, President of the Republic of Lebanon.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed most cordially the Romanian visit of the Lebanese head of state, expressing the belief that the new summit dialogue would contribute to a further development of the relations between Romania and Lebanon in the political, economic and cultural planes as well as in other spheres of activity.

President Amin al-Jumayyil warmly thanked for the invitation and the chance given him to visit Romania, to meet and talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu on matters of joint interest.

During the talks the sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Lebanon, the possibilities at hand for expanding and diversifying on multiple planes these relations in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The sides also looked into problems of the Middle East situation. President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's principled, constructive stance on a global, political settlement of the Middle East situation, on the setting in of a joint and lasting peace in the region. The Romanian head of state laid stress on the need to organize an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the interested states, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for a solution to ensure Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination -- the setting up of an independent state of their own -- and at the same time to ensure the integrity and security of all the states in the zone.

President Amin al-Jumayyil presented the latest developments in Lebanon and the efforts deployed to achieve national reconciliation. Appreciating Romania's contribution to solving the problems in the Middle East and Lebanon, President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his hope that in future Romania would support the cause of the Lebanese people in view of materializing its aspirations after peace and freedom.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the importance of strengthening the unity of all the political and social forces in Lebanon, and of attaining, by way of negotiations, a wide reconciliation and collaboration among them in view of ensuring national independence and sovereignty, the territorial integrity, the reconstruction of the homeland, peace and quiet in that country.

In the spirit of Romania's constant policy of respect for the national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force, President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted his country's solidarity with the cause of the Lebanese people in view of ensuring Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity.

The talks proceed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Awards Exchanged

AU061850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to President Amin al-Jumayyil the high order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class, with sash, in a ceremony held on June 6, in the afternoon, at the State Council Palace in Bucharest. In turn, President Amin al-Jumayyil handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu the highest distinction of the Lebanese republic, "The Lebanese Merit", an extraordinary grade, as an expression of the profound consideration for the Romanian head of state's personality, as well as of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Handing over the high order of the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I am handing you the highest order, "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class with sash, as an expression of the good relations between our peoples and countries and also as a high appreciation of your activity at the service of Lebanon, of the Lebanese people's independence and unity. I would like this distinction to be a symbol of the friendship and continued development of the relations between our peoples and countries, a symbol of bilateral collaboration but also of the collaboration in the struggle for a policy of peace, collaboration among all nations of the world, relying upon the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty.

Thanking, President Amin al-Jumayyil said: This high decoration you gave to me fits in the context of the close friendship between Romania and Lebanon. These relations have developed very much and expanded to many domains. They are an expression of the fine rapport between us. Underscoring the progress made in the development of the Romanian-Lebanese relations on a political, economic, cultural plane and other domains of activity, the Lebanese President showed: These relations have always been very sound and no shadow ever came between our two countries. We are proud that Romania and Lebanon struggle together for independence, sovereignty and for safeguarding people's freedom.

Talks End

AU071613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1506 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- The official talks concluded on June 7 between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon. The last round of talks was devoted to the further analysis of problems related to the development of the bilateral relations as well as of aspects of the international political activity.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit, of the talks conducted these days, at the understandings reached during the Romanian-Lebanese summit dialogue. It was stressed that the visit and talks disclosed the existence of real possibilities for the amplification and diversification of the collaboration between the two countries -- on political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other planes -- to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

Likewise, the confidence was expressed that, in the spirit of the discussions conducted, Romania and Lebanon would collaborate ever more actively in the world arena, together with other states in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a constructive, peaceful settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, for a climate of understanding and broad international collaboration.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Amin al-Jumayyil expressed their wish to further the summit dialogue, emphasizing its important role in the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The president of the Republic of Lebanon heartily thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him during his stay in Romania, for the schedule arranged for him. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and esteem. The results of the visit were recorded in a communique.

[Kuwait KUNA in English at 1915 GMT on 7 June notes: Well-informed sources added that Al-Jumayyil has asked Ceausescu to convey a written message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking Moscow to play a greater role in ending civil strife in war-torn Lebanon. Ceausescu will be meeting Gorbachev in Budapest on Wednesday at the summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact alliance. The sources, who refused to disclose their identity, said that Al-Jumayyil wants Soviet or East European forces to share in peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and to maintain good relations with East Bloc countries to balance relations with the West. The president is apparently hopeful that Moscow would pressure concerned parties in the region to accept Lebanon legitimacy.]

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

AU071328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0738 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave an official dinner at the Palace of the State Council on Friday in honour of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Lebanese Republic.

The dinner was attended by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, members of the State Council and of the Government. During the dinner which passed in a cordial atmosphere President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Amin al-Jumayyil proposed toasts which were followed with special interest.

Ceausescu Sees Off Al-Jumayyil

AU071324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0957 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- The president of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, concluded on June 7 the visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Through its results, the new Romanian-Lebanese summit dialogue goes down as an important moment in the chronicle of the friendship and cooperation links between the two countries, as a remarkable contribution to the development of the ties between Romania and Lebanon, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of detente, peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The ceremony of the departure of the Lebanese head of state took place at the Palace of the Republic. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the Republic of Lebanon and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. The two presidents reviewed the guard of honour. The distinguished guest took leave of the Romanian officials. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Amin al-Jumayyil shook hands and warmly embraced each other.

A group of Romanian young pioneers gave flowers to the two heads of state. From the Palace of the Republic the distinguished Lebanese guest headed for Otopeni Airport from where the presidential plane took off.

Al-Jumayyil Visits Constanta

AU081623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1986 -- After the conclusion of his official visit to Romania, on his way home, President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon paid a visit to Constanta County. The distinguished guest was accompanied by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council.

Saturday and Sunday the Lebanese President and the officials accompanying him paid visits to the resorts on the Black Sea coast, to economic units and the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The Lebanese guest was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's achievements, of the way in which the resorts on Romanian littoral were designed and built, and noted the importance of the Danube-Black Sea Canal on a national and international plane.

On Sunday afternoon the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, left Romania.

IRAQI PRIME MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu Meets With 'Aziz

AU071627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on June 7 Tariq 'Azia, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, now on an official visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn a warm salute and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and welfare to the friendly Romanian people.

The Romanian head of state addressed the Iraqi president a warm salute and best wishes of good health and happiness, and the friendly Iraqi people wishes of peace and prosperity.

During the interview they placed emphasis on the friendly Romanian-Iraqi relations that recorded in recent years a positive course on multiple planes. The wish was expressed to further expand and consolidate the collaboration between the two countries, especially in economy. It was assessed that the broad promotion of the collaboration between Romania and Iraq both bilaterally and in international life was in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace, independent development and cooperation among nations.

Approached were also questions regarding the Middle East situation as well as other aspects of the international political life. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for intensifying the political-diplomatic activity, for promoting new initiatives with a view to achieving a global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation and the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

President Nicolae Ceausecsu reiterated Romania's position firmly in support of the cessation of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, for the renunciation of any military action and a passage to the settlement of the issues between the two states by negotiations, which is beneficial to the two countries and people, to the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world over. Stressing that the Middle East issues must be regarded in the general context of the international situation which keeps being dramatic, the Romanian head of state pointed out that everything necessary had to be done for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful settlement of all inter-state conflicts, for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, understanding and cooperation in the world.

They highlighted during the talks the importance of deploying steady efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new world economic order to ensure the faster progress of all states, especially of the developing countries, as well as a broad international collaboration, in the spirit of equality and mutual advantages. They stressed the role and incumbent upon the small and medium-sized states, the developing and non-aligned countries in the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind.

Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign minister, attended the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Official Talks Held

AU081641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1986 -- Between June 6 and 8 the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic, Tariq 'Aziz, paid an official visit to Romania. The guest was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and conducted official talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva.

During the official talks with the Romanian minister satisfaction was underlined for the ascending course of freindly relations between Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn in the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries and people both bilaterally and internationally. In that framework, the joint wish was underscored to further act most resolutely for the development of collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual concern.. Special stress was laid on the necessity of identifying new ways and means of increasing commercial exchanges and expanding economic cooperation in harmony with the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies.

Current international issues were approached with emphasis on the concern over the particularly tense world situation, on the fact that the halting of the arms race, of the nuclear one first and foremost, and the ensurance of peace, security and peaceful cooperation among nations were fundamental problems of our days. The need was underscored for the resolution of all interstate conflicts and disputed issues by political and peaceful means, by way of negotiations. The need was stressed to take firm action for the eradication of underdevelopment, the finding of a solution to the serious economic problems facing the developing countries, external debts included, for the establishment of a new international economic order. During the talks the necessity was also underlined that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and non-aligned ones should play a growing role in the settlement of the major pbolems confronting present-day mankind. In the context, stress was laid on the special importance the two governments attach to the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, September 1986. Satisfaction was expressed at the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in the international arena as well as the wish to boost it at the U.N., within the group of 77, the non-aligned movement and in other international fora.

OCOKOLJIC VIEWS U.S.-USSR SALT DISAGREEMENTS

AU071824 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Stanislav Ocokoljic "Military Commentary"]

[Text] There is no doubt that SALT I and SALT II agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear weapons had a number of serious shortcomings. SALT I, for instance, bans the production of new anti-missile ballistic defense systems, but not research. SALT II limits the number of launchers, but not the number of nuclear warhead or aircraft bombs. It bans the installation of more than one new offensive system, but does not set any limit to the improvement of the existing systems. It also leaves other possibilities for different interpretations.

That both sides amply exploited these shortcomings is shown by the fact that the state of the offensive and defensive weapons is not anywhere near the state of 1972 and 1979, when the agreements were signed. In the meantime, research was carried out in new weapons, systems to destroy satellites were developed, new nuclear missile submarines were introduced, as well as new land and submarine missiles with multiple warheads, medium-range missiles, and reconaissance and command systems.

From 1980 until 1985, the overall number of nuclear bombs and missile warheads increased from 15,779 to 20,364, although the number of launchers on both sides remained within the agreed limits.

These agreements were nevertheless a significant prerequisite for mutual control and for bridling an uncontrolled nuclear race, as well as a foundation for new steps in preventing a general nuclear danger. Had there been a desire on both sides to respect them strictly, such as they are, it would have been a foundation for a sufficient level of mutual trust. But the numerous cases of flouting these agreements, regardless of whether they were assessed as petty or major attempts at disturbing the equilibrium, were used as a cause of cooling and aggravating the relations.

As early as 1984, the Soviet Government sent a memorandum to the U.S. Government citing ten specific violations of the agreements. At the same time, the White House informed its congress about nine Soviet violations. In a standing joint consultative commission, which has been working since 1972, mutual accusations about the agreements not being respected have been regularly exchanged and rejected twice a year.

It could not be said that more significant violations of the agreements have taken place since the beginning of 1986, for one has known for a long time about new missiles, bombers, submarines, radar, and star wars. Likewise, none of the announced new weapons can provoke an essential change in the military relationship of forces in the near future. It does seem that some other reasons are behind the present American raising of the temperature and the soviet acceptance of a verbal duel about the further validity of SALT I and SALT II should not these reasons be looked for, above all, in the striving of the military circles to keep the relations between the two superpowers, as well as the overall international relations, under a direct control of the newly strengthened military strategic factors in order to prevent the more and more pronounced tendencies of stressing the major role by other factors that can ensure a true and secure peace to the world without the shadow of fear from the nuclear apocalypse.

HASANI PRAISES ARMY EXERCISE, DEFENSE READINESS

LD062149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Banja Luka, 6 Jun -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidency; Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, attended today, in the framework of regular military instruction, an exercise of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Territorial Defense, and units of civil protection in the area of Banjaluka.

Carrying out the activities envisaged in this exercise, the participants demonstrated a high degree of instruction, physical readiness, and capability to operate in complex military situations. With their commitment, flexibility, and expertise in handling modern arms and technical operations, soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces, members of the units of civil protection, public and state security and organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations showed in practice that they have successfully mastered the appropriate operations and methods which conditions of war demand.

The coordination and cooperation of the units, commands and headquarters of the Armed Forces with the sociopolitical communities and organizations and with the population in all forms of armed resistance gained full expression.

Like many exercises hitherto, in which the military training and powerful moral-political unity gained expression, this one also highlighted the initiative and commitment of the people and their readiness to carry out, to the best of their ability, the military tasks set and thus demonstrate in them the level of instruction achieved. The responsibility vis a vis the tasks in the field of defense was expressed, in particular, in the mass response not only of those doing their military service but also by the participation of a large number of citizens in various tasks.

This kind of test of the military preparedness of all components of the system of All-People's Defense and social self-protection also gave answers to some questions which relate to the functioning of the sociopolitical and economic system in conditions of war. This was expressed, in particular, during the conduct of operations on temporarily occupied territory, where the synchronization of all the forms of combat and resistance of the Armed Forces and the population was demonstrated.

At the end of the exercise, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Admiral of the Fleet Banko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, talked with soldiers and officers participating in the exercises. Praising the participants in the exercises, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things:

We are leaving this exercise with the impression that our armed forces have become a match for all tests which an aggressor can impose on them and also that the military leaderships of the sociopolitical communities and organizations are capable of carrying out key tasks even in the most difficult conditions. Overall, we can say that the exercise has confirmed the high level of capability of our system of All-People's defense and social self-protection for effective functioning in an all-people's defensive war, and it guarantees the successful defense of our freedom, independence, and territorial integrity.

As a result, we will resolutely coninue to develop the conception of All-People's Defense and social self-protection which was created by Comrade Tito. It is clear to us, and it must also be clear to a possible aggressor, that no kind of difficulties will make us hesitate and turn away from Tito's road. The presence in the exercise of members of the Supreme Command and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hasani went on, enables us to comprehend, in direct contacts and in practice, the problems and needs of the further construction and development of the Armed Forces, the perfection of the conception of All-People's Defense, and the preparations of the whole population for defense.

Our highest state leadership is determined to continue the process of modernizing the armed forces and will not allow any major lagging to occur in this respect in relation to the situation imposed on us by military considerations -- this, of course, in the framework permitted us by current material and financial possibilities and by the overall economic situation, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, concluded.

MIKULIC HINTS ON GREATER LAND MAXIMUM FOR FARMERS

LD062308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bjelovar, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic today indicated the possibility of a higher land maximum for individual farmers in Yugoslavia.

The set maximum of land an individual farmer can own has not been changed for forty years, and stands at 10 hectares, except in the mountainous areas where it ranges between 10 and 20 hectares.

As much as 83 percent of arable land in Yugoslavia being privately owned, the raising of the private sector's production is viewed as a prerequisite of a further development of the agro-industrial sector, self-sufficiency in food and higher food exports.

Speaking in Bjelovar, Republic of Croatia, where awards were presented to farmers who have achieved record yields, Federal Premier Mikulic indicated that a higher land maximum was possible but only for individual farmers who are strictly and successfully engaged in agriculture.

Yugoslav Federal Premier Mikulic said his month-old government would devote special attention to stimulating agricultural production in the private sector, with focus, among other things, on the cooperative organization of individual farmers, and their associations.

The agriculture's individual sector records 25 percent to 50 percent lower yields than the social sector, although the latter accounts for only 17 percent of the total arable land in Yugoslavia. The social sector boasts as much as over 50 percent of market surpluses.

The total output of the agriculture's social sector increased 11 times in the 1954-1985 period, and the individual sector's only 1.5 times.

Less than 20 percent of the Yugoslav population are engaged in agriculture, on two-thirds less than forty years ago, when the figure stood at 78 percent.

Yugoslavia records an average annual crop of 10 million tonnes of maize, which makes it Europe's third biggest maize producer behind France and Romania, and 5 million tonnes of wheat.

Last year, food exports brought in about 900 million dollars in foreign revenues.

Outlines Agricultural Tasks

LD061349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1001 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bjelovar, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic congratulated the record holders and expressed his wish that in future there should be as many such workers as possible. This will stimulate the growth of agricultural production and contribute to realizing the policy of economic stabilization.

Mikulic went on to say that in order to realize the tasks established by the SFRY's stabilization program and the social plan for the current medium-term period in the area of agriculture, in the coming period we shall also devote particular attention to developing and associating farmers into cooperatives, and to creating conditions for as many farmers as possible to join the process of developing self-management.

Mikulic recalled that the greatest potential of our agricultural production is in the farmers' ownership but it is not sufficiently used. It is left to us to jointly seek the best methods to realize highly productive and profitable production, the president of the Federal Executive Council added. It is true that for a long time we have not undertaken appropriate measures to motivate farmers, in particular young people, to tie up their future with the village and agriculture. That is why the farmers themselves justly point out that in order to increase agricultural production, and slow down the migration from villages into towns and increase employment, it is necessary to ensure that farmers are economically motivated, their prodution and marketing is ensured as well as stable conditions for economic activity.

Compared with the prewar period, our total agricultural production in the postwar period has increased by almost three times, but the results achieved on farmers' estates are a distant cry from the real possibilities and available materials. And what the real possibilities for increasing production can be is shown by the results achieved by our farmers who took part in a competition for high yield crops and more productive work in agriculture. Your results are often higher than in socially owned farms, while some of them are at the level of the top world results, Mikulic said. However, he went on to say, we still cannot be satisfied either with the extent of the cooperation or the number of competitors. In certain areas of our country competition and a movement for increasing crops and more productive work in agriculture production on farmers' estates is spreading very slowly and there is no justification for it.

Mikulic sees the reasons for this sitution in the lack of appropriate organization by farmers. The number of agricutural cooperatives and basic organizations of associated labor of contract farmers, or their skills, he added, are not adequate for the farms, or the demands of modern highly productive production.

We do not have expertise in dealing with more intensive work in developing agriculture and the village, nor is the quality of it appropriate. Mikulic illustrated this statement by the fact that in Yugoslavia only half the total number farms are included in organized social production. The organization of individual lines of production through the so-called reproductive wholes varies from region to region and is different in different types of production. In our country there are only 2,165 agricultural cooperatives and organizations of contract farmers though we have 24,000 villages and 9,000 local communities of the village type.

Besides, according to Mikulic, as a rule cooperatives are materially and technologically badly equipped while their cadre is badly trained. On the average, cooperative agricultural organizations employ one agricultural expert. Cooperatives are also unevenly located in certain areas -- the lowest number are in the hills and mountain areas. Because of inappropriate organization in some areas one agricultural cooperative covers 50 or more villages even entire municipalities.

Branko Mikulic then went on to say that in the coming period greater attention will be devoted to forming new cooperative organizations and other forms of association which farmers choose according to their own interests. The readiness and interest of farmers to associate, he stressed, are undeniable and evident. These interests correspond to the interests of our society to increase total agricultural production with as little investment as possible and as quickly as possible. Therefore it is necessary to start resolutely breaking down bureaucratic resistances to cooperatives and any other organizations of farmers aiming at higher and more profitable production.

To achieve results which will satisfy us, it is not enough to just give verbal support to the farmers initiatives for forming agricultural cooperatives, rather, it is necessary to ensure the required conditions for the newly formed cooperatives to consolidate themselves independently, with respect to their organization and economy. Primarily, they should carry out tasks for which they were formed; that is, become proponents of developing self-managment and farmers' production rather than village shops, the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

The establishment of agricultural cooperatives, he went on to say, is particularly significant for developing the village and for decreasing differences between the village and the town. Small businesses and other acitvities could also successfully develop as part of agricultural cooperatives of the general type, and this will have a positive effect on the increase of employment, farmers' income, as well as on mixed farmers' estates and village areas as a whole.

According to him agro-industrial combines should play an indispensable role in organizing farmers into cooperatives or other groups.

With the stabilization program we have decided in favor of the orientation that agriculture in the economic system and in the economic policy should be given the same treatment as other economic activities. We shall gradually turn this into practice. We shall make efforts towards affirming and creating the constitutional orientation that the farmer's individual labor is the constituent part of entire socialist labor, and their associating and linking.

As soon as possible, we shall start drawing up priorities for developing agriculture in the next period -- up to the year of 2000 -- and realistically assess the possibilities of investing in agriculture. We shall adopt appropriate economic-systemic solutions and measures of the economic policy which will stimulate the development of agriculture in the desired direction. Also, Mikulic said, we shall take concrete steps to increase arable lands of those households which tie their destiny to land tillage and which are doing it successfully. This presupposes that the land maximum should be treated from the point of labor-production and not just as a form of property, and that by consolidating small plots and other measures, conditions for modern agricultural production should be created. And this should be on the basis that land, as a common asset of general interese, is used rationally and belongs to the individual who tills it.

We shall direct all our forces toward making greater use of internal reserves, primarily relying on our own forces. This demands greater and better use of the achievements of science and modern technology and an examination of all possibilities for introducing a second harvest as the main factor in increasing total agricultural production, particularly of food. Far more attention should also be devoted to the development of saving and credit services and farmers' saving -- in the conditions of limited accumulation -- and the assets collected in this way should be directed to developing agricultural production, primarily food production, Branko Mikulic said speaking to record holders of agricultural production.

MODERNIZATION OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SECURITY

LD062150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, according to reports, has approved a draft program of modernization of the state and public security service for the 1986-1990 period, with a draft law on the earmarking of funds for the financing of this program. The program is based on the principle that the modernization of the organs of internal affairs as specialist organs in the system of social self-protection, in addition to permanent organizational and cadre training, is one of the indispensible conditions for the successful and effective execution of their fundamental tasks: The protection of the system as it is laid down in the Constitution, is fundamental for the protection of the security of our people and their material goods as well as other basic values in our socialist society.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY HOLDS 7 JUNE SESSION

LD071634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 7 Jun 996

[Text] PRISTINA, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, at today's session, adopted its operative program for the implementation of measures and actions which originate from the conclusions of the joint session of the Presidency of the SFRY and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held on 5 March this year. According to reports, the Presidency assessed that it has been engaged in implementing consistently the conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium to stimulate and build up the responsibility and efficiency of all social subjects and the organs of control, to fully realize the equality of the nations and nationalities and strengthen brotherhood and unity and mutual trust.

The Presidency has also been involved in the suppression of Albania nationalism and irredentism and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, the strengthening of the constitutionality and legality, efficiency and responsibility of the organs and other institutions of the political system of socialist self-management, as well as the prevention of the emigration of the Serbs, and Monetnegrins. It was pointed out, however that despite their results, the political-security situation in this province continues to be burdened by the operation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other nationalisms, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the complex problems of socio-economic development -- particularly the problem of unemployment. The inefficiency of individual organs and institutions and various other antisocialist and anti-selfmanagement phenomena.

Most of the tasks in the adopted operative program, it says in a communique from the session, are a continuation of the actions taken so far to fully stabilize the situation in the province, but it is necessary to further intensify the activity of all the subjective forces and state organs in the municipalities and the province. The presidency concluded that all the organs, organizations and institutions in the province, such as the educational, cultural and scientific ones, should set about immediately, efficiently and with full responsibility putting life into the adopted conclusions and operative program of the Kosovo Presidency.

The Presidency also considered the functions of the current organization of the service of public security in the province as well as some cadre questions within its authority.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SECURITY IN KOSOVO

AU06155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The session of the Serbian Presidency was held today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Ivan Stambolic. The Presidency and Presidium and by the LCY Central Committee about the current political security situation in Kosovo.

The importance of the measures and actions undertaken by the responsibile state administration organs and self-management institutions for securing full freedom, security, and equality of all working people and citizens in Kosovo is exceptional, it was stated at the session. In considering the needs for more consistent realization of the political platform for the action of the federal, republican and Kosovo organs and organizations in achieving measure needed for the change of the situation in the province, the Presidency established concrete measures, appointed those who should carry them out, these measures, and set the time by which they should be implemented. The statement issued by the Seriban Presidency also points out the concrete responsibility of all organs in the implementation of their part of responsibilities.

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HOXHA STRESSES NEED TO CONTINUE POLITICAL WORK

AU071357 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 4 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania met yesterday in Tirana to discuss the conclusions emerging from the 27 April election campaign and the tasks confronting the Democratic Front of Albania until the 45th anniversary of the founding of the AWP and its ninth congress. The president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, delivered a report "On Some Conclusions Arising From the 27 April Elections Campaign and the Tasks of the Democratic Front of Albania until the 45th Anniversary of the AWP and its Ninth Congress."

She referred to the 27th April elections as a great victory for our people and party, as an important indication of the steel-like party-people unity, determination, and unshakeable confidence in advancing on the party's road, on the road of triumphant socialism, on the brilliant road charted by comrade Enver and along which he led us.

It is a positive fact -- said Comrade Nexhmije -- that everywhere, throughout the country, the people referred kindly to the elevation of the work of councillors and judges in the service of the people who elected them. In their discussions the masses raised various problems with political sense and in a partisan spirit, carrying out a profound analysis of their representatives work in the state organs. Some councillors and judges found themselves in difficulties when confronted with the demands of the mass electors as these militant meetings of the Democratic Front. Some councillors had failed to keep in touch with the electors and to resolve problems raised by them. Here, responsibility also lies with the Democratic Front organizations and their forums, which failed to keep track of these problems with the necessary dynamism and to insist that every elected councillor keep in touch with the people, account for the way in which he carried out his tasks, and remain on the job. The people rightly opposed some candidacies, openly pointing out shortcomings. The fact that the masses themselves directly proposed suitable candidates at meetings, candidates who met the conditions required from representativves of the people, speaks of the lofty maturity of the masses.

The Front presidiums in the districts have noted the problems that emerged during the campaign, but the important thing is that they should reamin at the center of attention, that accounts should be demanded, and that, in cooperation with the state organs, matters should be systematically under security until they are resolved within the time limits that have been set. There is no room for procrastination or complacency. The tasks are greater than ever after the campaign. The most important thing is to preserve the optimism of the masses in resolving tasks.

Our front organization is confronted with considerable tasks in regard to the elected representatives, Comrade Nexhmije went on to say. It is tru that the campaign was crowned with complete success, but our work does not end with the election of representatives in the state organs. The Front organizations in the cities and in the countryside must now continually follow up on the work of the people's councillors and judges, they must watch how they work: to what extent they carry out the tasks assigned to them; to what extent they know and carry out the competences granted to them by the party through directions and laws; the extent to which they live with the problems of the country, society, the family, and individuals; and the extent to which they justify the confidence given them by the people who elected them to these important state forums at all levels.

Many of those who have been elected are mature and experienced representatives of the people, but a high percentage of them have been elected for the first time to these forums. This is positive, because the state power must also be rejuvenated with young blood. However, it is necessary to bear in mind that a much more qualified effort must be carried out with the newly-elected. This should be one of the major directions of the work of the Democratic Front organizations and forums at the base and in the districts.

The conclusions arising from the 27 April election campaign are widespread and comprehensive, Comrade Nexhmije went on to say. They concern problems pertaining to our political and ideological work, to emulation and propaganda, to the coordination of our work with the mass organizations and the state organs, to the very life of the organization, and so forth. What is important is that this accumulated experience, this stage in our work should not only be prevented from declining, but on the contrary, that it should become a stimulus and inspiration in the great tasks currently confronting us.

As the party has instructed us, the further deepening of the revolutionary movement, "standard-bearer of the implementation of Conrade Enver Hoxha's teachings," the organizing of varied and attractive activities among the masses -- particularly among young people -- to acquaint them with the party's glorious struggle to liberate the country, to establish the people's regime for the construction of socialism, and to defend the victories attained; the bitter and uncompromising struggle against all internal and external enemies, against modern revisionism of all hues, and against imperialism and reaction -- all this must remain at the center of all efforts. This is essential, everyone must be aware of the situations because as Comrade Ramiz Alia said in Rreshen: "The world is currently going through one of the most turbulent periods since World War II. Consecutive economic, political, moral, ideological, and other crises have created unstable and explosive situations, most varied tensions and conflicts, and new threats and dangers to the security of the peoples and general peace."

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha went on to speak about some questions pertaining to the international situation and our country's relations with other countries, particularly with our neighbors.

The Ninth AWP Congress and the new 5-year period will open up new horizons for the complete construction of the socialist society, the elevation of the well-being of the working masses, and the consolidation of the country's defense potential. Under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, in accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the Democratic Front organizations will struggle as they have always done to further the victories attained, they will always work in a revolutionary spirit and through concrete actions to steel our unity, to raise the degree of mobilization of people, and to strengthen revolutionary vigilance in order to go to the Ninth AWP Congress and its 45th anniversary with successes and proudly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC'S LU DONG

Meets Potac

LD091350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic commission of the PRC, in Prague today. He briefed him about the main directions of the Czechoslovak economy and the concept of its further development. Lu dong inquired about the improvement of the system of planning and managing Czechoslovakia's national economy. Both officials also examined further expansion of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China.

Discusses Ties With Strougal

LD091601 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and chairman of the Chinese State Economic Commission Lu Dong appreciated here the major progress made in the economic cooperation between their countries and stressed their interest in promoting relations also in other spheres.

Lubomir Strougal and Lu Dong, visiting Czechoslovakia since June 7, also exchanged experience in the improvement of planned management of the national economy.

HUSAK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD100909 Prague CTK in English 0846 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 10 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, left here for Budapest today to attend a regular session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Other members of the delegation are members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and the Communist Party Central Committee Secretaries Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, and members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Defense Minister Col.-Gen. Milan Vaclavik.

COMPARISON OF CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 June publishes on page 1 of the 500-word "Resolution of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee," that was adopted at the 4 June session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle. The RUDE PRAVO version has been compared with the Prague Domestic Czech version appearing in the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pp D 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Page D 2, first paragraph, first line reads in RUDE PRAVE: ... The Central Committee of the CPCZ at its third session, on 4 June, discusses some current....(deleting opening paragraph, supplying date).

Page D 2, fifth paragraph, last line: ... April this year. (deleting closing paragraph).

CONGRESS ISSUES 1986-90 5-YEAR PLAN DIRECTIVE

AU30C601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr pp 3-10

["Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy in the 1986-90 Period"]

[Text] In implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR continued its politically stable, economically dynamic development during the 1981-85 period in an upward direction. It enjoys a good international reputation as an efficient socialist state. There are not many countries that have been able continuously to achieve such high economic growth rates. Under the leadership of the SED, the developed socialist society was successfully shaped in the 1981-85 period. The historic advantages of socialism have been brought to bear even more demonstratively. They proved to be a powerful, progressive force in all fields. Based on profound societal changes and great creative work, the people's material and cultural standard of living was ensured and further improved. Through the achievements reached with assiduous work, social security and protection have become a firmly rooted quality of life in the GDR.

The tested policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was consistently continued. The GDR citizens are using their creativity and their industry for this because they know that the results benefit them.

The tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for increasing the people's material and cultural standard of living, with its core, the housing program, were fulfilled.

Thanks to the outstanding performances of the working people in the socialist competition, the GDR experienced an overall strengthening as a socialist worker-peasant state under conditions of an aggravated international class struggle. At the same time, these performances are the most effective contribution to the struggle to preserve peace. New requirements were countered by new, greater performances by the working people.

The results achieved in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan period demonstrate that the GDR has the domestic material and intellectual potential to master the increasing tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society, and also to ensure its permanent reliable protection.

This development was made possible because, under the leadership of the SED, the relationship of trust between party and people has become closer than ever, and because the GDR is closely allied with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states. This was an important contribution to safeguarding the international position of socialism and the authority of the GDR's peace-loving foreign policy. The basis for this is the friendship with the Soviet Union, which is forever indestructible. At the side of the Soviet Union, firmly rooted in the community of the fraternal countries, the GDR will continue reliably to fulfill its international responsibility as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe.

In implementation of the economic strategy for the 1980's adopted by the 10th party congress, the highest performance increase to date was achieved in the 1981-85 period through high labor achievements by the working people in the socialist competition. This was accomplished due to the consistent turn toward the comprehensive intensification of society's production, particularly due to the greater economic effectiveness of science and technology.

Intensively expanded reproduction became a determining basis for the growth of our national economy. Thus, it was possible to bring about a change of fundamental importance.

Particularly during the preparations for the 11th party congress, it became very clear that top-modern technology cannot be introduced by by-passing the working people, but only together with them. As a result, there is an increasing flow of means that, for instance, push ahead the solution of the housing problem as a social issue until 1990 in our socialist state.

The fact that rising production and labor production were achieved with greater reductions of energy and material input and a better utilization of basic assets is of great importance. About 40 percent of the national income increase is a result of the reduction of production input. In order to implement the yardsticks of the new stage of the economic strategy for comprehensive intensification in the long run, new measures to further qualify management, planning, and economic cost accounting were successfully made effective.

The broad popular movement for the preparation for the 11th party congress underscores the determination of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all working people of the GDR to proceed consistently along the good path that has been embarked upon under the leadership of the SED, and to continue the policy that is aimed at the welfare of the people.

The working people prepared the 11th party congress with high performances for strengthening socialism, and in this way show that the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the positive results of which can be felt everywhere in daily life, corresponds very closely to their interests.

The realization of the principle: "What Is Good for Society Is Also an Advantage for the Individual." proves to be a powerful motive force for the development of socialism, the consolidation and more effective utilization of its material-technical basis, and the continuous improvement of the people's working and living conditions.

The activities of the SED put man and his overall development at the center of all actions. This tested policy of the SED is understood by the people and actively supported by outstanding labor feats in all fields of societal life.

I. Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the GDR and Main Objectives of National Economic Development in the 1986-90 Period

In line with the SED program, developed socialist society will be further shaped in the GDR during the 1986-90 period. Fulfilling this task is a historic process of profound political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes.

For the success of this development it is of utmost importance to maintain the unity of economic and social policy. This is the core of the economic strategy up to the year 2000.

It is necessary to utilize all the advantages and motive forces of socialism, and to create everywhere conditions for the fast growth of productive forces at a high level and according to plan.

In this process the following main directions have to be implemented:

In order to continue the overall strengthening of the GDR and to increase its contribution to safeguarding peace, the highly dynamic development of national economic growth, productivity, and efficiency in all fields of the national economic reproduction process has to be ensured. Solving the tasks for the further shaping of the developed socialist society requires that we link the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in line with the speedy development of productive forces. Important steps were made to interlace science and production even more closely and to develop further the uniform socialist education sector.

Stable growth of economic performance and steadily increasing productivity and quality are indispensable for socialism. To this end, economic dynamism is increasingly supported by the scientific-technological revolution. This requires, above all in the case of key technologies, that we take into acocunt the fast development of productive forces, which is gaining internationally. In fields that are important for the scope and dynamism of further economic performance growth in the GDR, top positions must be reached corresponding to the international standard. In order to attain higher economic efficiency, products and technologies have to be speedily renewed. The path is no longer characterized by single examples but by transition to the widespread application of the most modern technologies, in particular on the basis of in-house production of rationalization equipment, which is qualitatively strengthened by microelectronics.

The content of the new stage in implementing the party's economic strategy consists in directing all measures for mastering the scientific technological revolution toward giving a lasting guarantee of economic growth through comprehensive intensification, as well as toward making all stages of the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction most effective. This is to ensure that the GDR maintains its foremost position among the leading industrial countries and remains economically unassailable.

This requires that we guarantee comprehensively and most efficiently top performances in science and technology; the higher refinement of available raw materials, energy sources, and other materials; modernization and better utilization of basic assets; an increase in labor productivity; and the raising of quality. Saving resources becomes the decisive source of covering the national economy's increased demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials. Production efficiency demands, above all, the better utilization of basic assets and an increase in production output per unit of equipment and per square meter of production area.

By drawing up the 1986-90 5-Year Plan the speed of labor productivity development is to be further increased by means of comprehensive intensification as a basic task of the economic strategy and in order to increase the produced national income. In this process the reduction of human labor input is to be linked with saving materialized labor, particularly reducing energy and material input.

The qualitative changes initiated in the material-technical basis of the national economy have to be consistently continued in order to secure the dynamic and efficient development of the productive forces, in particular through the speedy development and widespread application of the key technologies, mainly through microelectronics, modern computer technology developed on this basis; computer-assisted design, construction, production preparation, and control (CAD/CAM); flexible automated manufacturing systems; new processing technologies; nuclear energy; new materials; and through biotechnology.

By automating entire technical processes and manufacturing stages the international standard in technological work has to be reached and co-determined in important fields. At the same time, existing basic assets must be modernized more intensively and their efficiency must be increased, above all by applying microelectronics. The necessary increase in performance, productivity, and efficiency in the national economy requires that the steadily rising intellectual-creative potentials of all working people be brought to bear even better.

In order to increase production efficiency, new steps for refinement in all production stages must be taken, while consistently utilizing the possibilities of microelectronics and miniaturization to shape a production structure -- steps that guarantee an increase in service value and original value per unit of raw material and of energy input through a rising share of science- and qualification-intensive products. The dynamic economic growth is to be ensured with the available energy sources, raw materials, and other materials, while input of raw materials and materials is to remain approximately the same or must even be reduced in absolute terms in several fields. The best international values are the decisive yardstick for product quality and the reduction of production costs.

Consumers goods production, as a fundamental social requirement for implementing the main task and for developing an efficient export on the basis of domestic raw materials and other materials and their refinement, is to be developed in such a way that its role as an essential element of the national economic structure is increased and its importance in economy will further increase. This requires an increase in the scientific-technological level of products and in the efficiency of the existing traditional branches of the consumer goods industry be reconstructing, modernizing, expanding, and establishing product lines that determine the character of production in combines that chiefly manufacture producer goods.

Implementing the main task requires that we make the results of science and technology effective in an even more consistent way for developing consumer goods production and increasing quality in accordance with people's material needs, and in order to realize the principle of performance.

In continuing the successful policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the focal issue is to bring to bear better and better -- in accordance with the performance targets of the national personal-- the conditions for overall economy development in the developed socialist society by consolidating and further developing the solist conditions of production.

The SED policy proceeds from the premise that man, with his abilities, interests, and needs, is the decisive factor in solving all economic tasks. Here work is the most important sphere of societal life. Therefore, it is the socialist character of work that has to be universally shaped. Increasing importance is accorded to the more comprehensive development of socialist awareness, socialist ethics, and a high level of education and culture in the working people. The new stage of intensively expanded reproduction of the national economy requires the speedy development of the quality and efficiency of societal work by linking the scientific-technological renewal processes with a broadly applied scientific organization of work. This is inseparably linked with the steady qualitative improvement of education and training, the purposeful development of advanced training, the economically efficient use of the societal work capacity, and the further development and full exploitation of the qualifications of the working people, as it corresponds to the role of [illegible] the main productive force in socialist society.

On this basis, the population's material and cultural standard of living is to be continuously improved.

In line with the SED's sociopolitical program, the housing problem as a social issue has to be solved in 1990. In this process, maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction, particularly in urban areas, and the maintenance of newly built housing space is gaining increasing importance.

Particular attention is to be paid to shaping the facilities for the development of the socialist way of life, especially to the care for children and young people, to services, gastronomic, and cultural facilities, to the creation of housing space for senior citizens, to infrastructural development in all cities, to the comprehensive implementation of the plans for shaping towns and villages, and to the expansion of local public transportation.

The steady deepening and expansion of scientific-technological and economic relations with the USSR is of decisive importance for the stable development of the national economy. The expansion of cooperation on the basis of the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000" is to be realized with the objective of further improving the division of labor existing between the two countries for mutual benefit, and of deepening the interlacing of the two national economies.

In implementation of the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic talks at the highest level, held in Moscow in June 1984, the GDR continues to make an active contribution to deepening and shaping the socialist economic integration and, together with the fraternal countries, it works to put into practice the agreed main direction on the basis of the coordinated economic policy of the fraternal socialist countries. Above all it is the close cooperation with the Soviet Union that is a decisive guarantee for the mobilization of those forces that are necessary to achieve top scientific and technical performances in important fields, also on the international level.

In foreign trade with capitalist countries the trade-political leeway has to be expanded and the economic unassailability of the GDR has to be further consolidated.

To achieve this a considerable surplus in exports will also be necessary in the 1986-90 period. This requires that we produce top products, react better and more quickly to topical market requirements, guarantee the supply of spare parts, and improve market research.

The further deepening of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries has to be shaped in such a way that -- on the basis of equality and mutual benefit -- the GDR's economic benefit is linked with effective support to these countries in the development of their national economies.

A fundamental task consists in developing the accumulation capacity in order to further strengthen the material-technical basis of socialism on the way of comprehensive intensification, and to organically link maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction of the existing basic assets with an effective investment policy and an economical way of building.

The decisive factor for strengthening the GDR's accumulation capacity lies in increasing the scientific-technological level and the quality of the invested equipment and installations; this will contribute to the setting of world standards in these fields, while at the same time higher utilization is to be ensured with respect to scientific-technological and also to economic parameters.

In line with the objectives of the GDR's foreign and security policy, the inseparable connection between the task of safeguarding peace and the further strengthening of national economic efficiency is to be guaranteed at all times. The tasks in economically ensuring the national defense have to be consistently fulfilled.

The great political, social, and economic achievements of socialism are to be expressed in a concentrated way in the shaping of the GDR's capital, Berlin, as a socialist metropolis. With increasingly better economy in production and in the functioning and shaping of the city, the socialist way of life is to be shown in an exemplary way, and the attractiveness and impressiveness of socialist Berlin as a city of peace is to be further increased.

The contribution of Berlin's economy to the performance growth of the GDR's national economy is to be further raised to an above-average degree by means of comprehensive intensification with exemplary solutions of complex rationalization and automation. In order to attain a dynamic growth in performance and efficiency, Berlin's economy has to accomplish exemplary achievements in the development and application of key technologies. In this process the organic linking of science and production is to be raised to a higher level and the relations that Berlin's combines and enterprises have with the Academy of Sciences and the capital's universities and technical schools are to be deepened.

In order to carry on with the worthy development of the capital, Berlin, the accelerated tempo of housing construction is to be continued, with the strength of the entire republic.

The efficiency and attractiveness of the capital's public transport is to be increased through reconstruction, modernization, and expansion, as well as through more efficient traffic organization; services also have to be expanded.

In trade and gastronomy, services and comfort for customers are to be further developed.

In line with the FDJ decisions the "Berlin FDJ Initiative" the central youth project is to be continued. The 750th anniversary of Berlin is to be celebrated as an outstanding even of national and international importance and as a highlight in the life of the GDR. Urban-planning and architectural projects in the capital are to be visibly improved until the 750th anniversary by means of constructing buildings along main roads and streets, on squares and in residential areas, and by making these sites more attractive through modernization, maintenance, and repair, as well as new buildings.

The following main targets of performance and efficiency development are to be considered as the basis of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan:

Produced national income is to be raised to 124-126 percent and is to amount to a total of more than M1.3 billion in the 1986-90 period.

Net production in the sectors of the industrial ministeries is to be increased to 146-151 percent. Labor productivity of workers and employees in industry is to be raised to 149-151 percent on the basis of net production, and to 122-124 percent on the basis of industrial goods production. Industrial goods production is to be increased to 122-124 percent in the sectors of the industrial ministries, and to 120-122 percent in the national economy in general.

Unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials, calculated for one unit of industrial goods production, is to be reduced by an annual average of 4 percent, unit input of economically important energy sources is to be reduced by 3.3 percent. Collecting and reprocessing of secondary raw materials is to be increased in such a way that in 1990 14-15 percent of the national economy's demand for raw materials can be covered in this way.

Unit input in transportation, calculated for one unit of national income, is to be reduced by 3-3.5 percent in the period up to 1990.

In agriculture the total yield of crop production has to be increased to 50-52 metric decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of usable land by 1990. On this basis a grain production of 11.8-12 million metric tons has to be achieved by 1990. Production of slaughter animals is to be raised to 2,620-2,650 metric kilotons by 1990.

In the sector of the Ministry of Construction net production is to be raised to 130-132 percent, building production to 118-120 percent, and labor productivity on the basis of net production to 130-132 percent.

Prime costs are to be reduced by an annual average of 2.2 percent in industry, by 2.1 percent in the construction sector, and by 0.8 percent in transportation.

In the 1986-90 period a total of M346 billion of investments are to be used in the national economy.

Exports to the socialist economic area are to be increased to 129 percent by 1990, including those to the USSR to 130 percent. Trade relations and economic cooperation with the developing countries is to be further developed. Trade and economic relations with the capitalist industrial countries are to be further developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In line with the requirements of further shaping the developed socialist society, proceeding from the envisaged targets of performance and efficiency development in the 1986-90 period, and in consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the people's material and cultural standard of living is to be ensured and further developed step by step. This process focuses on the following key targets and main objectives:

In the 1986-90 period the housing program as the core of the social policy of the party of the workers class is to be continued by constructing and modernizing a total of 1,064,000 apartments, thus solving the housing problem as a social issue by 1990.

Net money income of the population is to be raised to 121-122 percent.

Retail trade turnover for supplies to the population is to be increased to 121-122 percent at stable prices for staple goods and in line with increasing demand in several fields, mainly the rising demand for high-quality consumer goods.

The further increase of the intellectual-cultural level of the workers class and all working people necessitates a further improvement in the material content of the education system in the 1986-90 period, in line with the increasing requirements resulting from shaping the developed socialist society. The education system is to be further developed at a high level and its advantages in improving the communist education of the young people, their good preparation for life, particularly for work in our socialist society, are to be demonstrated and brought to bear even more comprehensively. The existing potential is to be further expanded and fully tapped for a further performance increase in all fields of the national economy, for achieving scientific-technical top performances, for high awareness, social activity, and a high cultural level in our society. Cultural institutions are to be maintained by measures of reconstruction and modernization, and are to be better used and further developed with respect to their effectiveness and social attractiveness.

In the field of health and social care, activities are to be focused on increasing the quality and efficiency of work, as well as further developing preventive health care as a task for all of society. Efforts are to be concentrated on ensuring basic in- and out-patient medical treatment for all citizens at a high level.

By means of reconstruction and modernization, as well as expansion of health-care and social facilities according to plan, the conditions for treating patients, for the work of medical staff, as well as for social care -- in particular of mother and child, veterans of work, senior citizens, as well as handicapped citizens -- are to be purposefully improved.

Possibilities for recreation for the working people -- particularly for young people and children -- are to be improved, primarily by reconstructing and modernizing existing facilities as well as by increasing the number of vacation trips to trade union and enterprise facilites to 5.2 million by 1990.

The working and living conditions of the working people in the enterprises are to be purposefully further improved by means of news scientific-technological results and the scientific organization of work. The focal points are the restructuring of workplaces with a high share of physically hard, manual, and monotonous work, as well as the improvement of conditions for shift work.

Financial means to continue the policy of stable consumer prices for staple goods, as well as for rents, rates, services, new construction, modernization, and maintenance, for keeping an apartment, and for meeting the population's increasing medical, social, and intellectual-cultural needs are to be increased to about M485 billion in the 1986-90 period.

Real per capita income is to be increased to 120-123 percent by 1990 compared with 1985.

A priority issue is the comprehensive insurance of the fulfillment of the tasks of economically safeguarding national defense and internal security and order, in line with the requirements of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period. The resulting obligations must be scrupulously fulfilled by the state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions. The decisive task in working out and implementing the 5-year plan consists in preparing and fulfilling all plan targets and measures together with the people. In the work of the state and economic organs and in solving each individual task a trusting relationship with the working people and all citizens must be insured everywhere.

The targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan are directed at comprehensively ealizing the slogan: Everything for the Good of the People and for Peace.

II. For Increasing the Effectiveness of the Qualitative Factors of Economic Growth in the New Stage of the Economic Strategy and for Raising the Quality of Management, Planning, and Economic Cost Accounting

1. In the 1986-90 period the speed of development of labor productivity is to be further accelerated by means of comprehensive intensification. In industry it is to be raised by an annual average of 8.5 percent on the basis of net production.

With their skills and experiences the people themselves as the main productive force create the preconditions for the further step-by-step increase of their material and cultural standard of living by utilizing all potentials for an economic performance increase through high productivity and efficiency of work.

The main methods of increasing labor productivity are:

-- The accelerated introduction of the most modern technical processes for manufacturing new products by means of highly productive technologies, together with the automation of entire technical processes and manufacturing stages with the use of microelectronics are to promote a higher technological level and universal rationalization, while at the same time improving working and living conditions.

A decisive task in this respect is the production of 75-80 thousand industrial robots in the 1986-90 period.

-- Due to their great economic effect, computer-aided design, construction, production preparation, and production control (CAD/CAM solutions) are to be developed at an accelerated pace and applied with high efficiency.

-- The human labor input is to be purposefully reduced by efficiently utilizing the most recent scientific-technological results, by means of rationalization, modernization, and reconstruction of production processes and the existing extensive basic assets, as well as by improving the work organization in connection with the scientific organization of work. The focal points are work processes with a high proportion of manual and monotonous work, as well as workplaces involving work hardships. Further performance reserves are to be tapped by increasingly applying the scientific organization of work to auxiliary production processes, to production preparation, and to management and administration.

The managers responsible, in close cooperation with the trade unions, have to discuss the tasks for mastering the new technologies and work processes and for acquiring new skills with the working people in a far-sighted and trusting way, and universally prepare for them.

The new stage of intensively expanded reproduction of the national economy makes it necessary to develop the quality and efficiency of society's work at high speed by linking scientific-technological innovation processes with the widespread application of the scientific organization of work. This is inseparably linked with the economically efficient use of society's labor capacity.

A fundamental precondition for further shaping the developed socialist society is the purposeful employment of the available labor potential in line with societal and economic requirements. The development of the material-technical basis of the national economy puts new demands on the working people and at the same time offers the opportunity to fully utilize the intellectual abilities, qualifications, and experience of the working people.

As a result of the SED's education policy, in 1990 about 67 percent of the working people will be qualified skilled workers and master workmen, and 23 percent of all working people will be university and technical school cadres. By further implementing this education plicy, in 1990 it will be possible for about 90 percent of the working people to have complete vocational training -- today this applies to about 85 percent of the working people.

As a result, advanced training of the working poeple becomes a top priority for safeguarding the necessary lead in education. It must make a decisive contribution to enable the working people to master upcoming tasks in accordance with the directions of economic development and the development trends of science and technology. Contents and ways of advanced training have to be shaped in line with these demands, and combines and enterprises -- in cooperation with the training institutions -- bear a high responsibility for the timely determination of the qualitative and quantitative demands placed on advanced training.

A fundamental task lies in gaining labor to solve key economic tasks by saving workplaces through the widespread application of the Schwedt initiative. The labor grained by saving work time and workplaces is to be used mainly to strengthen the in-house production of rationalization equipment, to expand multishift work, and to increase consumer goods production. A key factor of the economic use of society's work capacity is the improvement of production preparation and production organization.

In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan:

-- 1.2 to 1.3 million workplaces have to be newly established or restructured.

-- 500 to 600 million hours of work time per year have to be saved through science and technology, including the scientific organization of work, and have to be made effective for production.

-- work hardships have to be eliminated for a total of 440-450 thousand working people.

The scientific organization of work is to be aimed at reducing the input of human labor in the rationalization and automation of closed production stages and manufacturing liens on the basis of modern technologies and new products, and to guarantee the efficient utilization of production funds.

The working conditions of the working people are to be shaped according to plan in such a way that they promote pleasure in one's work, readiness for work, and creativity, as well as striving for high performances, order, security, and discipline.

By exactly observing technological discipline and order in the production process, the total available man-hours are to be made fully effective for the further development of performance. Together with the working people, the managers must implement measures for the full utilization of the available working time and for the reduction of downtimes.

The working people's material interest in high performances to accelerate considerably the growth of labor productivity and efficiency through comprehensive intensification of the national economy is to be further increased. To this end the performance-oriented wage policy, which has proved its worth in the life of the working people, has to be continued consistently on the basis of the results achieved in the application of bonus payments.

In this way the principle of performance as a basic method of distribution in socialism must be applied even more effectively. More than ever before, it is necessary to utilize fully its stimulating effect for further economic and social progress, for increasing labor productivity for the socialist attitude to work and to societal property, and for high work discipline and work morale.

2. Through creative scientific-technological achievements of an international standard and their wide-spread utilization, it is to be ensured that the GDR, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of CEMA, keeps pace, on an international level, with the progress of the scientific-technological revolution and the speedy development of productive forces, and that top international positions are reached in decisive fields.

High scientific-technological performances are to be achieved in the development and broad application of the key technologies, which increasingly support economic dynamism. On this basis the existing top positions of the GDR are to be consolidated and leading world standards have to be reached in decisive fields.

Linking the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism requires, above all, widespread creative cooperation from scientists, researchers, engineers, skilled workers, and the managers responsible. This is to further accelerate production renewal and a generally effective introduction fo top modern technologies into the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction of the combines.

Research cooperation between combines and scientific institutions, based on the plan and on contracts, is to be directed toward the development of important innovations within the framework of coordinated development strategies. Thus, the proportion of innovations in products and technologies is to be increased considerably and the proportion of those solutions that go beyond anything known in the world in the technical and economic respect is to be raised.

The times for development and introduction into production are to be shortened and scientific-technological results are to be introduced into production in an efficient and expeditious way. This requires great readiness for work, elan, and dedication by scientists, engineers, and innovators, in particular by the young people. The work of the FDJ young researchers collectives is to be purposefully promoted.

It is of fundamental importance to further deepen scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries within the framework of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000." Based on international agreements and contracts this cooperation is to be concentrated on reaching international top performances in key technologies and standard setting products, which have a considerable influence on the growth of labor productivity with decreasing unit input in energy and material.

The main economic targets for science and technology are:

-- By means of the purposeful and concentrated development of modern technologies and technical processes, as well as their fastest-possible and widespread utilization for general rationalization and automation of production including the processes for production preparation, 2-5.3 billion hours of work time have to be saved in the 1986-90 period and, at the same time, labor has to be gained for other productive tasks.

-- Achieving high performances and shaping an effective production and export structure of the national economy requires a degree of production renewal of more than 30 percent, including a 30-40 percent production renewal of consumer goods per year.

-- Up to 1990 production of newly developed products in industry is to be increased to M140-150 billion. To this end, 15,000-16,000 new high quality marketable products with an attractive form have to be introduced into production in the 1986-90 period. At least 60 percent of the new products have to reach top international standards. This should create preconditions for increasing goods production with the "Q" quality mark to M150-160 billion by 1990.

-- By means of scientific-technological solutions for electricity and heat production as well as for energy-intensive processes and methods, in particular in the chemical industry, the metal-processing industry, the glass and ceramics industry, and the building material industry, as well as by means of new products with reduced energy consumption, unit input of energy in 1990 has to be reduced by an equivalent of 80 million tons of raw brown coal as compared with 1985.

-- In order to reduce unit input of material, general renewal of the product ranges is to be ensured by utilizing domestic raw materials and by the utmost refinement, while at the same time the input-output ratio has to be improved and material-saving technologies and technical processes have to be developed and broadly applied.

To this end at least 2.6 million metric tons of rolled steel, about 44 metric kilotons of aluminum, about 13 metric kilotons of copper, and about 1.8 million metric tons of cement have to be saved by 1990.

In order to guarantee the fulfillment of these national economic targets, scientific-technological potential is to be concentrated in the following main directions:

-- Accelerated development and application of microelectronics in order to guarantee a range of microelectronic component parts that corresponds to economic requirements in standards and in scope, in order to considerably increase the quality of equipment and installations, save more labor in all fields, and considerably reduce material and energy input;

-- Increased application of modern computer technology, in particular for computer-aided design, construction, production preparation and control (CAD/CAM), as well as for the profound rationaliztaion and automation of production, information , and service processes, including routine processes in management and administration, mainly by the widespread introduciton of personal and office computers, automated date processing and transmission, model solutions for local networks, and industrial videotexts as well as by creating the necessary software;

-- Development of totally automated production lines for flexible production by widespread application of microelectronics, robot technology, and complex rationalization, as well as by making available highly productive machinery and equipment, highly efficient technologies for processing and manufacturing processes, and efficient measurement and control methods to increase labor productivity in all fields of the national economy on the basis of a fundamental raising of the technological level;

-- new and improved methods, technologies, and equipment to reduce unit input of energy, to efficiently supply brown coal as a main energy source, including the use of inerts-rich raw brown coal and saliniferous lignite, to develop nuclear energetics, to economically utilize secondary energy, and to tap regenerative energy sources;

-- technical processes and methods for refining domestic brown coal to fuels and high-quality chemical products which ensure a high national economic efficiency;

-- new solutions for the comprehensive utilization of all components of the raw materials, including secondary raw materials and waste products, as well as scientific-technological preconditions to establish high refinement in metallurgy, in the chemical and silicte industry on the basis of highly efficient production processes, in particular by developing new quality steels which meet the highest demands, new refinement stages in plastics, elastics, and chemical fibres and other products, as well as by developing new ceramics materials for technical use;

-- increased utilization of biotechnology, in particular in genetic engineering, immunology, enzymology, and cell culture technology, as well as bioreactor and process technology, for cost-efficient production of high-quality, internationally marketable products of the pharmaceutical industry and the foodstuffs industry, for the development of efficient processes in crop and animal production, and for the production of protein fodder and energy carriers;

-- development of first-rate and cost-efficient consumer goods in top quality, with an attractive shape, and a high service value on the basis of highly refined domestic raw materials for supply to the population and the societal institutions, as well as for exports lucrative in terms of foreign exchange, in particular the development of new products of entertainment electronics, the textile, clothing, and leather goods industry, as well as chemical consumer goods, recording devices, furniture, household appliances, and musical instruments.

-- widespread application of tested scientific-technological results and working out of new complex solutions in order to increase yields per hectare and to raise animal performance, for a higher refinement of the products an an improvement in their quality, to reduce losses and at the same time the use of funds per product and generally raise efficiency;

-- development of modern construction methods and processes for new buildings, modernization, maintenance, and reconstruction in order to increase the level of quality and further decrease expenditures in housing contruction, construction for public facilities and industry, in particular for the industrialization of technological processes to maintain and modernize buildings and apartments; application of reusable structures, new diagnostic methods in construction for demolition and dismantling, and new technologies for interior works, earth works and construction work, as well as primary use of domestic raw materials and their refinement to high-quality products of the building material industry.

-- working out of new scientific-technological solutions for the reconstruction and modernization of transportation means and traffic networks as well as for highly efficient transportation technologies and for the expansion of the communications sector, particularly widespread application of microelectronics in order to reduce energy and working time input, to ensure a high degree of use at the lowest-possible turnaround time of the transportation means as well as renewal of equipment and working methods of the communications sector on the basis of digital technology and optical fiber transmission;

-- Development of technologies and processes low in or free of waste products for the production processes in industry and agriculture as well as maximum utilization of waste products in the national economy in order to reduce the environmental impact on the air and to achieve the best possible recycling, reduce the influence of the emissions of harmful substances in order to protect the forests and the soil, reduce the pollution impact on waters and to guarantee the supply of drinking and industrial water in accordance with demand;

-- Maintenance, promotion, and restoration of health through new processes of diagnosis and therapy; development of medicines with new effects, reduced side effects and improved forms of administration; and making available high-quality products of medical technology.

Proceeding from the main directions, concrete tasks must be stipulated with the state plan for science and technology and in particular with the state plan for science and technology and in particular with the state orders to implement national economic innovations, in particular those of the key technologies.

Here the scientific-technological tasks and the preparation of investments at all levels must be planned and managed from the very beginning as a uniform process through a comprehensive way of working. Thus the rapid application of new scientific-technological results in modern highly effective technologies and for products that can compete in the world market is to be promoted even more comprehensively at a favorable expenditure-result ratio.

Scientific-technological work in all fields must be consistently directed at achieving top performances for new products and technologies that exceed international levels. For this, demanding scientific-technological and economic tasks must be set that are derived from the advanced international level and the development trends of science and technology, that are directed toward the highest quality and toward decreasing costs, and that must be stipulated in the task workbooks.

In order to achieve significant innovations through basic research that reaches far into the future, the contractual relationship of the combines with the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges is to be greatly expanded. Thus, it will be guaranteed that the research in these institutions promotes significant innovation processes in the national economy and is at the same time to a large extent in line with the requirements of the economic and technological development of the combines.

The basic research in the institutions of the academy, the university sector, and the combines is to be concentrated on the main points and main directions of the scientific fields and key technologies recognized as the most important ones at present.

To better master the mutual relations between the scientific-technological economic and social progress, a more efficient cooperation of the natural, social, and technical sciences is necessary.

Through increased interdisciplinary work, the social sciences have to make efficient contributions to universally strengthen the GDR. Research work is to be concentrated on ways to further increase the economic performances growth through comprehensive and permanent intensification in all fields of the national economy, on the broader connection of the results of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism, on the accelerated increase of the efficiency and productivity through new products and modern technologies, on way and methods to further implement the unity of economic and social policy and on the development of the socialist way of living.

The research work on the mode of action and the utilization of the economic laws of socialism in building the developed socialist society, to develop the socialist personality, to further improve the socialist democracy, to develop historical awareness and for the ideological, patriotic, and internationalist education is to be purposefully continued.

Scientific tests on the questions of the struggle to safeguard peace, for disarmament and detente must be increased. The efficiency of social sciences in the ideological struggle, in particular against all forms of anticommunism, is to increase.

Through a further rationalization of the scientific-technological work on the basis of computer-aided development, design, and planning, an efficient information and office technology and modern measuring, testing, and analyzing technology, the creative level of the cadres in research and development in the scientific-technological work is to be guaranteed.

The means for science and technology are to be increased considerably. This applies in particular to basic research. The material-technological basis of research and development must be increased, giving priority to the existing capacities, the expansion or the building of necessary model-building facilities, technical schools and testing facilities are to be concentrated onto the main directions of science and technology.

The scientific-technological creativity of innovators, inventors and rationalizers is to be utilized to solve decisive tasks of the plans for science and technology. In particular the youth in the movement Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and in the FDJ youth research collectives must increasingly be given demanding tasks in order to reach and surpass the international top level.

3. A fundamental task in comprehensive intensification on a lasting basis is to guarantee the dynamic economic growth through higher refinement and the broad application of key technologies using the available energy resources, raw materials, and materials. The struggle for top positions in product development, product innovation, and in the development and application of key technologies is to be linked with the further increase of the energy and material economy in all combines for economical reasons.

The rational use of energy resources is a main source in meeting the energy demands. Energy intensiveness in the economy is to be reduced by an average of 4-5 percent annually.

This requires the most rational use of all energy resources in all fields of the economy, the improvement of the degree of efficiency in transforming and distributing energy, reduction of energy consumption in technical processes, reduction of production equipment's specific consumption of electrical energy, and the consistent utilization of reserves that can be developed economically in heat-power coupling, heat withdrawal from nuclear power plants, utilization of waste heat, and use of geothermal energy.

Specific consumption of raw and industrial materials that are important for the national economy is to be decreased by an average of 4 percent annually, including specific rolled steel consumption in the metal-processing industry by 7.5 percent, and in the construction sector by 6.7 percent. The decisive results in reducing the material input are to be achieved on a qualitatively higher level through the increased application and accelerated utilization of key technologies for material savings and production innovation. To this end, measures are to be implemented for a higher refinement of lignite and crude oil, of products of the chemical industry, of ferrometallurgy and nonferrous metallurgy, of derived timber products, as well as of raw materials of the glass and ceramics industry and the building material industry; and the development of new construction materials, in particular of structural plastics and special ceramics materials is to be accelerated. At least 20-30 percent of the necessary savings of energy and material are to be implemented through a broader application of microelectronics.

In the metal-processing industry significant improvements in the input-output ratio are to be implemented through modern technologies of the primary and metal-forming techniques through the comprehensive application of economical light-metal engineering in all phases of production, and the further optimization of the blanking and processing processes, while at the same time the quality, technical reliability and durability of products is to be increased.

To this end, a high qualitative level that is in line with the best international values is to be achieved in the development and production of subcontractor products.

Measures to thoroughly improve the efficiency of corrosion and wear protection are to be continued to a greater extent by using modern long-life anticorrosive paints and highly productive coating facilities.

4. The implementation of the economic strategy of the SED cells for a more effective utilization and broader modernization of the basic assets and an essential increase of the efficiency of the investments in implementing comprehensive intensification.

The basic line in the use of investments is to directly link the purposeful utilization of the most modern equipment for the introduction of key technologies, in particular microelectronics, and for automating production with the rational utilization and modernization of the available basic assets in all fields of the national economy.

In this way decisive progress is to be made in intensification and in increasing the efficiency of the national economic reproduction process. The struggle to increase labor productivity is to be linked with the modernization of the basic assets and their higher utilization through shift-work in such a way that the pace of increasing labor productivity is higher than the pace of increasing the basic asset equipment.

By 1990 the basic asset quota is to be increased to 112 percent compared with 1985.

Through the increased modernization and the increase of the efficiency of the basic assets on a large scale preconditions are to be created in order to strengthen the material-technological basis, above all through most modern technological processes in the spirit of comprehensive intensification.

To this end M175-185 billion of investments for rationalization measures are to be made in industry and in other producing sectors.

In the processing industry the proportion of rationalization investments within overall investments must be approximately 80 percent in the 1986-1990 period. These rationalization investments are to be directly linked with the modernization of existing basic assets in the form of general repairs. To an increasing extent, capacities in the maintenance sector are to be utilized together with modern equipment to modernize complete production phases. The share of general repairs in the entire maintenance fund of the industry is to be increased from 7 percent in 1985 to at least 15 percent in 1990.

The production profile of the investment goods industry is to be developed in such a way that the development and provision of structure-determining equipment for using the investments is guaranteed in accordance with national economic requirements. Significant efforts are necessary to meet the extraordinarily increasing demands for assembling services above all for chemical facilities, industry and power plant pipe lines, industrial isolations as well as measuring and controlling facilities.

The combines' and enterprises' production of rationalization means is to be developed in such a way that it becomes the center of the most modern technology and the main element of the planned equipment investments.

In the 1986-1990 period, an annual growth of the domestic production of rationalization means of at least 13 percent is to be achieved in industry. Here, the share of investment equipment manufactured in the domestic production of rationalization means, which in 1985 was 18 percent, is to be increased to approximately 25 percent by 1990.

To secure high economic results, the use of at least 17.5 hours per calendar day is to be implemented in the branches of the processing industry for the important production equipment, and of 18-20 hours per calendar day in the equipment-intensive branches of the basic industry. At the same time, the utilization of all basic assets, in particular of the work machines and machine tools, is to be put onto a higher level in general. Compared with the present level, a utilization increase of at least 20 percent is to be achieved for this equipment by 1990.

5. As a principle of socialist management, the available material and funds are to be used more and more efficiently in all fields of the national economy.

In all fields of the national economy, measures for an efficient and flexible inventory management are to be implemented. In accordance with the requirements of reproduction, the national economic expenditure for storage is to be further decreased and the handling speed of current assets is to be accelerated.

The production means trade must effectively support the material-technological guarantee of an increase in performance in the national economy by consistently implementing the state supply policy while at the same time increasing the efficiency of the stocks, the flexibility, and the reaction capability in accordance with the national economic demands.

Here a high discipline concerning the plan and agreements is to be implemented through close cooperation between production, production means trade, and consumers; the supply work is to be made more efficient through intensifying the transportation, handling, storing and packing processes as well as administrative work; and the level of the supply of the national economy is to be further increased.

The norms and norm targets of the energy, material, and packing-material consumption as well as the storing and stock-taking economy are to be determined in accordance with the recent level of science and technology and in comparison with the advanced international level, they are to be brought up to date constantly and to be made effective concerning plan and results. For this purpose modern methods of electronic data processing are to be applied.

On this basis the initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition and in the innovation sector are to be promoted and the activities of the work collectives are to be directed toward reducing the production input and toward the efficient utilization of the material and financial funds.

In all combines and enterprises a high profit increase is to be achieved by increasing labor productivity and high quality, and by decreasing costs, in particular by reducing the production input. The national income is to be constantly increased. The prime costs per M100 of goods production are to be decreased by an average 2.2 percent per year for the industry sector and by 2.1 percent for the construction sector.

To implement the economic strategy of the party, management, planning, and economic cost accounting are to be improved as follows:

The tested system of our socialist planned economy with the combines as backbone is to be improved in such a way that the efficiency of the work is considerably increased and the advantages of socialism are more and more effectively linked with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, the central management and planning is to be further strengthened and more closely linked with the creative initiatives of the working people in the enterprises and regions while broadly developing the socialist democracy.

The qualification of management, planning and economic cost accounting is to be concentrated on even more productively developing the qualitative factors of the economic growth as a complex and on comprehensively implementing the intensively expanded reproduction in all fields and phases of the national economic reproduction process.

All measures are to be directed toward an accelerated increase in the national economic labor productivity, an increase in the distributable final product, a decrease in the input of energy and material, above all through refinement, high production quality and high export gains. Results from science and technology and their high economic profit as well as the modernization and better utilization of the basic funds are to be effectively promoted.

Cost accounting and statistics have to be further improved and their results are to be used comprehensively.

Central state planning is to be further strengthened as the main instrument of the socialist state for the proportional development in accordance with the plan and for securing a dynamic growth of the national economy based on high efficiency.

In accordance with its importance for implementing the all-state interests, the authority of the plan and its correlated targeting is to be further increased on all levels of achievement and in all fields of the national economy.

The work of the central state organs, in particular of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Science and Technology, is to be directed above all to finding the solution which is decisive for a high performance growth of the national economy by the complex utilization of all intensification factors.

With the available potentials, rapid development and a broad application of the key technologies is to be secured. Through them, the national economic input-output ratio is to be markedly improved.

In accordance with its role for the development of significant innovations that can be utilized with high economic productiveness, the 5-year plan of the basic research of the academy of sciences and the university sector as well as the long-term program of agricultural research are to be firmly included in the central state planning. In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period, the state plan for science and technology is to be even more closely linked with preparing and implementing investments and project-specific investment planning in order to utilize top performances in science and technology swiftly and with the highest economic productivity. In order to implement investment projects with the most modern technology as quickly as possible, the central Project-specific correlated balancing of national-economically important equipment is to be further increased.

Through central state planning and correlated balancing, the modernization as main form of the reproduction of the basic assets is to be promoted even more effectively as is the solution of the tasks, overlapping in the national economy, a higher refinement and savings of raw and industrial materials, and resources and energy.

In accordance with its key role in improving the socialist planning the further qualification of correlated balancing is to be increasingly directed toward securing the proportional development of the national economy in accordance with the plan by better and better mastering its qualitative and quantitative interconnections, the development of new performance reserves as well as the most efficient use of the existing material and financial means seen from a national economic viewpoint.

As the main method of socialist planning, correlated balancing is to be used even more consistently for the flexible and efficient implementation of the national economic demands.

The implementation of the correlated balancing responsibility by the State Planning Commission, the ministries and by the combines requires that the work be consolidated with balance sheet directives and assigned tasks to defend the procurement and demands, to exactly examine the reported demand on the basis of norms and norm targets confirmed by the state and existing stocks as well as to build up reserves step by step to increase the capacity for reaction. The unity of plan, balance sheet, and agreement and thus the economic responsibility for carrying out the plan targets is to be guaranteed in all fields of the national economy.

In accordance with the requirements of scientific-technological progress the balance nomenclature must be constantly improved. To further improve planning and correlated balancing, the operative mastery of the national economic interconnections and to rationally master the increasing tasks, use of the modern electronic computer technology is to be increased on all levels.

In accordance with the significance of the combine as the basic form of the social organization of the socialist large-scale production, the further improvement of management, planning, and economic cost accounting is to be directed toward even more efficiently developing the possibilities of the combines for comprehensive intensification on a long-term basis. Through the management and planning work of the general directors of the combines, the advantages of a uniform central management of the potentials linked within the economic cycle of the intensively expanded reproduction must be combined even more efficiently with the further consolidation of the combines' enterprises' responsibility on the basis of the plan. Democratic centralism is to be developed in the combines in such a way that in solving complex national economic tasks of the plan, the democratic participation of the working people in managing, planning, and implementing production in socialist competition is fully guaranteed. With the help of performance comparisons, the qualification of economic analysis and the comprehensive application of the tested methods of socialist management, the enterprises' performance reserves are to be efficiently mobilized and all enterprises are to be purposefully led to the level of the best enterprises. The management work of the general directors of the combines is to be particularly concentrated on the organic linking of science and production. The research cooperation with the academy of sciences and the universities and colleges is to be further expanded on the basis of the plan and mutually binding coordination and performance agreements.

To modernize the existing basic assets by introducing most advanced technologies on a higher level, the qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the domestic production of rationalization means is to be used as a first and most important source. Especially through the accelerated use and the domestic development of the microelectronics sector, thorough modernization solutions are to be created, starting with computer-aided design, planning, production preparation and production control all the way up to complex flexible automation solutions.

In the interest of high continuity of production and further improving the full utilization of production and transportation capacities in the economic units and in the entire national economy, the centrally established quarterly, monthly, and 10-day targets must be consistently fulfilled through further raising the quality of management and planning in the combines and enterprises. The measures to improve continuity are to be effectively supported by the conclusion of economic contracts, oriented toward 10-day periods.

The economic interest of the economic units is to be linked even more closely with the economic requirements through performance appraisals of combines and enterprises on the basis of the key targets -- net production, profit, products, and services for the population and for export. In management and planning, in comparative performance appraisals, in the economic analysis of the accounting for the results of the reproduction processes the key targets have to be applied comprehensively at all levels of the national economy.

In accordance with the further development of economic cost accounting, the performance appraisal of combines and enterprises must reflect even more exactly how the qualitative growth factors are tapped by fully utilizing the enterprises' own performance reserves.

All measures have to be shaped according to the principle: What is of use to the national economy must also be an advantage for the combines and enterprises. In this spirit economic cost accounting must be linked even more closely with the plan.

By further consolidating the unity of material and financial planning it is to be ensured that the available assets are used economically and with high efficiency.

In line with the demands of comprehensive intensification new reserves for the reduction of production input and for the better utilization of the existing assets have to be continuously found and tapped by means of financial planning and cost budgeting, long-term cost concepts as well as exact cost accounting according to cost type, cost units, and cost centers, and by means of profound economic analyses.

The financial plans have to be increasingly used to check on the increase of performance according to plan and the efficiency of the reproduction process. The further improvement of work with progressive material-technical norms and norm targets is to be effectively supported by the application of economic norm targets. To this end, economic norm targets set by the state for the improvement of product quality, for export profitability, pay-off periods of investments, utilization of basic assets, reduction of unit input, and efficient inventory taking are to be brought to bear even more consistently in the economic results of the combines and enterprises.

The role of the items' profit, costs, prices, loans, and interests is to be further increased in line with the demands of a more profound economic penetration of the processes of intensively expanded reproduction.

The function of the GDR mark as an incorruptible yardstick is to be strengthened. This is to ensure that the calculations of input and results in the combines, enterprises, and agricultural production cooperatives tally with the economic calculations and that the economic units' own performances are realistically reflected.

The economic categories, such as deductions for the production fund, interests, and normative share of the combines and enterprises' profits exceeding the plan, which are effective in connection with the budget and credit facilities, are to be utilized to a greater extent.

The granting of loans is to be made dependent on a high performance and efficiency increase on the basis of the plan and in line with the yardsticks of comprehensive intensification. By granting loans and by means of bank regulation an increasing contribution must be made to raising the economic results of science and technology and to accelerating the cycle of the assets.

III. Tasks for Further Shaping the Material-Technical Basis of the National Economy

The scientific-technological revolution and the resulting speedy development of productive forces, and the widespread establishment of intensification demand the fast renewal of product ranges and of the technological structure of production.

This requires the application of high technologies and, in particular, the introduction of the key technologies. The scientific-technological, design, construction, and production preparation capacities, as well as the entire management activity are to be extensively used to fulfill these tasks. Here the exact observance of technological discipline and order in production process is of particular importance for high economic results. This also results in fundamental consequences for the shaping of working conditions, for the contents and level of the occupation and qualification structure, and for the basic and advanced training of the working people. The managers responsible, in close cooperation with the trade unions, must discuss the tasks to master the new technologies and work processes and to acquire new skills together with the working people in a far-sighted and trusting manner, and have to prepare for them everywhere.

In the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000 the following main directions have to be implemented:

1. Intensified Development and Application of Key Technologies

Increasing the technological standard of products is basically important for ensuring on a long-term basis both stable economic growth and an increase in labor productivity. Comprehensive effects are to be achieved through the introduction of most modern technologies in the replacement of products, in increasing the economical use of raw materials, other materials and power, in enhancing flexibility and continuity in production and in improving the quality of products. Further progress in the economically effective utilization of the social labor protential and in recruiting manpower for other tasks must be achieved. High technology, particularly the key technologies, must be developed for this end at an accelerated pace and must be brought to bear on the dynamic development of the capacity of the national economy.

The dominant position of microelectronics must be further fashioned in keeping with its national economic spreading effect. By 1990 the available varieties of circuits must be enlarged through the introduction of new basic technologies for the mastery of substantially reduced structural ranges and the implementation of specific comprehensive data processing functions by means of maximum integrated circuits. The output of active electronic components must be increased by more than 26 percent and that of passive electronic components by 12 percent annually. Scientific work must be focused on developing microprocessor circuits with a 16 and 32 bit processing range, optoelectronic components for the photoconductor technology, sensors and actors on a microelectronic, optoelectronic, and micromechanical basis, display color screens and components that can be mounted on the surface. Important prerequisites for manufacturing the 1 megabit memory were created with products manufactured in 1985. With the next generation of appliances, work on which began in preparation for the 11th party congress, the requirements of the components industry concerning a progressive international level in the early nineties will be taken into account. In this connection equipment for the 4 megabit memory level must be built.

Specific user circuits must be developed and manufactured together with the users of microelectronic components.

The development and manufacture of special technological equipment for microelectronics, including printed circuits and elements of high vacuum technology, must be comprehensively expanded in accordance with the required rate of replacement. The enlargement of existing microelectronic manufacturing facilities must be directly combined with the modernization of available equipment and plants. The level of automation of the plants must be significantly enhanced through the employment of new technological special equipment with highly effective functional principles in order to boost the productivity, reliability, and availability of the components production. Microelectronic production facilities, particularly for specified user and hybrid circuits and for the manufacture of printed circuits and their assembly must be created or enlarged on an increasing scale in the combines of the processing industry and efficient groups for microelectronics must be set up in all combines of the processing industry. The coordinated manufacture of building and auxiliary materials for electronic components in keeping with the qualitative and quantitative requirements through high scientific-technical and technological efforts is of particular significance.

The demand of the GDR's national economy for modern microelectronic components and technological special equipment in the required varieties must be met by expanding the cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries.

In all sectors and branches of the national economy microelectronics must be used to achieve effective varieties of products, particularly in those for export, to enhance the economical use of both materials and power, to automate work processes, and to improve the people's working and living conditions.

The standard of training of the responsible cadres, the level of leadership activity and the working people's qualification will determine to what extent it is possible to transform most modern technical equipment into a high degree of economy.

Significant economic effects must be achieved in the 1986-90 period in the purposeful and accelerated application of computer-aided planning, design, production preparation, and realization (CAD/CAM).

A total of 85-90 thousand CAD/CAM work positions are to become effective up to 1990, positions where particularly designers, planners, technicians, industrial designers and other technical engineering cadres will be working. Productivity increases of up to 500 percent are to be achieved with these in industry and in the building industry in the technical preparation of production and in production control.

The deadlines for developing new products and for transferring them into the production must be further shortened, the economical use of materials and power must be improved through optimum constructions, the flexibility of manufacture must be adjusted to the requirements of the market, and the exploitation of basic assets must be intensified.

The available computer technology must be fully used in order to accelerate the rate in working out CAD/CAM solutions and it must be modernized through the use of the required peripheral equipment. A perceptible performance increase in supplying microcomputers, graphic technical screen equipment, modern drafting and printing technical equipment, and digitalization appliances must be ensured as a prerequisite for all this. At the same time standardized basic software and multipurpose specified user software must be supplied by the responsible combines and users' collective.

In the 1986-90 period modern computer technology is to be applied for research and development; for production preparation and control in the combines; for raising the quality of management, planning, and the drawing up of balance-sheets on all levels; for the further rationalization of work in the transport sector, in trade, banks, insurance companies, and in other sectors; as well as for the training of students, apprentices, and pupils. In order to implement comprehensive automation 160,000-170,000 office and personal computers, 1,900-1,950 small data processing installations, and 660-670 electronic data processing systems have to be produced in the 1986-90 period. High-capacity work stations for engineers are to be established on the basis of computers with a high processing range, efficient storing technology has to be developed, and graphic input and output devices must be made available.

To this end cooperation with the USSR is to be intensified. The step-by-step establishment of the automated data network is to be guaranteed by increasing the necessary technical means for devices and programs. Preconditions for the forms of communication of office teletex, videotex, and telecopying are to be worked out and introduced.

A decisive characteristic of the changes of the material-technical basis of the national economy in the 1986-90 period is the widespread development and application of automation technology.

Microelectronics, robot technology, computer technology, and information technology must be joined to it and must be increasingly brought to bear in all fields of the national economy. In addition to the extensive application in the production of large series and in mass production, the process of comprehensive automation is to be increasingly extended to the fields of production of small and medium series, which currently makes up about 60-65 percent of the production volume of metal-processing industry.

In line with decisions made in this connection, in the metal-processing industry at least 60, and in other branches of the national economy 35, projects of comprehensive automation, which will lead to considerable increases in productivity and efficiency in economically important sectors, are to be realized as yardsticks and examples until 1990. By means of accelerated creation of general automation solutions the volume of goods produced in automated processes is to be tripled in the metal-processing industry by 1990. In these automated manufacturing stages and plants project-related increased in labor productivity to 500-600 percent, in utilization time to 17-20 hours per calendar day, prime cost reductions of 15-20 percent, and savings of material of 20-40 percent are to be achieved.

Each combine meets the task to create automated manufacturing stages by accelerating the speed and quality of in-house production of rationalization means.

A considerable amount of the capacities of producers and consumers is to be concentrated on working out software as an essential part of automation solutions. With software non-material performances are to be increasingly achieved in export.

In the 1986-90 period 75,000-80,000 industrial robots are to be produced, including 10,000-12,000 industrial robots for flexible use, in order to raise the technological level, make production efficient, and improve working conditions.

The share of microelectronically equipped machine tools is to be increased to at least 80 percent by 1990.

An important basis of comprehensive automation is the introduction of modular microelectronic control systems. By above-average development and supply of highly integrated measuring, testing, and sensor devices, and the expansion of capacities for automated flexible transport, loading and unloading and storage technology as further preconditions for automation are to be created. The introduction of progressive manufacturing and processing techniques, such as laser technology, surface treatment technology, and vacuum technology are to be linked with automation.

In the field of biotechnology further progress is to be achieved in the efficient utilization of the existing production potential through modernization and rationalization as well as through pinpointed expansion of capacities.

Focal points are the development and production of highly effective diagnostic substances and pharmaceuticals for health care, the use of enzymes and food flavoring substances to increase efficiency and quality in food production, the utilization of techniques of genetic engineering and cell technology to increase performance in crop and animal production, as well as higher refinement of domestic raw materials, and obtaining usable substances from waste products, including the reduction of environmental pollution.

In the period up to 1990 biotechnological production is to be tripled. Decisive preconditions for this are to be created by concentrating the research potential as well as by mastering and applying the modern methods of biotechnology in connection with processing and automation technology based on advanced results of microelectronics.

The specific development of capacities for modern devices and installations, including technical research methods for biotechnology and for the production and supply of radiochemicals, biochemicals, laboratory chemicals, and fine chemicals is to be accelerated.

2. Development of the Energy and Raw Material Bases

Through comprehensively developing and efficiently utilizing the domestic raw material resources and through a high refinement of all available energy resources, raw materials, and materials, stable bases for implementing the economic strategy are to be created. Here the share in the GDR raw material base of energy resources and raw materials won from the domestic natural resources is to be increased in accordance with the plan.

To meet the energy demand of the national economy, the rational use of energy and energy transformation is to be consistently continued. Through optimalization of energy-intensive processes a savings potential of approximately 80 million metric tons of raw brown coal equivalent is to be developed by 1990 compared to 1985. With an available primary energy increase for energy purposes of 1 percent per annum, the planned performance increase of the national economy and the supply of the people is to be guaranteed. For this new scientific-technological and technological solutions to reduce specific energy consumption throughout the national economy must be worked out and implemented by comprehensively improving the degree of efficiency of energy transformation, distribution, and application as well as by reducing specific demand for electrical power by production installations and technological consumer goods. The share of primary energy consumption from domestic resources is to be increased from 70 percent in 1980 to 78-80 percent by 1990.

The degree of utilization of the technologically and economically usable potential of secondary energy is to be increased from 88 percent in 1985 to about 100 percent by 1990.

The material preconditions for the permanent use of raw brown coal in place of brown coal briquettes and gas in all fields of the national economy must be created in order to meet heating demands for production and heating purposes in an efficient way from a national economic view point. At the same time the significant reserves in the heat-power linkage, the use of heat from nuclear power plants, the utilization of the waste heat, and the use of geothermal energy are to be comprehensively utilized.

Raw brown coal mining is to be increased to 330-335 million metric tons by 1990. In addition, an approximately 80 million metric ton increase in capacity is to be created by means of intensification in existing open-cast pits and developing new ones. In the removal of overburden and raw brown coal mining, the necessary conditions for the required increase in performance in open-cast pits are to be created by means of technological optimalization as a result of the application of microelectronics, process computing, and laser technology. Thus, in the brown coal industry stable production is to be guaranteed under all conditions.

The refinement of domestic brown coal into high-quality energy resources for direct use like gas, coke, pulverized fuel, and briquettes is to be further intensified. In this way a contribution is to be made to the effective use of energy resources while reducing environmental pollution, in particular where consumers are decentralized, continuing to replace imported energy resources, and reducing transportation expenditure.

In order to meet demand for briquettes to ensure stable supplies for the people and the national economy, in particular for thermochemical coal refinement, and in order to ensure the supply with pulverized fuel from brown coal, briquette production is to be increased to 52 million metric tons and pulverized fuel production to 3 to 4 million metric tons in 1990. As a result of intensification and reconstruction of existing capacities, and putting the sued briquette factory in the Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine into operation in 1989 the necessary performance increase is to be guaranteed.

The fluidized bed drying method as a new way of producing dry coal and fluidized bed firing in order to increase efficiency are to be developed to increase the opportunities for using solid fuels and reducing environmental pollution.

With the production of high-strength high-temperature brown coal coke the prerequisites for the more extensive substitution of hard coal coke in metallurgy and the production of quick lime are to be created.

In order to increase the degree of refinement of domestic brown coal, as a raw material for the chemical industry in particular, the scientific-technological preconditions for that development and introduction of new production processes that set world standards are to be created. This applies in particular to processes to produce synthesis gas and hydrogen from brown coal, including saliniferous lignite, the fluidized bed low temperature carbonization of raw brown coal as a means of comprehensively utilizing coke oven by-products, as well as the catalytic high-pressure hydrogeneration of brown coal, tars, and heavy crude oil residues to win fuel.

In the field of electrical energy production the performance capacity of existing power plants is to be increased through a high level of maintenance and comprehensive reconstruction programs in order to achieve a high rate of stability and safety in the production and supply of electrical energy.

In the 1986-90 period new capacities that will produce 2,500 megawatts of electrical energy are to be put into permanent operation.

The share of nuclear energy in electricity production is to be raised to 15 percent in 1990 from 11 percent in 1985. In general, the supply of electricity is to be raised to 124-128 billion kilowatt hours in 1990.

The preconditions for building and putting into service further nuclear power plant units in the years after 1990 are to be created; at the same time the GDR's share in deliveries and performance is to be increased. The Stendal nuclear power plant is to be put into operation in 1991.

Through more intensive application of microelectronics in electricity production and distribution the stability and operativeness of the plants is to be increased. Simultaneously, this is to make an important contribution to the increase of efficiency by reducing losses, in particular reducing unit input of fuel heat in electricity production.

By optimally utilizing existing networks -- which have to be expanded -- for energy conduction and transmission, applying high-capacity electrotechnical equipment and servicing it carefully, the reliability of the electricity supply is to be increased. A reduction of specific network losses by 8-13 percent in 1990 compared with 1985 is to be achieved.

City gas production is to be raised from 7.8 billion cubic meters in 1985 to 8-8.2 billion cubic meters in 1990. Here the share of gas produced on the basis of brown coal is to increase to more than 45 percent. In order to ensure the gas supply during winter the capacity and size of underground gas tanks is to be increased. Natural gas imported on the basis of long-term contracts with the USSR will be primarily used to substitute crude oil products, to raise refinement of raw materials in the chemical industry, and as a highly effective energy resource in high-temperature processes.

The supply of district heating for large newly built units and extensive areas of reconstruction is to be ensured as a priority on the basis of raw brown coal. The share of apartments supplied with district heating is to be increased to about 25 percent in 1990. The efficiency of district heating supply is to be raised through the further development of network systems and storage facilities as well as by intensified utilization of secondary energy and new energy sources, such as geothermal energy, with intensified use of large heat pumps.

In the chemical industry demand is to be met with high-quality products for the GDR and export through high refinement of available domestic and imported -- mainly from the USSR -- raw materials. This is to increase the share of chemical products with a higher degree of refinement in total production from 35 percent in 1985 to more than 40 percent by 1990.

The measures taken until 1985 for the economically more efficient utilization of oil by deeper cracking are to be consistently continued.

In order to ensure the necessary increase in organic raw materials for the chemical industry, refining of brown coal is to be intensified. By direct use of brown coal and further-refined products the chemical industry is to be supplied with raw materials corresponding to a crude oil equivalent of 11 million metric tons in 1990 in comparison with 7 million metric tons in 1985.

In the period up to 1990 higher refinement of domestic carbochemical raw materials is to be consistently continued. The procurement of brown coal tars and oils is to be raised to more than 1 million tons per year and, on the basis of modern processes, is to be entirely converted into electrode coke, paraffins, benzol, phenol, lubricants, fuels, and heating oil.

In the period up to 1990 methanol chemistry is to be further expanded and scientific-technological work is to be oriented in such a way that synthesis gas and methanol develop into a strategic raw material reserve for the period after 1990. The share of domestic brown coal high-temperature coke is to be raised to more than 70 percent as a long-term carbochemical raw material basis for the GDR in the carbide process.

On the basis of constant crude oil processing and an appropriate integrated concept for crude oil processing, refining of crude oil products, as well as for using imported natural gas and carbochemical liquid products as raw materials, the national economy's increasing demand for raw materials for chemistry and of liquid energy resources is to be guaranteed.

By means of intensive expansion of cracking installations it is to be ensured that the share of light products in the final products of crude oil processing is going to reach 75 percent by 1990 and that the use of crude oil as a raw material is increased to 27-29 percent. The use of high-quality imported natural gas as a raw material is to be raised by intensifying fertilizer plants and hydrogen production to 28-31 percent. By intensifying existing production plants for ammonia in Piesteritz and Leuna and by expanding the hydrogen production plants in Zeitz the technical preconditions for this development are to be created.

Domestic mineral raw materials, such as sand, mineral salt, potash, anhydrite, fluorspare, and limestone, as well as secondary raw materials such a sulfur dioxide from fumes and waste products containing rare earths have to be refined to high-grade raw materials and special products through highly productive processes and with the lowest possible input. Priority issues in this development are in particular processes for the refinement of silicate raw materials to high-quality silicic acid products and silicones.

In order to ensure raw material supply for the processing industry highly productive technologies are to be used to increasingly produce such materials that meet the specific demands for the production of high-quality finished goods. This particularly applies to plastic and elastic materials with special characteristics for the metal processing industry, the construction sector, and the consumer goods industry, to synthetic fibers and silks, as well as to special and auxiliary materials for microelectronics. The further increase of production of plastic goods to 117 percent by 1990 is to be concentrated on the development of special models and on the introduction of new polymer materials, particularly for microelectronics. The production of filled and enforced plastics and the processing of secondary plastics is to be further increased in order to raise the funds of chemical materials.

In the case of chemical fibers, production of synthetic silk is to be raised by 1990 to about 121 percent compared with 1985 and that of synthetic fibers to about 132 percent. The product range is to be supplemented by polyurethane silk, hollow viscose fibers, and modal viscose fibers, as well as high-temperature fiber materials to substitute for asbestos.

For this purpose, production of acrylonitrile, terephthalic acid, and caprolactam is to be increased. On the the basis of new processing principles, highly refined special product ranges of carbon and aramide fibers are to be produced for the first time; these are used for giving strength to polymer compounds.

The "intensification of production of highly refined chemical fiber materials" central youth project will be continued.

An essential precondition for further increasing yields per hectare and animal production is to supply qualitatively improved fertilizers, plant protection substances, and pesticides, in particular fungicides, as well as growth stimulators. By developing and introducing nitrification inhibitors, the effectiveness of nitrogenous fertilizers is to be considerably increased.

In the 1986-90 period the output of chemical installation construction is to be increased by 7 percent annually. Construction is to be more intensively concentrated on installations and equipment for catalytic high-pressure hydrogenation of brown coal, for biotechnology and the use of domestic raw materials, as well as for the increased utilization of secondary raw materials, including measures for environmental protection.

In the period up to 1990 metallurgy has the task of guaranteeing supply to the national economy and production of goods for export by increasing the share of refined products of steadily rising quality and in a broad range. Through scientfic-technological improvement of the production processes and the intensive utilization of the extensive metallurgical production capacities, it is to be ensured that the share of highly refined product ranges in the metallurgical production program rises to about 90 percent by 1990.

By means of newly and further developing metallurgical finished goods, an essential contribution is to be made to further reducing unit input of metal in the national economy, and machinebuilding is to be effectively supported in improving the input-output ratio. The preconditions for this are to be created by widespread application of modern processes and technologies in all production stages of metallurgy on the basis of a high degree of automation and mostly computer-aided preparation, control, and management of production. In ferrometallurgy the full metallurgical cycle in the East Metallurgical Combine in Eisenhuettenstadt (EKO) is to be closed by building a hot wide strip rolling mill in the EKO and thus the successfully started strategy of general refinement of raw materials up to the metallurgical finished product in interconnected processing stages is to be continued. The entire metallurgical cycle from the converter steel mill to the hot wide strip mill to the cold rolling mill is to be brought to international top achievements in its productivity and efficiency by means of comprehensive automation and by increasing the working people's level of qualification.

In the Maxhuette metallurgical plant, the testing of a solid state converter as an important technology of the future is to be continued with the aim of industrial utilization.

Through expanded application of ladle metallurgical refining processes, the production of special steels that meet the highest requirements is to be developed -- with the economical use of alloy elements -- in such a way that the demand of rolled steel products and forged pieces is met. In order to introduce on a wide scale the advantages for the economical use of material and energy of powder metallurgy into the national economy and in order to develop powder metallurgy to a top technology, the VEB Metallurgical Plant Thale is to be made the center of powder metallurgy in the GDR.

Nonferrous metallurgy has the task of supplying electrical engineering and electronics, in particular microelectronics, with high-quality special and specialized products in such a way that the material preconditions for an accelerated development of these high technologies are created. The domestic raw materials are to be utilized in such a way that their contents of nonferrous heavy metals, precious metals, and rare earths can be comprehensively utilized. New processes and technologies are to ensure a stable copper production and in increasing tin procurement from domestic raw materials. Introduction of the process for utilizing domestic raw materials in aluminum production is to be started.

The potash industry is to direct its development in performance and efficiency to securing, through scientific-technological measures of exploiting and processing raw material, a stable production of potash fertilizers of 3,450 metric kilotons of potassium oxide per year, despite deteriorating deposit conditions. The quality improvement of the products for the national economy and export is to be consistently continued and a constantly increasing share of the usable substances of the potash raw materials is to be utilized.

To supply the national economy with glass and ceramic industrial materials on the basis of domestic mineral raw materials, automated, energy-saving technologies and processes have to be developed and applied. A priority task is to increase the supply of such products that are in line with the demands of the key technologies, like microelectronics, biotechnology, and refinement chemistry. By an increasing offer of high quality glass and ceramic products, product quality in the vehicle construction sector, in the construction sector and in plant engineering is to be increased. In accordance with the increasing significance of the construction materials having a ceramic base, the production and application of new ceramic materials is to be prepared by 1990 and a capacity for producing 1,000 metric tons of Ilmavit [as published] is to be taken into operation.

The introduction of progressive energy-efficient melting processes for container glass in connection with the use of high-performance container glass automatic machines will guarantee that the demand of the bottling industry is met in accordance with the quality norms and will expand the application of glass containers in the GDR national economy.

With the development and application of plasma melting processes, silicious and glass industrial materials of top quality have to be made available.

To further utilize secondary raw materials the use of broken glass of 440 metric kilotons in 1985 is to be increased to 460 metric kilotons in 1990. As a precondition to guarantee the qualitative and quantitative performance increase in the glass and ceramics industry, the production of silicate raw materials is to be increased in particular for vitreous sands, kaolin and ceramic clays and to be started for felspar concentrate. For new ceramic construction materials, processes are to be developed and applied in production for high-quality chemical intermediate products.

Geology's task is to provide the necessary increase in supplies for the expansion of the mineral raw material base through the concentrated use of geological prospecting capacities.

In the 1986-90 period, 13 billion cubic meters of domestic natural gas are to be produced for a stable supply of gas in the GDR and are to be made available to efficiently meet the supply. By 1990 115 billion cubic meters of exploitable natural gas reserves are to be found and the exploitation of the natural gas-condensate deposit of Heringsdorf is to be guaranteed.

Forestry is to increase timber procurement to 11.6 million cubic meters by 1990. At the same time, improvement of forest land is to be further increased.

Key points are the all-round improvement of the condition of the forests and the doubling of care for young forests. All timber, including windfall and brushwood as well as timber scraps, is to be processed and used in accordance with its utility value. In addition to this, the production and yield of the forests are to be guaranteed, the reforestation work is to be carried out in accordance with the plan, the living wood reserves are to be enriched, the cultivation of forest plants is to be intensified, and the mechanization of the work is to be further increased. The FDJ action "Healthy Forest" will be continued. Through reconstruction, modernization, and rationalization using the most recent scientific-technological findings, the raw material wood is to be used in a more complex way in the wood-processing industry and is to be used for the production of highly refined products, in particular sawn lumber particleboard and veneers.

In the pulp, paper, and packing material industry the preconditions for increasing the production of packing materials from paper, paperboard, cardboard, and foils to 118-120 percent by 1990 compared to 1985 are to be created. For this, a higher refinement of raw materials into fiber materials and papers is to be achieved and the share of secondary raw materials is to be further increased.

To strengthen the material and raw material base of the national economy the reuse of the resulting secondary raw materials and industrial waste products is to be implemented in the cycle of enterprises and the national economy. Thus the procurement of industrial raw materials important for the national economy is to be met by the comprehensive utilization of this domestic raw material potential to 14-15 percent. The utilization of the secondary raw materials is to be increased to altogether 35 to 36 million metric tons by 1990.

Through comprehensively utilizing the internationally most advanced results of science and technology, the collection, preparation, transportation, and utilization processes of the secondary raw materials and industrial waste products are to be intensified and a continuous supply of the processing economic branches is to be guaranteed.

In all combines it must be guaranteed that through the use of the existing research and development potential, complex solutions to efficiently utilize the substances from slags, muds, lyes, ashes, waste gases, and sewage waters to secure the supply with metals, fats, sulfur as well as fodder and fertilizers are implemented. New solutions are to be worked out and applied to prepare a complex recycling of nonferrous and precious metals from electronic scrap, coated metals, and composite materials. Thus, a contribution to environmental protection will be made at the same time.

In all social fields further reserves of secondary raw materials are to be developed by making more efficient and intensive the collection organization and by mobilizing comprehensive mass initiatives. The collection of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal, waste paper, waste oil, thermoplast wastes, returnable glass containers, and wood scraps are main points. The procurement of secondary materials from residential households is to be further increased above all by a more intensive use of a collection points network and by assuring its reliability. To mobilize all reserves, the best experiences from comparisons of various levels are to be generalized by utilizing international experience. In connection with the building and reconstruction of residential areas, the possibilities to hand in secondary raw materials are to be expanded.

The initiatives of the members of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization in collecting secondary raw materials are to be comprehensively supported.

In the bezirk and kreise, rational and regional solutions are to be created to utilize the locally different waste products; this applies in particular to the reuse of waste asphalt, solvents, waste emulsions, antifreeze-water mixtures, and metal-containing muds.

3. Production of Modern Equipment, Machines, Subcontractor Parts and Spare Parts

On the basis of the high pace of the scientific-technological work and the accelerated innovation of the production range, the metal-processing industry has to make available products of a high scientific-technological level and high quality for all fields of the national economy and for export. For this, the flexibility and ability to react in production as well as in shaping cooperation relations are to be increased, enterprises are to be modernized, manufacturing engineering and the production organization are to be essentially improved, and existing capacities are to be used more efficiently.

A fundamental task of the economic policy is to further increase the share of microelectronics in machines and equipment as well as in the industrial consumer goods production. The main thing is to produce high-quality goods with the most modern technology. As a precondition for that, complex automation is to be accelerated in all branches of the metal-processing industry.

The increase of the manufacturing level, the improvement of the efficiency, and the quality of the manufacturing processes are to be guaranteed above all by the concentrated use of new technologies. Here main points are the use of modern coating processes, special ceramic materials as cutting and construction materials, powder metallurgy to produce precision parts, lasers to implement highly productive cutting and welding processes and to measure and test, and automated assembling processes in the medium- and large-scale series production.

With the use of modern primary and metal-forming processes as well as with the combination and substitution of processing methods, processing steps are to be saved in manufacturing, the processing times are to be reduced by up to 50 percent, and material and energy savings by 50-60 percent are to be implemented.

The development and production of devices and facilities for biotechnology are to be accelerated. Central tasks of the metal processing industry are plants and devices for the preparation of raw materials and products, specific research technology as well as facilities for waste water and waste gas purification. In the field of electrotechnology and electronics, the industrial goods production is to be increased to 149-151 percent and a production innovation rate of about 34 percent per year is to be implemented.

Apart from the tasks for the accelerated development and application of microelectronics throughout the national economy, and the material preconditions to be made in this connection for modern computer technology, electrotechnology and electronics are to develop and make available new production generations of the equipment and plant-specific automatic control, driving, and measuring technology, the communications technology, and the scientific apparatus engineering.

In the field of the plant-specific automation technology, new microcomputer-based automation equipment for rolling mills, cement factories, large-scale equipment for open pits, chemical plants, and for the reconstruction and the building of power plants, including nuclear power plants, are to be made available. The production of industrial measurement, control, and regulating equipment is to be increased to 181-183 percent by 1990. Another precondition for the broad implementation of automation in the national economy is the significant increase of the production of important elements in the chain between automation facilities and the technological processes that are to be controlled, like large-scale and medium-scale machines, direct current generators, and electronic power actuators for electrical drives.

Up to 1990 the pace of development in the field of electronic communications technology must be further stepped up and a transition must be accomplished to digital communications equipment for selected appliances and software complexes. With this development the process of integrating formerly independent and new services -- such as language communications, telecopying, teletyping, data and picture transmission -- into a system with national economic effects must be prepared.

In scientific appliance building reserves must be tapped through a further shortening of development and transfer times and through enhancing the standard of technological production. The industrial commodity output of the machine building branches is to be increased to 130 - 132 percent in the 1986-90 period.

Up to 1990, 40 - 50 percent of the entire production volume must be produced in the form of comprehensive machine systems. Manufacture of microelectronic components and modules must be further developed or set up in the machine-building combines in order to enhance the technological standard of production and the quality of products.

Heavy machinery building and plant construction bear great responsibility for developing and producing modern equipment and plants for the extraction, processing and refinement of power sources, raw materials, and waste products. In developing the output of this sector so that by 1990 it is 128 percent as compared with 1985, above-average production increases are to be achieved; namely, a 135 to 136 percent increase for surface mining installations, up 130 to 131 percent for ventilization and airconditioning plants. Scientific-technical development must be aimed at improving the input-output ratio, at enhancing the all-round use of basic types through consumer-oriented modifications, at stepping up the degree of automation and reliability as a prerequisite for semiautomatic operations, and at a reduction in specific power consumption. The focal points of interest are surface mining equipment and installations; plants for the refinement of coal and the manufacture of brown coal dust; equipment for nuclear power plants; water-treatment plants; rolling mills and rolling mill equipment; products for the construction and transportation industries and for rationalizing transportation, transshipping and storage operations; plants and equipment for the exploitation of thermal resources, as well as equipment and installations based on ventilation, air-conditioning, and dust-removal technology. Up to 1990, supplies of technology for internal plant transportation, transshipping, and storage which meet the requirements of automation must be doubled.

In the 1986-90 period machine tool and processing machinery construction must enhance the output of machine tools up to 148 to 150 percent. In the production of machine tools, the proportion equipped with microelectronic technical equipment must be increased to 80 percent by 1990. Machine tools must be more intensely developed and produced as a component part of automated manufacturing complexes and sectors and must be supplied both to the national economy and for exports.

The output of machinery and equipment within textile- and printing-machine building is to be increased to 137 to 140 percent respectively. Efficient final products with microelectronics must be developed and manufactured on the basis of the most recent scientific-technical findings. Further progress in productivity is to be accomplished by integrating more process stages into automated plants for manufacturing textile and printing products.

High performance tools on the basis of coated cutting materials, tungsten-free hard metals, and cutting ceramics are to be supplied in order to reduce manufacturing time in automated production.

In general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction the further development of the products and machine systems for agriculture must be aimed at increasing soil fertility and substantially improving the input-output ratio, particularly in order to reduce pressure on the soil and, cut fuel consumption, and aimed at increasing utilization times and reliability.

Decisive progress must be ensured in improving the quality of work, in combining several work operations, and in cutting losses, particularly through the comprehensive application of microelectronics. In keeping with the different requirements of the market, comprehensive solutions must be produced flexibly and offered on the basis of both self-propelled and towed technical equipment. The development and production of tractors must focus on different performance classes and on broading the number of variants. Above-average increase rates must be achieved in the manufacture of spare parts. The further development of the manufacture of utility motor vehicles must be particularly concentrated on engines with higher performance and lower fuel consumption, on increasing utilization times, and on increased comfort.

The capacity of machine construction for the food industry and the non-essential-food, beverage, and tobacco industries must be increased in order to supply the national economy and to guarantee export tasks. The focal points are processing and packaging equipment, as well as modern technical weighing equipment. In this context, comprehensive solutions that use new functional principles and serial production development must be provided.

In medical and laboratory technology the reliability and range of application of appliances must be enhanced through the use of modern electronics. New mechanized and automated systems for analysis, diagnosis, and therapy must be developed and manufactured for both domestic needs and for exports.

Appliances and laboratory equipment for biotechnological research and production are to be manufactured as a result of the further development and specialization of production facilities.

The supply of subcontractor products that determine functions and quality decisively influences the efficiency of the finished goods producer, the scientific-technological level and the speed of rationalization, automation, and modernization in the entire national economy. In the branches of the subcontracting industry, the development and introduction into production of new goods with decisively improved performance characteristics have to be ensured at a 30-40 percent degree of production renewal, and the increase of the technological level of subcontractor goods production is to be promoted by establishing flexible automated manufacturing systems with continuing standardization and unification of individual parts and component parts. In the machine-building sector this applies to such subcontractor products as gears and couplings, pumps and compressors castings, instruments, hydraulic and pneumatic component parts, tools, roller bearings, and standard parts. In the electrical engineering and electronics sector the CNC 700 control system, as well as new measuring, testing, and sensor devices and devices of direct-current drive technology with annual growth rates of 15-20 percent are to be developed and produced.

In-house production of rationalization equipment is to be developed to an above-average degree and is to be made the decisive carrier of modernization and automation. It must make an increasing contribution to the efficient application of the key technologies. In the metal processing industry production of component parts and subcontractor products to support the in-house production of rationalization equipment in one's own field and in the other branches of the national economy has to be further raised.

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As an essential precondition for comprehensive intensification, in particular by means of modernization, reconstruction, and rationalization, equipment producers have to work out scientific-technological solutions which can be applied in a multivalent way for modernizing the stock of basic assets and export and have to make available standard-determining component parts and subcontractor products. Modernization is to be organized on an industrial scale for selected machines and equipment.

In the metal processing industry the amount of processing machinery and machine tools that have to be modernized is to be tripled during the 1986-90 period in comparison with the 1981-85 period by creating further centralized modernization capacities, in particular within the framework of the combine's own production of rationalization equipment, by expanding the offer of model modernization blueprints, and by increasing the range of standardized component parts and modernization modules. Productivity, quality and capacity of the assembly process are to be raised.

4. Development of Industrial Consumer Goods Production

Production and offer of high-quality consumer goods have to be guaranteed in all sectors of the national economy in such a way that the qualitatively and quantitatively increasing needs of the population are better and better satisfied. One has to proceed from the premise that in connection with rising income the material interest of the working people in fulfilling high performance and efficiency targets and in speedily increasing labor productivity is mainly influenced by the offer of highly refined industrial consumer goods.

The population's demand for superior-quality products is rising and must be met even better. The production of luxury commodities and food is to be increased in accordance with the population's increasing demand. In all sectors of the national economy, more high-quality consumer goods are to be developed -- mainly by higher refinement of domestic basic materials -- and have to be produced in numbers that meet the demand of the population, the societal institutions, and the demands of export.

By means of increasing performances in the combines and enterprises it is to be ensured that until 1990 production and offer of industrial goods, in particular industrial consumer goods, for high-standard living in connection with the implementation of the housing program, for high education and vivid intellectual life, for high-quality and varied leisure time activities, and for efficient housework, are to be increased at an accelerated pace and are to be made available in the required assortments and at the appropriate time.

The production of industrial consumer goods for the population, the societal institutions, and for exports are to be increased to 130-132 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985.

The production of newly-developed consumer goods is to be raised to 145-150 percent in 1990 compared with 1985.

It is a priority to develop and produce in great numbers such high-quality and attractive consumer goods that distinguish themselves by good quality, increasing service value, and easy operability, as well as by being international novelties and are therefore readily bought by the population.

On the basis of high economic results of science and technology and in accordance with the changes in the demand of the population, 30-40 percent of the goods in consumer goods production are to be renewed per year, including a renewal of 70 percent in the product lines of youth fashion. With the new development of consumer goods, technologies, and processes, the further considerable reduction of specific input of material, energy, and water, the improvement of the input-output ratio in line with international top values, and high requirements for service value, quality, and national economic efficiency are to be consistently implemented. The results of modern industrial design are to be used on a large scale.

Demanding and interesting tasks for the development of new consumer goods and modern technologies are to be set down for the researchers, developers, innovators, and rationalizers, and the youth initiatives, in particular those of the FDJ young researchers collectives, are to be purposefully promoted and utilized.

The production of entertainment electronics, technical consumer goods to make housework easier, of products for sports and leisure time, as well as fashionable clothing and high-quality foods and beverages is to be increased at an especially fast rate. The targets for consumer goods production are to be directed as guaranteeing at all times a stable supply of the population with goods for everyday consumption, in particular with staple food and goods for children, with fashionable clothing for young people, the "1000 little things," spare parts, and other important basic consumer goods.

At the same time it must be ensured that the goods already introduced into the market that are in high demand are produced in larger amounts and with increasing utility characteristics, that their product ranges are expanded, and that they are produced according to demand.

The efficiency of the traditional consumer goods combines and of the enterprises of consumer goods production must be purposefully increased by modernization and reconstruction on the basis of most recent technological solutions. In the combines that mainly manufacture producer goods, the standards and speed of the scientific-technological work for the consumer goods production are to be increased. In special departments or enterprises industrial consumer goods that determine the characteristics of production and have a high quality are to be further developed as main production lines, and broad assortments of products in high demand have to be economically produced in large numbers for the supply to the population and the societal institutions and for the export.

For the consumer goods production, in-house production of rationalization equipment is to be expanded, deliveries of high-quality subcontractor products are to be ensured, and highly productive equipment for modernization and reconstruction must be made available to consumer goods producers.

Mainly in the bezirk-administered combines, production is to be directed at securing supply according to demand with the assortments of the "1000 little things," with spare parts and accessories, as well as at a broad product range for households, leisure time, sports, and tourism, and for interior design of apartments and houses. The production of regionally typical consumer goods is to be expanded on the basis of domestic raw materials and the utilization of tested traditions.

In the combines of electrical engineering and electronics the production of consumer goods for the population and for export is to be increased by 8 percent per year. The development and production of popular goods in all price ranges and different designs are to be considerably accelerated.

Mainly by utilizing the results of microelectronics, a wide range of color television sets, hi-fi home radio equipment, stereo radio recorders, energy-saving lamps and chandeliers, efficient electrical household appliances, and clocks to be guaranteed. Until 1990 the production of color television sets and radios is to be increased to 125 percent in each category.

In the machine-building combines, efforts are to be directed at improving the input-output ratio in the case of technical consumer goods, reducing unit input of energy, and raising easy serviceability. The production of private cars is to be raised to more than 240,000 units by 1990, and that of motorcycles to 124-125 percent. Four-cycle Otto engines must be used to reduce fuel consumption. The range of motorcycles and bicycles is to be expanded, the products are to be improved in scientific-technological respects, and supply of spare parts according to demand is to be ensured. The development and production of fully-automated washing machines of a space- and material-saving design are to be accelerated. In the case of refrigerators and freezers, unit input of energy is to be further reduced and the product range is to be expanded. The production of household sewing machines is to be raised to 160-162 percent by 1990.

The production of new, high-quality chemical consumer goods is to be considerably increased. In particular, wall and floor coverings in top quality and modern design, new assortments of glues and self-adhesive tapes, household chemical aerosols and household chemicals, photographic films with high color brilliancy and contrast sensitivity, as well as new series of high-quality cosmetics have to be developed and produced according to demand.

In light industry, production is to be raised to 123-124 percent. Pinpointed measures to increase light industry's efficiency are to be implemented. They focus on the further raising of production of cotton yarns, worsted, and textile surfaces, on rationalizing processes for production preparation in cutting departments, as well as on rationalizing sewing and assembling processes in the production of ready-made clothes.

Clothing assortments are to be produced and supplied in up-to-date fashion, according to seasons, and in all price ranges and sizes. The share of attractive and easy-care products is to be steadily increased.

The production of fashionable clothes for young people is to be aimed at a stable supply with such products typical of youth that can be combined with others, used on all occasions, and that are fashionable and attractive. The tasks for developing fashionable clothing for young people are to be set down together with the annual national economic plans in a separate plan and must be coordinated with the leadership of the youth association.

In the production and supply of shoes and leather goods the basic demand and a stable supply with product ranges for children and young people, and a wide range of high-quality products are to be ensured. In the shoe and leather-goods industry, waste-free processing of raw hides in leather production is to be ensured by applying biotechnological process.

Concerning consumer goods of the glass, ceramics, and paper industries, the production structure has to be qualitatively improved, the assortments have to be expanded and supplemented -- in particular in the case of household china, drinking glasses, and wall paper -- in line with the increasing demands of the population and in export.

In the wood and interior furnishings industry production is to be raised to about 125 percent. Performance development in the furniture industry is to be directed at meeting the population's demand in connection with the implementation of the housing program and efficient exports. By higher refinement of wood materials an expansion of the range of varieties of standard models, a differentiation of assortments, and a general increase and guarantee of quality are to be ensured.

In the case of toys, a wide range of attractive products is to be supplied. This includes toys and games which promote the development of intellectual and creative abilities and manual skills in children, which stimulate their creative thinking, and introduce them to scientific-technological progress.

In the bezirk-administered industry, production is to be increased to 123-125 percent on the basis of consolidating the combines. To this end, existing capacities are to be rationalized and modernized more intensively. The bezirk-administered combines have a high responsibility in producing attractive consumer goods, in particular products for everyday consumption and assortments of the "1000 little things" for everyday life.

The combines and enterprises of the construction sector have to further increase -- in accordance with the population's demands -- production of building materials and of finished goods for maintenance and modernization of apartments and apartment houses, for the improvement of heat insulation, for the modernization of heating and sanitary installations, and for the shaping of leisure areas.

5. Development of the Construction Sector

The construction sector must guarantee the realization of the planned building projects for strengthening the material-technical basis of the national economy as well as the further consistent implementation of the housing program in the unity of w construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance through comprehensive intensification and socialist rationalization and by increasing the economic effectiveness of science, technology, and quality. Performance capacity is to be increased while further improving efficiency and quality of building. Building output of the national economy is to be raised to 116-118 percent by 1990 with an above-average increase of the share of building repairs; this includes an increase of 118-120 percent in the sector of the Ministry of Construction. Net production is to be raised to 130-132 percent in the sector of the Ministry of Construction in comparison with 1985.

Priority items in this development are:

-- Labor productivity is to be increased by an annual average of 5.6 percent. In the case of decisive building processes such as maintenance and modernization, monolithic concrete and brickwork construction, interior works, and communal construction work, growth rates of 7-9 percent are to be achieved;

-- In order to increase efficiency of investments in the national economy, unit input in building is to be reduced to 10 percent in the case of new investment projects. In order to fulfill the state norm targets for construction time, this time has to be reduced by 15 percent;

-- A performance increase in construction output to 116-118 percent with a reduction of input in raw materials, materials, energy, and transportation is to be guaranteed. By means of new and further developed building materials, optimal material combinations, and prefabricated products and construction parts with an improved input-output ratio, the further reduction of unit input of rolled steel by an annual average of 6.7 percent, of sawn lumber by 4 percent, and of cement by 5 percent is to be ensured. This is to create preconditions for the further reduction of production input by 7.5 percent by 1990;

-- On the basis of the universal implementation of the values of the best and the norm targets, the most economical use of the existing funds and the preservation of the cost limits, a decisive reduction of the prime costs is to be guaranteed.

Research and development capacities are to be concentrated on creating a strong scientific-technological lead to increase economic and sociopolitical efficiency. Research and development tasks are to be carried out on the basis of economic relations and agreements with the combines of the construction sector with high productivity. The main profits are in particular the scientific preconditions of applying progressive technical engineering findings to save material and energy, for a higher refinement of domestic raw materials and secondary raw materials, and for the development of highly productive technologies by using microelectronics, robot technology, and modern computer technology.

In consistently continuing the housing construction program, the complex character is to be further increased by completing apartments and communal facilities on time. In the 1986-1990 period, over a million apartments have to be built or modernized. Here the most favorable relationship of expenditure and sociopolitical effects and the complete utilization of the existing stock is to be implemented. In the industrial housing construction sector building components that have varied uses are to be created that better take into account the demands of building in cities in a functional, creative, and technological way while strictly keeping to norm targets for expenditures.

The accelerated continuation of the housing construction sector, as well as of the other building tasks, to further shape the capital of the GDR, Berlin, as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center is to be guaranteed with the support of all bezirke, in particular within the framework of the central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin." Here, new yardsticks have to be set concerning the productivity, efficiency, and quality of building, as well as a demanding architectural design.

On the basis of the regional development concepts, the scope and pace of modernization and building repairs are to be further accelerated in the kreis-controlled construction sector. Through the comprehensive application of scientific-technological findings, the increased domestic production of rationalization means, the development of local material reserves, and the reduction of unjustified differences in the level, the labor productivity in the kreis-controlled construction sector is to be further increased.

In implementing building investments to strengthen the material-technological base of our national economy, the process of the investment preparation in the construction sector is to be further improved. On the basis of long-term plan preparation based on concepts, a high building pace, an efficient utilization of the building technology, and a reduction of the building costs are to be implemented by the concentrated use of industrial building capacities. In this connection, the level of the management and organization is to be further increased. Modern management instruments are to be applied to an increasing extent.

The growing tasks of structural engineering planning are to be solved through consistent intensification and purposeful computer-based planning.

Together with those who give the orders, and the building and equipment enterprises, good conditions for a concentrated and continuous building activity, and, thus, for the full use of the working time and the construction technology in the multiple shift system are to be created.

The construction material and premanufacturing industry is to be directed in accordance with the demands of intensification toward securing the building tasks in line with demand and quality, and especially taking into account modernization, preservation of existing houses, the energy-economically advantageous building, the supply of the people, and the efficient implementation of the export tasks. By 1990, the production of the building material and premanufacturing industry on the basis of domestic raw material and secondary raw materials is to be increased to 115 to 117 percent compared to 1985. The production of consumer goods and building materials for the people is to be increased to 139-141 percent. In this connection, products with a higher degree of premanufacturing and completion, above all plate material and complete system solutions for expansion and reconstruction, as well as more highly refined mineral wool products, are to be developed to an increasing extent. The production of insulating materials is to be increased 150 percent by putting into operation the capacities in Flechtingen and Luebz. In the reproduction process of the construction sector the share of more highly refined products in the industrial goods production of 76 percent in 1985 is to be increased 882 percent by 1990. A 17-18 percent annual innovation rate of the products is to be guaranteed and production with the quality sign "Q" is to be increased by 58 percent by 1990 compared to 1985. Through the introduction of new processes, technologies, and products, the specific use of production process energy is to be reduced by 3.7-4.0 percent per year. For this, coke-free burning processes are to be introduced in the lime and mineral wool industry.

The production of rationalization means in the construction sector is to be increased to at least 147 percent and to be directed onto a broad introduction of modern technologies and the material guarantee of the planned equipment investments. While increasingly using microelectronics, a high quality of the products and an efficient production meeting the quality standards are to be guaranteed.

The construction sector has to make an increasing contribution to solving the foreign economic tasks of the national economy and to implement construction projects of the socialist economic integration, in accordance with the stipulations made to secure the energy and raw material base of the GDR.

6. Development of Agriculture, Foodstuff Industry

In the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production the advantages of the high level of concentration in the LPG's and state farms specializing in plant and animal production are to be utilized even better by consistently deepening cooperation and efficiently exhausting the potentials of both forms of property for a further increase in production and efficiency.

To this end, labor productivity is to be increased further in order to guarantee a stable, constantly improving supply of high quality foodstuffs to the people and of agricultural raw materials to industry, in order to make an increasing contribution to the national income and further improve living conditions in the villages.

The solution of these closely interlinked tasks requires that we improve the socialist production conditions, exhaust the potentials of cooperative property more efficiently, and further expand the firm alliance of the workers class with the class of cooperative peasants as a political basis of our socialist society. The deepening of cooperation relations and the constant improvement of the production cooperation councils' work is to be directed toward the intensification of agricultural production and the improved exhaustion of all reserves in the soil-plant-animal cycle. The production cooperation councils are to be given the ability to implement, in a qualified way, the economic management functions conferred upon them by further consolidating the legal independence and economic responsibility of the LPG's and state farms, and further developing cooperative democracy. The existing agricultural-industrial associations have to use their potential for the accelerated application of scientific-technological progress and for development in proportion with the regional plan for the agricultural reproduction process, with the aim of developing their LPG, state farm, and other member enterprises into enterprises with top production and efficiency.

The further stable securing of the foodstuff supply for the people based on domestic raw materials will in the future also be a priority task of the entire society. For this, the sectors and branches of the national economy that contribute to securing nutrition and to significant domestic raw material production are to be developed, according to plan in a concerted way. Within the framework of intensively expanded reproduction, the initiatives of the cooperative peasants and workers are to be directed toward comprehensively utilizing scientific-technological progress in connection with the peasants' experiences and higher quality work, in order to exhaust the performance reserves per hectare and per animal, while simultaneously improving the input-output ratio. The tested work with the plot-related maximum yield and the stable-related maximum performance concepts is to be qualitatively improved and linked directly with the application of the socialist performance principle. In this process the better utilization of natural forces and biological growth factors increases in importance. These are to be developed more and more completely through the reproduction of existing and the introduction of qualitatively new production means on the basis of microelectronics, biotechnology, and other scientific-technological innovations.

To meet the increasing demand for high-quality refined foodstuffs, in particular animal products based on the domestic fodder supply, as well as the demand for all domestically producible raw materials, the intensification of crop production is to be continued in an accelerated way as a priority task. By utilizing the qualitative growth factors determining the yield, and by overcoming unjustified differences in the level of yields, yields per hectare are to be increased and stabilized for all crops.

An increase in agricultural production and in its efficiency requires that the initiative and creativity of the cooperative peasants and workers be far more strongly directed toward the accelerated use of the results of scientific-technological progress. In this way, intensification factors such as complex mechanization, use of chemicals, melioration, efficient use of biological potentials and findings, storing, and preserving have to be made more effective and used as a complex, and the soil is to be utilized completely and efficiently as the main production means of agriculture. In every village, and in accordance with the national economic demands for plant and animal products, crops with the highest yields are to be planted on the basis of scientifically sustantiated crop rotation, and the yield potential of plants is to be more highly exploited.

The greatest attention must be given to increasing the soil fertility, in particular to supplying sufficient humus to the soils by completely utilizing all organic substances from animal production, by a high level of cultivation of leguminous plants, the stronger utilization of communal organic waste products, and other measures. The greater utilization of natural and, in particular, biological growth factors requires a high level of cultivation of the land, the observance of the most favorable agrotechnical dates, and a high all-round level of agronomic discipline. All social forces must be concerned with carefully cultivating, rationally using, and preserving the soil as a constantly reproducible raw material source. The unavoidable withdrawal of land from agricultural use is to be compensated to a large extent.

For the exact stock accounting in crop cultivation and growth control in hothouses, computer-aided solutions are to be increasingly used and closely linked with maximum-yield concepts. The economical use of fertilizers and plant protection substances, as well as water for irrigation, is to be carried out on the basis of electronic data processing monitoring and advisory systems.

By 1990 crop production has to reach a total yield of 50-52 decitons per hectare of usable land. This makes it necessary to raise hectare yields of grain to 45-47 decitons, of potatoes to 250-270 metric decitons of sugar beets to 370-390 metric decitons and of oil seeds to 25-26 decitons. On this basis a grain yield of 11.8-12 million metric tons is to be achieved by 1990, and the in-house production of high-grade concentrated fodder is to be increased. This is the most important precondition for achieving full autonomy in the supply of fodder cereals to the economy's animal production section, which supplies the population with animal products.

In the 1986-90 period preconditions are to be created for increasing protein production step-by-step in conjunction with industry, by means of expanding the cultivation of high-yield, protein-rich crops.

In order to implement the long-term programs for the development of vegetable and fruit production and processing, the necessary measures are to be introduced in order to be able to supply by 1990 a state procurement of 1,650 metric kilotons of vegetables and 814 metric kilotons of fruit in a wider range of assortments. Here the self-sufficiency of the regions is to be developed. A continuous supply of vegetables and fruit all through the year is to be ensured.

By reducing losses at harvest, storing, preprocessing, loading and unloading and processing, the high and stable yields are to be made fully effective for supply purposes in close cooperation between agriculture, the fruit and vegetable processing industry, and trade. The capacities for storage, preprocessing, processing, and sale of fresh fruit and vegetables are to be rationalized and expanded in accordance with the increasing procurement.

Within the scope of its possibilities, agriculture has to create stages for preprocessing and processing of fruit and vegetables.

In line with its national economic importance, a higher procurement of special agricultural crops, such as hops, tobacco, medicinal plants, and spices is to be ensured.

In animal production the following state procurement has to be reached in the most important products:

	Measuring Unit	1990
Slaughter animals	Metric kilotons	2,620-2,650
Milk	Metric kilotons	7,350-7,550
Eggs	Million units	4,800-4,900
Wool	Metric tons	8,500-9,000

The procurement of animal hides and furs and their quality are to be raised.

These tasks are to be fulfilled primarily by increasing the performance of animal stocks. This requires guaranteeing an effective reproduction of the animal stocks, the improvement of breeding results, the further reduction of animal losses, and a highly economical use of fodder. Maximum yield concepts applying to animal sheds are to be focused on this objective even more effectively.

In order to increase the procurement of sheep wool, the necessary preconditions for the development of the stock and the wool yield per animal have to be created.

In comparison with 1985, fodder consumption per unit of animal product is to be reduced on the average by at least 1 percent per year. Productivity of slaughter animal production is to be raised to 110 percent. By means of a stable supply of vitamins, antibiotics, and high quality veterinary pharmaceuticals, the performance development and the preservation of the health of the animal stocks are to be effectively supported.

For high and stable animal production on the basis of domestic fodder, a permanent staff of qualified animal keepers is to be trained and to be acquainted with the newest insights and results by continuous basic and advanced training. At the same time, the responsibility of veterinarians for the care of animal stocks is to be increased.

The considerable potentials and initiatives of the members of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association, the Union of Small Settlers, Gardeners and Small Livestock Breeders, other small producers, and the cooperative peasants and workers in their plots for the production of eggs, slaughter poultry, rabbits, honey, furs, fruit, vegetables, and tobacco, as well as other crop and animal products are to be actively promoted in the future and must be used even more extensively.

The material-technical basis of agriculture is to be strengthened according to plan. Investments for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry are to be consistently concentrated on the modernization of basic assets.

The use of investments is to be prepared according to strict economic criteria and must be concentrated mainly on the speedy implementation of the results of science and technology with a high economic effect. On this basis cooperative property is to be reproduced according to plan. The investments in crop production are to be increasingly utilized for modernizing its basic assets in connection with supplying newly developed machinery and equipment, for storing, for continuing the irrigation program, and for drainage measures. On this basis the effectiveness of technology for guaranteeing optimal dates for sowing, cultivation, fertilizing, plant protection, and harvesting is to be raised in order to increase yields and to reduce losses.

Control of the groundwater balance is purposefully continued with irrigation and drainage. The FDJ is to be assigned further youth projects for irrigation. The irrigated area is to be considerably expanded. Focal points are the application of simple techniques and the utilization of local reserves. The measures for drainage are to be concentrated on wet parts of farmland and on green land. Facilities for irrigation and drainage are to be maintained, rationalized, and reconstructed and must be used with utmost effectiveness for increasing the yields.

In order to raise vegetable production for better supplying the population, in particular during the winter term, expansion of the hothouse area, in addition to intensifying production under glass and plastic, is to be mainly concentrated in the capital, Berlin, and other worker centers.

In animal production, investments are to be consistently aimed at rationalizing and reconstructing animal sheds. Here the projects of the young people in the "Animal Production FDJ Initiative" are to be comprehensively supported.

Through mechanization of feeding and dung removal, as well as through the replacement of worn out equipment in existing animal sheds and animal production plants, working conditions of the cooperative peasants and workers are to be further improved. The agricultural building capacities are to be mainly used for modernization, reconstruction, and preservation of the value of the existing production facilities in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry and for improving living and working conditions in the rural areas. In the 1986-90 period, 80,000 apartments for the cooperative peasants and the workers in agriculture and forestry are to be modernized or newly built by means of agricultural building capacities. Working capacity is to be further stabilized. Through measures of scientific-technological progress and scientific work organization, 40 to 50 million working hours are to be saved in crop and animal production. The working people in agricultural machinery maintenance, agricultural installation construction, and of the repair shops of the LPG and state farms have the task of extending the service life of machines and installations by conscientious care, service, preventive maintenance, rationalization, reconstruction, and modernization of technical equipment and increasing the equipment's readiness for use. The application of microelectronics and robot technology is to be included in the modernization of equipment.

In comparison with 1985 in-house production of rationalization equipment is to be increased to at least M1,620 million and spare part production to M1,530 million in 1990.

Through those economic branches that manufacture producer goods, in particular machine building, electrical engineering and electronics, and agrochemistry, agriculture is to be supplied with producer goods that promote the intensification of fund-saving. The machines and equipment that have to be made available must promote the increase of soil fertility, and distinguish themselves by high labor productivity, low input of material and energy, and they must contribute to reducing losses. The supply of microelectronic products and other equipment for process control in agriculture is to be expanded.

With agrochemistry a higher quality of fertilizers, in particular the improvement of their spreading properties by means of granulation, and the expansion of the range of plant protection substances, in particular against hardy weeds, is to be ensured.

The working people of the foodstuffs industry are faced with the task of processing agricultural raw materials with the lowest possible losses and highest possible efficiency, highly refining them, and contributing to the stable daily supply with expanded assortments, to increasing quality, and to improving raw material yields. The standard assortment of food is to be further guaranteed in a stable way and in high quality. Through the cooperation associations close cooperation is to be organized between agriculture, the foodstuffs industry, and trade, from the sale of the products to a general design of producton and sale technology.

The supply of finished goods for the population is to be raised to 108-110 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985 and net production of the foodstuffs industry is to be increased to 140-145 percent.

Investment activities in the foodstuffs industry are to be primarily aimed at rationalizing, modernizing, and reconstructing the existing basic assets and at achieving a high stability of production. This is to further increase the scientific-technological level and the efficiency of production, in particular by means of biotechnological processes and low waste and quality-enhancing processing technologies. To an increasing degree, microelectronic processing control and robot technology are to be applied. The working people in in-house production of rationalization equipment are to make an important contribution to this task by raising this production 145-150 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985.

In meat production, complete gaining of raw material and efficient raw material refinement on the basis of modern technologies and the bridging of still existing differences in standards between the combines and enterprises are to be ensured. The necessary expansion of slaughter and processing capacities is to be achieved primarily by higher shift-work utilization, by modernizing the technological lines, and by expanding the cooling capacities.

In milk production, the ranges of milk products are to be expanded on the basis of preserving and modernizing the existing capacities. In particular the production of hard, medium-hard, and soft cheese as well as milk-mix and fermented milk drinks is to be increased with broader assortments.

In the growing of grain, the storage and preservation of grain must be further improved to meet quality requirements and reduce losses, the production of blended fodder which meets the appropriate standards must be ensured, and high-quality food grain must be provided. In the sugar industry, the sugar yield must be increased primarily by way of a coprehensive rationalization of the existing installations, the specific power consumption per metric ton of sugar must be reduced, and the processing capacity must be stepped up to a minimum of 70 metric kilotons per day. The refining of raw materials into starch must be increased and the existing facilities must be modernized and expanded. The Maisan Barby Works VEB and the Friedland Starch Factory VEB must be reconstructed to ensure the production of glucose and starch and must be readjusted to the new biotechnological process.

The refrigeration and storage economy is assigned the task of storing agricultural produce and finished products so as to reduce losses and preserve quality.

The foodstuffs industry has the task of safeguarding supplies of high quality products to the populace continuously and in keeping up with demand. Refined high-quality foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages must be provided in keeping with the growing demand. Through the more rapid replacement of products, more and further developed products in broad varieties with a longer shelf life and more suitable types of offerings and wrapping must be provided. The requirements of healthy nutrition, the social production of food, and the facilitation of household work must be met even better. Specific material and power consumption must be further reduced.

All facilities, including those of the crafts and trades, must be used and developed to ensure supplies of essential products to the regions from local resources.

In the 1986-90 period, the industrial commodity output of the foodstuffs industry is to be increased 110-112 percent and net output 128-130 percent.

Priority must be given to creating the proper prerequisites for a broad application of biotechnology. By doing so we must ensure a more effective processing into high-quality products of all domestic and particularly of the imported raw materials with high refinement effects, a complete utilization of the waste and side products, as well as the production of aromatic substances, enzymes, and edible acids. In order to comprehensively intensify production, investments must be consistently employed for the modernization, reconstruction, and rationalization of existing basic assets, primarily in the production of malts and rectified spirits, the processing of oil seeds, and for putting into use new basic technologies, such as the extruder and fluid column technology.

The production of fresh and durable bakery products, as well as confectionery must be developed in greater variety while retaining the basic assortment. The types of special bread and dietary products for which there is an increased demand among the populace, as well as pastries and confectionery goods must be supplied on an increasing scale.

In this context great significance must be attached to developing and modernizing facilities of the bakery crafts and to setting up supermarket bakeries.

In the beverage industries, the production of varieties of beer and of low-calories, nonalcoholic, refreshing drinks, based on domestic fruit juice concentrates, must be ensured.

Oceangoing and coastal fishing are assigned the task of ensuring another improvement in the offering of fish and fishery goods through modern fishing methods, a higher degree of exploitation of the raw material, and the gradual renovation of the fishing fleet. The procurement of edible fish must be increased through an expansion of industrial fish breeding and fattening in the coastal and inland waters. The intensive utilization of all available and suitable waters must be ensured for this purpose.

7. Development of Transport and of the Posts and Telecommunication System

The further fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR, the concomitant dynamic growth of our national economy as well as the improvement of working and living conditions are leveling higher demands on transportation. The tasks resulting from all this must be solved by way of comprehensive intensification and modernization of the uniform socialist transport system.

The quality of services offered in commuter, student, and tourist traffic in passenger transportation must be further increased. The main emphasis is on tasks related to securing punctual and dependable transportation, to shortening travel times, and to improving the information for and processing of travelers.

Through the use of microelectronics in serving travelers, the implementation of self-service in the purchase of tickets round-the-clock, as well as the automatic reservation of seats, must be expanded in such a way that travelers experience further improvements. Increasing services in public passenger transportation requires, first and foremost, the development, from the traffic viewpoint, of new residential areas and work facilities, primarily through the use of electric means of transportation, an increase in the conducting capacity at heavily frequented city traffic intersections through the use of microcomputers, based traffic-related steering systems, an increase in the services offered, and in the attractiveness of long-distance and international traffic.

The commuter traffic system must be fashioned to make it more attractive and less harsh on the environment through the perfection of the division of labor among the transportation branches, primarily through the development of the streetcar system and the expansion of the rapid transit railroad traffic in densely populated areas. On the basis of the adopted decisions, the capacity and attractiveness of local transportation means and installations must be increased in the GDR capital of Berlin, in accordance with the requirements.

In doing so focal points are the completion of the reconstruction of the main railway station, the connection of Berlin-Hellersdorf with the subway, and the extension of the rapid transit railway beyond Wartenberg. The reconstruction of the rapid transit railway and subway stations must be completed.

Additional city express train connections must be set up between the bezirk cities of Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg.

In goods transportation, the national economically justified transportation requirements must be reliably implemented by the transport system by way of rational transportation technologies and with further decreasing consumption of power, material, working time, and cost.

This requires a closer interlacing of production and transport through the use of new, more effective methods of transport optimization and the gradual establishment of computer-based production-transport chains in all economic branches.

The shifting of road transport to the more fuel-saving branches, that is, the railroads and inland navigation, is to be continued. Container and pallet traffic is to be further developed to rationalize the national economic transportation processes. The turnover and exploitation of containers must be stepped up with the objective of hauling 15 percent more goods with each large container than in 1985. The material-technical base must be developed through the reconstruction, modernization, and commissioning of new container transshipping centers.

The rapid and reliable realization of transports requires both the most modern transportation technologies and enhancement of the transportation system's own contribution to developing transportation capacities through a more intensified development and application of key technologies, particularly of microelectronics and robot technology. Additional capacity increases must be obtained through the automation of the entire technological process and the costs must be cut. The international standards of technological work in the transportation of goods, as well as in building and repair processes, must be codetermined in decisive fields. The performance capacity of railroads and inland navigation in particular must be considerably increased. For this purpose the electrification of some additional 1,500 kilometers of main railway lines must be ensured and the overall power consumption must be reduced. The share of performances achieved by electric trains must be boosted to some 60 percent up to 1990. The central youth project "Electrification of Railroad Lines" will be continued. The proper prerequisites for the intensified construction of new freight cars, passenger coaches, and containers, as well as their most rational maintenance, must be created through the full or partial automation of entire production sectors at the Reichsbahn repair works. The equipment with modern safety technology must be continued to boost the productivity in the railroad system, to further enhance security in railroad traffic, as well as to improve the railroadmen's working and living conditions.

The transportation output of inland navigation must be increased by 7 million metric tons as compared with 1985 to about 145 percent in 1990, chiefly through increasing round-the-clock operations, reducing dead freight trips, and shortening the waiting times at wharves. In keeping with the growing demands of the GDR's foreign trade, performances in border-crossing truck traffic, oceangoing traffic, and harbor turnover must be developed. The Mukran-Klaipeda ferry connection must be commissioned in 1986.

Goods turnover in the seaports must be increased up to 28-29 million metric tons up to 1990. Mechanization and partial automation, as well as an intensive utilization of specialized goods-related technologies, must be implemented more intensely for these processes.

The share of public automotive transportation of goods by road must be increased through the taking over of additional transportation of goods for delivery or of ordered goods from company transport. Company transportation must execute the production-related technological and branch-specific special transports. The employment of trucks must be coordinated by means of a computer-based inter-bezirk process, and the economic effect must be substantially enhanced through a more effective utilization of the available shipping space.

The performance of civilian aviation must be developed in agreement with the growing demands, which result from international cooperation and from growing tourism.

The maintenance of roads and bridges must be shaped more effectively and efficiently through the concentrated employment and uniform management of repair facilities in order to safeguard a secure and smooth traffic.

Maintaining practicability requires the intensified introduction of new material-saving technologies on the basis of domestic raw materials and of a reduction in the required traffic restrictions during construction and repair work to a minimum.

The automotive maintenance services for the automobiles and motorcycles of the population must be developed at an above-average pace and must be increased by 9.4 percent annually up to 1990.

In the postal and telecommunication system, services to cater to the telecommunication and postal needs of the population and of the national economy must be further enhanced 114-116 percent through comprehensive intensification, and their quality must be further improved.

Focal points in this field are the installation of at least 300,000 telephones, including 100,000 in the GDR capital, Berlin, the improvement of service at the post offices, and the guarantee of quick delivery times for all postal deliveries, as well as the expansion of reception possibilities for GDR radio and television programs.

As a contribution to increasing national economic productivity and efficiency, the further development and expansion of the automated data and teletype network is to raise the possibilities for a speedy exchange of data and information between the combines, enterprises, and state institutions and to create preconditions for direct cooperation between electronic data processing systems and computer systems.

The research and development potentials, as well as the capacities for in-house production of rationalization equipment of the posts and telecommunications sector are to be primarily concentrated on modernizing and reconstructing existing technical installations and on increasing their efficiency.

In cooperation with industry, the capacity of the telephone networks is to be increased according to plan by the application of microelectronics, glass fiber conductors, as well as electronic exchange and transmission technology, while at the same time reducing copper input.

Step by step the preconditions for the establishment of an integrated digital telephone network have to be created.

8. Development of Environmental Protection and Water Management

In the interest of an effective national economy, as well as the steady improvement of the population's working and living conditions, the protection of the natural environment and its shaping through the utilization of new scientific-technological insights is to be linked most closely with the tasks of extracting and reintroducing waste products into the reproduction process.

In particular in the energy sector and in metallurgy, the chemical industry, cellulose and paper industry, and in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, the necessary capacities for regaining valuable materials to reuse in production are to be created and those for filtering pollutants out of waste gas, waste water, and solid waste products are to be rationalized and developed.

In order to keep the air clean and to protect the forests all necessary measures for regaining valuable materials and for increasing energy output by flue gas desulfurization are to be implemented.

The tasks in the field of water protection are to be concentrated on introducing new technical processes to filter out and regain valuable materials, in particular heavy metals, solvents, and other substances out of waste water, and on further increasing the capacity of the waste water purification facilities. By a more economical use of mineral and organic fertilizers and plant protection substances, the pollution of groundwater resources is to be reduced in order to protect the supplies of drinking water.

The harmless elimination of waste products that cannot be reused in industry is to be ensured. Further measures to reduce noise, to protect the population and the national economy from harm by floods and thunderstorms, to protect the coasts, to recultivate areas that have been used for mining, and to protect the fauna and flora are to be implemented according to plan.

The decisive tasks of water management are guaranteeing a stable and high-quality supply of drinking water to the population, supplying industrial water for the dynamic growth of industrial production, and the intensification of agricultural production, as well as further improving water protection and waste water treatment.

The supply of water and the efficiency of the waterworks and installations are to be increased by means of comprehensive socialist intensification and rationalization, in particular through the application of science and technology. The drinking water supply and waste water treatment for the housing program are to be ensured with priority.

By including the drinking water program in rural areas, mainly with the population's own initiatives, by tapping the performance reserves in the various regions, and by tapping material reserves, 900,000 citizens have to be hooked up to the central drinking water supply and at the same time 400,000 citizens have to be hooked up to drainage and waste water treatment installations.

In the maintenance of the waterworks, facilities, and pipe networks, preventive maintenance is to be considerably increased by raising labor productivity.

The economical use of water is to be implemented in all branches of the national economy and in all fields of society as the main path toward comprehensive intensification of the processes of water management, with the aim of ensuring the national economic reproduction process with a basically constant water input.

In agriculture the efficient use of water is to be ensured by utilizing new agroscientific and agrotechnical insights in the field of irrigation. In expanding irrigation for agricultural production, the already existing pipelines, dams, and tanks are to be used primarily and the still available water and waste water resources are to be tapped with low expenditure.

IV. The Further Development of the People's Material and Intellectual-Cultural Standard of Living

By guaranteeing the workplace, paying wages in accordance with the work, providing equal opportunities in education for all, and by systematically improving the material, cultural, health, and social conditions, the meaning of socialism is being realized in the GDR more and more clearly and visibly on the basis of a high development rate of socialist production and on the basis of high productivity.

The tasks for the further improvement of the population's material and cultural standard of living must be aimed at further consolidating the conditions for social security and protection, at corresponding to an increasing degree to the various needs of the citizens, and at promoting the development of socialist ways of thinking and behavior.

The housing program as the core of social policy is to be continued in such a way that the housing issue as a social problem will be solved by 1990 in the GDR. In the 1986-90 period a total of 1,064,000 apartments for about 3,200,000 citizens -- mainly for worker families, for families with many children, and for young couples -- are to be built and modernized at continuing stable, low rents.

With the new construction of 593,000 apartments, the housing stock is to be expanded in those areas where it is necessary from a sociopolitical point of view and due to the development of the productive forces in industry and agriculture. In the GDR capital, Berlin, housing construction is to be accelerated. In the 1986-90 period, at least 117,000 apartments are to be built in Berlin and 49,000 apartments are to be modernized. First and foremost, developed areas within the cities and villages are to be utilized for housing construction.

In the GDR 42-45 percent of new housing construction is to be allotted to workers housing construction cooperatives, and 10 percent of new housing construction is to go to the construction of private homes. By means of agricultural building capacities, 80,000 apartments, including 30,000-35,000 apartments in new buildings, are to be built for cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture and forestry.

In the residential areas provision and care for the population is to be ensured within the framework of the state expenditure norm targets by newly constructing and modernizing further community installations, in particular, schools, school gymnasiums, sports areas, playgrounds, kindergartens, nurseries, youth club facilities, polyclinics, out-patient clinics, and sales outlets.

The unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance is to be developed more and more effectively in order to efficiently utilize valuable building stock, harmoniously linking existing and new buildings, and making the input-output ratio more favorable.

The existing housing stock is to be utilized more intensively.

The quality of apartments and apartment houses is to be purposefully improved by more intensive maintenance, repairs, and modernization. The performances of the enterprises for building repairs in apartment houses and societal institutions are to be increased 135.4 percent in 1990 compared with 1985, particularly on the basis of further increasing production in the kreis-administered construction sector.

Through further development, according to plan of the working and living conditions in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, the working people's high level of qualification is to be brought to bear most extensively, their creative activities are to be promoted, and the interest in shift work is to be stimulated more intensively.

Scientific work organization is to be aimed at reducing the input of human labor in rationalization and automation of closed production stages and manufacture lines on the basis of modern technologies and new products and at guaranteeing the efficient utilization of production funds.

In particular by developing qualitatively demanding labor tasks in connection with semiautomatic technology, the working conditions of the shift workers are to be further improved.

The contents of the working people's work in all fields of the national economy and advanced training are to be directed at the requirements of the national economy, in particular at the achievement of scientific-technological top performances. By introducing and maximally utilizing most modern technologies in semiautomatic second and third shifts, important preconditions are to be created for this mainly by rationalization.

In close cooperation with the working people, the most recent labor-scientific results in product and technology development and targets for measuring work performance are to be applied. They are to be increasingly used for making future working means semiautomatic, easy to assemble, maintain, and service, while at the same time improving working and living conditions.

Social and health care, as well as intellectual-cultural care for the working people in the enterprises, is to be purposefully further improved. Working and living conditions of the shift workers, as well as of working mothers with children, are to be primarily improved.

By utilizing new scientific-technological insights and by means of scientific work organization 240,000-260,000 workplaces per year within the 1986-90 period in industry, the construction and transportation sector, in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry are to be transformed or newly established in such a way that better preconditions are developed for the working people to increase their performances and that their work experiences are effectively utilized. Focal points are the restructuring of work processes with a high share of manual and monotonous work, in particular in places where women are employed, as well as the restructuring of workplaces involving hardships. In the 1986-90 period, still existing work hardships are to be reduced at the workplace of 80,000-90,000 working people by means of scientific-technological measures.

The stipulations to prevent work accidents and breakdowns, to combat noise and pollution, and to increase fire and disaster protection are to be consistently implemented.

Concerning care for the workers, efforts are to be primarily aimed at a lasting improvement in quality on the basis of the standard of care to date. The material preconditions for provisions and care for the working people, mainly for workers employed in the shift system or working under especially difficult conditions, are to be further improved. Measures are to be implemented to make commuter traffic, the quality of cafeteria meals, and the supply of goods and services correspond more exactly to the demands of shift work.

In order to stimulate high performances of the working people in the work process, net money income of the population is to increase by an average of 4 percent per year in the 1986-90 period. In line with the SED program, the wage policy is directed at increasing the working people's income, in accordance with their performance. The principle of performance is to be utilized even more effectively as a basic principle of distribution in socialism. This principle's stimulating effect on the increase of labor productivity, the socialist attitude toward work and toward societal property, and on high work discipline and morale is to be brought to bear to its full extent. In this process the performance-oriented wage policy in the form of bonus payments in connection with scientific work organization has proved itself as the most effective form of application of the principle of performance under the conditions of more and more comprehensively and intensively expanded reproduction in the national economy. It is to be further developed consistently. In the combines and enterprises the continuation of bonus payments takes place in inseparable connection with measures of intensification and rationalization. The working people with the highest performances are to receive the highest increase in personal income. In line with the example of the Schwedt initiative, the active participation of the working people in socialist rationalization is to be comprehensively developed.

In the future too, the tested principle that each wage raise must be justified by higher performances will be implemented.

High creative achievements of the working people to reach scientific-technological top achievements and the multishift utilization of the basic assets as a high personal contribution to national economic efficiency are to be particularly recognized.

In accordance with the decisive contribution of the workers class to producing the national income, the share of work income of the workers and employees in the money income of the population is to further increase according to plan until 1990.

The income of the cooperative peasants and the other working people is also to increase on the basis of their rising performance.

In line with the development of the population's income, retail trade turnover in the 1986-90 period is to increase by an average of 4 percent per year.

Within this scope the supply of industrial goods is to be raised by an annual average of 5.3 percent and that of essential and nonessential foods and beverages by an annual average of 2.7 percent.

The SED policy is directed at continuing to reliably and permanently ensure the high level of supply to the population.

Supply of the population of goods of everyday use, in particular staple foods, products for child care, the assortment of the "1,000 little things," of spare parts, and other important basic goods, is to be guaranteed in a stable and reliable way. Taking into consideration the wishes of the customers, the quality of products, development and renewal of the product ranges, and higher product refinement are to be increasingly used as determining guidelines for development.

Proceeding from the increasing money income of the population, it is necessary to develop production and supply of consumer goods in correspondence with the changing needs and the manifold demands, and to thus better meet the higher demands for service value, technical standards, attractiveness, and fashionable chic in consumer goods. This mainly applies to clothing, including clothes for young people, entertainment electronics, and products for household, living, leisure time, and do-it-yourself hobbyists.

On the basis of increasing demand and in line with the stable basic supply, there is to be a further increase in the production and the commodity fund of luxury commodities and foods involving demanding tasks for assortment renewal.

The tested policy of stable consumer prices for basic consumer goods is to be continued according to plan in the 1986-90 period.

Through even closer cooperation in trade, production, and agriculture, a high discipline in observing the plan and contracts, and through higher flexibility, the responsibility for supplying the population with goods is to be better met. The good experiences of direct relations between producers and retail trade are to be further generalized. The relations between production and trade in general must be shaped more consistently, according to economic criteria on the basis of contracts.

The efficiency and standard of trade and the quality of supply services are to be considerably increased by utilizing the existing possibilities. Attentiveness to customers' wishes, good service and knowledgeable advice, time-saving shopping possibilities, and a pleasant atmosphere in the shops are decisive criteria for the work in the trade sector. Shopping hours are to be better adjusted to the work and shift rhythms in the various regions.

The image of trade is to be further visibly improved, mainly by means of modernization, reconstruction, and rationalization of the existing shops and restaurants. Varied and imaginative solutions for interior and exterior shaping of efficient trade institutions, a modern sales organization, and distinct arrangement of goods are to be found.

This includes:

-- High-standard shopping centers in the larger towns,

-- Shops with varied assortments in the new residential areas, which meet the demands of the citizens concerning the improvement of their shopping possibilities,

-- Imaginatively arranged weekly markets, establishment of mobile sales outlets that use free areas in manifold ways,

-- Attractive shops with interesting product ranges and services for the customers, which contribute to enliven trade.

Increasing importance is to be accorded to systematically improving performances and to increasing the standard of restaurants, hotels, and of the supply of vacation and recreation areas, including facilities for children's vacations.

The conditions for the production and distribution of school meals are to be further improved. School meals according to age groups are to be ensured in good quality.

In all regions the domestic procurement, in particular of fresh goods, is to be considerably increased. Vegetables, fruit, milk products, bakery goods, and drinks are to be produced near the consumers if possible and to be brought to the shops via short and direct routes.

The material-technical basis of trade is to be used comprehensively and its efficiency is to be raised by rationalization and reconstruction with the effective use of technology provided according to plan.

The processes of transportation, loading and unloading, and storage in trade are to be shaped in a more economical way, their productivity and efficiency are to be increased by speedy introduction of scientific-technological measures, intensified application of modern computer technology, full utilization of the existing basic assets and their modernization and rationalization, as well as by efficient use of work capacity.

The organization in the entire trade network and the relations of cooperation are to be made more economical and efficient; the movement of goods is to be accelerated. Working and living conditions of trade employees must be improved according to plan.

The capacities of commission marketing and private retail trade, including restaurants, are to be fully integrated into solving the supply tasks.

The supply of the population with services and repairs is to be considerably expanded in line with the population's demands by means of further increasing the state-owned service enterprises' performance capacity and by promoting the production cooperatives of trade and the individual handicrafts, in particular their quality and variety. Services and repairs for the population are to be raised 128.1 percent, including maintenance services for private cars to 157 percent, in the 1986-90 period.

Concerning the cleaning of textile goods, differences in standard of supply are to be reduced and quick delivery times are to be guaranteed. Services for keeping durable technical consumer goods functioning and modernizing them should also be intensified.

Services which satisfy the immediate needs of the population, such as shoe repair, photographic services, repairs of furniture and upholstered furniture are to be further developed on a priority basis.

In particular in the GDR capital, Berlin, in the bezirk and kreis towns, and in the workers centers new attractive services are to be developed to improve housing conditions, to produce custom-made furniture and made-to-measure clothes, for decoration and comprehensive shaping of living quarters, for individual personal hygiene, and for registry and lending offices. In the new residential areas, reconstructed residential areas, and worker centers the range of services is to be further improved by facilities of direct service, such as sewing shops for immediate and express service.

In the 1986-90 period, municipal services are to be developed in such a way that the demands of environmental protection, cleanliness, hygiene, and order in the towns and villages are met. The stable and harmless elimination of solid and liquid wastes from settlements is to be visible improved. To this end the material-technical conditions of municipal technology are to be further improved.

The use of financial means to continue the policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods, as well as for rents, fees and services, for new construction, modernization, and maintenance, as well as for keeping an apartment and for meeting the population's increasing medical, social, and intellectual-cultural needs is to be raised to about M485 billion from 1986 to 1990.

Here considerable means are to be made available for securing the targets of the housing program, for improving care for mother and child, for supporting families with many children, and for promoting young couples, as well as for better care and support of the veterans of work.

The use of these funds is to be directed at developing a socialist way of life and at the further expansion of social security and protection.

In accordance with the respect of the socialist society for the veterans of labor, the care of enterprises and work collectives, the trade union, the people's solidarity, the other social organizations are to be directed at ensuring that older citizens get increasingly comprehensive attention. Social, medical, and cultural care for them is to be further expanded. They have to be even more strongly involved in the social life and the educational work of the young generation. For the veterans of labor who want to continue working, enterprises and institutions have to create the proper preconditions by making available suitable reasonable jobs.

As an important factor for improving working and living conditions, the means of the cultural and social funds of the enterprises and institutions are to be used with a high sociopolitical effect.

On the basis of the development of the incomes from occupational work and the use of means for housing and the satisfaction of growing health, social, and intellectual-cultural needs, an average annual increase of approximately 4 percent of real income per capita is to be established as a comprehensive expression of the development of the material and cultural living standards for the 1986-90 period.

The further shaping of the developed socialist society requires developing the educational sector on a high level and to develop it even more comprehensively and bring to bear its advantages for improving the communist education of youth, its good preparation for life, above all the working, in our socialist society.

There is to be further expansion and full development of the great potential for further increasing performance in all fields of the national economy, the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution, for high awareness, social activity, and a high cultural level in our society. The young people are to be educated for political steadfastness and loyalty to the ideals and values of socialism and be prepared for the high moral-ethical demands of the developed socialist society.

The further development of the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school is at the center of national education. The improvement of socialist general education, in its overall character and individual subjects of instruction, is oriented at the demands of the developed socialist society. The shaping of contents and level is aimed at guaranteeing a solid expandable basic education on a high level from the point of view of the development of the national economy, the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution, culture and all other fields of society and the connected demands for the universal development of the personality and for the communist education of the schoolchildren. Socialist education is to guarantee the necessary lead in the education of youth for all social fields.

The entire curricular planning is to be worked out to 1990.

In this process the level of all educational work -- above all the quality of education and its results -- is to be purposefully increased and the polytechnical character of the secondary school is to be further developed.

On the basis of the new curricular for polytechnical education, the organs of national education, socialist industry, and the agriculture and construction sector are to guarantee a solid theoretical and practical education of youth. This calls for a careful selection of the workingplaces and the work tasks for the schoolchildren, taking into account the changes taking place in production and in the content of work, the use of qualified assistants and their further education, and the firm inclusion of the productive work of schoolchildren in the enterprises' overall planning.

The demands of scientific-technological progress under the conditions of the developed socialist society on the level of education of future university cadres require a higher quality of education at the level of the secondary school diploma.

All children whose parents wish it are guaranteed care, education, and preparation for school in a kindergarten. The acceptance of children in kindergartens close to their homes is to be further improved.

The further qualification of teachers becomes the key question in mastering the higher demands on the education and upbringing of school youth. This calls for guaranteeing a high quality of teacher training and constant upgrading of their skills.

Through new building and reconstructing, the following capacities are to be created:

	1986-1990
Classrooms	10,661
School sport halls	740
Places in kindergartens	105,015
Places in boarding schools and institutions	5,599

In vocational education the education and upbringing of the future skilled workers of the workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants is to be guaranteed, and the contribution to developing the economic performance of the national economy is to be further purposefully increased.

Education is to be increasingly directed toward the fundamental values of socialism, which are to an increasing extent determining the way of life of society and the individual.

Proceeding from the requirements of achieving the scientific-technological top level and the higher education level of youth, jobs for skilled workers and their content have to be developed in such a way that apprentices are prepared for mastering modern production requirements. The education of young skilled workers and their employment are to be guaranteed with high efficiency. They are to be increasingly trained and employed in youth brigades. In accordance with the new demands, the socialist vocational competition is to be further qualified. Qualified vocational training is to be guaranteed for any youth who has not been educated beyond the compulsory level in any educational institution.

In the 5-year-plan period 918,000 young qualified, skilled workers, including about 53,000 with secondary-school diplomas, are to be trained for all fields of the national economy, taking into account the necessary jobs and proportions. To this end, the quality and efficiency of vocational guidance is to be further increased. Planning with regard to young skilled workers is to be implemented with a 5-year lead in all enterprises.

Starting with 1986 new curricula have to be gradually introduced for all skilled workers' jobs. In this connection, it must be guaranteed that already in 1987 80 percent of the apprentices will have been trained according to them. With regard to content, conclusions resulting from the main directions of science and technology, in particular from microelectronics, robot technology, automatic control, and data processing, are to be included in curricula.

Material-technological conditions are to be further developed. To utilize efficiently the existing apprentices' workshops, vocational schools, and apprentices' homes, measures for reconstruction and modernization are at the center of the attention. In the 1986-90 period, 538 classrooms 4,787 places in apprentices' homes, and 38 school sports halls are to be built or reconstructed.

In the vocational schools, computer rooms are to be set up step by step.

The combines and enterprises are to guarantee the further training of skilled workers and master craftsmen so that they may master the modern technology and techniques within the lead. To an increasing extent, necessary additional qualifications are to be passed on as an element of further education. For certain groups of employees, obligatory further education is to be introduced step by step.

The universities, colleges, and technical schools have to develop the education of students and future scientists in such a way that the acquisition of well-grounded findings are in line with advanced scientific findings and future social demands is linked with fundamental political and ideological education on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The development of socialist attitudes and convictions must consolidate views that are in line with the socialist working morale, such as a high level of readiness for work and performance, determination to struggle, and an inflexible will in solving demanding tasks, an awareness of one's responsibility, and a collective spirit.

The rapid development of science and technology and their application in the national economy require the creation of the necessary educational lead in the university and technical school sectors. For this, the tasks in reshaping the education and advanced education of engineers, economists, technicians, and economic experts is to be purposefully implemented by 1990. Microelectronics, robot technology, data processing, computer-aided design, computer-aided manufacture (CAD/CAM), and biotechnology represent particular focal points in improving education.

In the 1986-1990 period the proportion of admissions for full-time study at universities and technical schools for the age group in question is to be 22-23 percent.

Basic research in the university sector is to be concentrated on the main points and main directions of the most important scientific fields and key technologies. For this, the research concepts have to be constantly kept at the latest level.

The medical university clinics and institutes, as important elements in highly specialized medical care, are to further develop cooperation with the health institutions in their regions.

The relations of universities and colleges with combines are to be comprehensively expanded. They must serve long-term, foresighted basic research and be directed toward the demands of the economic and technical-technological development of the combines.

The advanced education of the university and technical school cadres working in practice is to be oriented to an increasing extent toward the necessary educational lead in fields of technology that are decisive for the national economy.

The material-technological base, the ability to work, and the financial means of the universities, colleges, and technical schools are to be employed with high efficiency. Investments and measures to preserve existing values are to be given priority in reconstruction and modernization, as well as in the preservation of buildings, facilities, and equipment and are to be directed toward the further development of working and living conditions.

Other technical schools are to be built or expanded according to plan; the construction of scientific equipment is to be increased accordingly. In the 1986-1990 period, 12,765 places in lecture rooms and seminar rooms and workplaces are to be created or reconstructed, as well as 5,181 places in hostels.

In the field of health and social care, increasing the quality and efficiency of work, as well as further developing preventive health care as a task of the entire society are to be made the center of attention. The qualitative factors of performance growth are to be fully developed. Efforts are to be concentrated on guaranteeing basic outpatient and inpatient medical care on a high level for all citizens.

For this:

-- The principle of the family doctor is to be comprehensively implemented also in big cities and conurbation areas and a care ratio of at least one general practittoner per 2,100 inhabitants is to be achieved;

-- The network of community nurse centers in the cities and rural areas is to be intensified;

-- Outpatient medical care, in particular for pediatrics, neurology/psychiatry and gynecology/obstetrics is to be noticeably improved;

-- Dental care is to be further developed and child s[illegible]tology is to be promoted to an increased extent;

-- Rapid medical aid as the tested form of mobile emergency care is to be made efficient to the necessary extent.

In new residential areas and reconstruction areas in city centers in particular, 2,700 work places for physicians and dentists are to be created in the 1986-90 period, above all in polyclincs and out-patient clinics, as well as 220 pharmaceutical work places. The performance capacity of hospitals as diagnostic and therapy centers is to be further increased. In particular, care for the sick is to be improved and the fields of anesthesiology, pathology, psychiatry, orthopedics, radiology, microbiology, hygiene, as well as the experimental-theoretical fields are to be consolidated.

Specialized and highly specialized care is to be expanded and improved according to plan. This applies in particular to the implanting of pacemakers and artificial joints, treatment with an artificial kidney, endoscopy, ultrasonic technology, and computertomography, high-voltage radiation therapy, heart surgery and neurosurgery, kidney and bone-marrow transplants, as well as psychotherapy. Prerequisites are to be created in the GDR for applying new diagnostic and therapeutical methods such as nuclear spin resonance tomography, digital subtraction angiography, apparative kidney-stone disintegration, and therapeutic plasmapheresis. The concentration of forces and means in selected efficient institutions of the health service, the university sector, and the academy of sciences is to be continued on the basis of a uniform state orientation.

In medical research the level, pace, and potential are to be increased, in particular with regard to biomedical basic research and clinical research. The personnel and material-technological conditions for medical research as well as for the education and advanced education are to be improved according to plan.

Through close cooperation between enterprise managements, trade unions, enterprise health services, and the German Red Cross the health protection of the working people is to be further improved. The number of industrial accidents and occupational illnesses is to be reduced and the sick-leave of the working people is to be positively influenced. Even more attention is to be given to the hygienic and health-promoting development of working and living conditions, and to guaranteeing comprehensive infection protection for the people.

Health protection for mother and child is to be widened. Infant mortality, maternal mortality, as well as the frequency of children falling ill in children's institutions are to be further reduced.

About 45,600 places in nurseries are to be created so that in 1990 at least 780 of 1,000 children can be taken care of in nurseries. Another 2,030 places have to be created in appropriate institutions to take care of children and adolescents that need constant care, that cannot go to school, and deserve backing. The number of places for adults undergoing rehabilitation in sheltered workshops in the health sector is to be increased by 2,320.

For older citizens, 18,700 places in retirement homes and nursing homes are to be created, as well as at least 13,000 places in apartments especially for older citizens.

Through modernization and reconstruction measures, above all in hospitals and university clinics, the medical service conditions in existing institutions in the health and social sector are to be improved according to plan. To an increasing extent, value-preserving and investment means are to be used to ensure the functioning of kitchens, laundries, heatings, and sanitary equipments.

The preventive treatment sector is to be expanded through improving the quality of medical care in accordance with the recent findings of medical science, and through the reconstruction of existing institutions.

In the capital of the GDR, Berlin, reconstruction of the Charite Medical Institute is to be concluded; its effectiveness as a leading medical center of the GDR is to be expanded and increased.

In Berlin-Marzahn a new hospital is to be built.

The reconstruction of the Berlin-Buch Clinical Center, the Wilhelm-Griesinger Hospital, and the hospital in Berlin-Kaulsdorf and Berlin-Weissensee is to be continued.

Further hospitals are to be reconstructed in the bezirke. The pharmaceutical and medical-technical industry must guarantee a stable supply of high-quality medicines, pharmaceutical materials, and efficient medical technology to the citizens and the health sector.

The working people's recreation possibilities are to be further improved. By 1990, annual vacation trips to the institutions of the trade unions' and enterprises' vacation service are to be increased to 5.2 million trips. The proportion of trips for families with many children, for shift workers, and for working people doing hard physical labor, as well as for handicapped citizens is to be further increased.

To improve vacation conditions, investments are to be used in a concentrated way for the reconstruction and modernization of existing institutions, including the enterprise vacation camps. In addition to this, the opening of the new recreation homes in Baabe, Tabarz, and Oberhof, as well as the beginning of construction work for vacation homes in Roebel and Petzow-Werder must be guaranteed by 1990. Through building and reconstruction work, 12,650 beds must be created in the 1986-90 period.

The future development of the FDGB holiday program will be concentrated even more than hitherto on the Baltic Sea coast.

The international exchange of tourists from the trade unions and enterprises is to be expanded in accordance with the growing recreation needs of the working people.

Services concerning tourism to the socialist countries are to be further increased by 1990. Tourism to and from the USSR must be given priority in the development.

By continuing the reconstruction, modernization, and expansion of existing youth tourism institutions, as well as youth club institutions, the scope and level of opportunities for the leisure activities of youth are to be further increased. In agreement with the growing demands of the GDR's youth, youth tourism is to be further developed. The number of overnight stays organized by the FDJ Jugendtourist travel agency in the GDR is to be increased by 15.4 percent to 6 million. The capacity of youth tourism institutions is to be increased by 1,500 places that can be used throughout the year, and by 5,000 seasonal places.

The central tasks here are the building of a leisure center in the Scharmuetzelsee youth recreation center, the completion of the Schloss Eckberg youth tourist hotel in Dresden, the building of a youth hostel in Rostock, as well as the modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of other tourist institutions for youth. In connection with tourism to foreign countries, the exchange of youth tourist groups with the USSR and other socialist countries is to be further deepened.

In the 1988-1990 period, within the framework of the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" central youth project, the "House of Youth" will be built in the capital of the GDR, Berlin. By 1990, 18,000 places in youth club institutions are to be created within comprehensive housing construction. In addition to that, in rural areas one youth club in every kreis is to be created through the capacities of agriculture.

By continuing the reconstruction and modernization work in all central pioneer camps, by 1990 the necessary material conditions are to be guaranteed for the communist education of the Thaelmann Pioneers and the FDJ members, for their recreation, for preserving their health, and strengthening them physically. Capacity is to be increased to 39,700 places per period. In Gera Bezirk a new central pioneer camp is to be built with a capacity of 600 places, 400 of them to be used throughout the year. The "Choibalsan" central pioneer camp in Petzow-Werder, "Mathias Thesen" in Boltenhagen, "Aleksey Maresiyev" in Markgrafenheide, and "Hermann Duncker" in Glowe-Ruegen are to be reconstructed by 1990.

The further development of physical culture and sports is to be directed toward comprehensively developing their mass character and increasing their performance capacity.

The efficiency of physical culture and sports for the development of the personality, for shaping the socialist way of living, for social relations, and useful leisure activities is to be further increased and utilized, in particular as an element of the communist education of the young generation. To this end, the exercise, training, and competition activity is to be further improved as a most efficient form of regular sport activity; children's and youth sport and the spartakiade movement are to be promoted, and the sports communities network is to be further expanded. The possibilities for the citizens' broad and manifold participation in leisure and recreational sport is to be expanded. Through the systematic promotion of competitive sport and competitive sport for talented young sportsmen, through the purposeful development of sports science and sports medicine, and through the improvement -- according to plan -- of the material-technological conditions for training and competition, the striving for top performances in sports is to be supported more and more efficiently and the successes of our sportsmen in the Olympic Games, in world and European championships, as well as other famous international sports events, are to be secured. The findings of science and technology are to be utilized comprehensively.

The available funds are to be utilized highly efficiently, above all for preserving, modernizing, reconstructing, and purposefully expanding the existing sports facilities. The production and supply of sports equipment and articles is to be increased according to plan.

Culture and art are to contribute even more strongly to developing the personality and creativity, and to the purposeful use of leisure time. In all cities and communities a rich intellectual-cultural life is to be developed that meets the growing demands for quality and effectiveness in ever better way. Further increasing the cultural level of the workers class and the development of the cultural life of youth is to be given particular attention in this connection. Socialist-realistic art is to be enriched by new works of literature and art that contribute to further developing the socialist way of living, moral concepts, and attitudes.

For a vivid intellectual-cultural life it is necessary to use all appropriate institutions, no matter to whom they are responsible, and the enterprises' means in a more manifold and effective way.

The cultural institutions are to be maintained and improved by reconstruction and modernization measures. In the large new residential areas and in the centers of the workers class, facilities for cultural leisure activities are to be created step by step. The possibilities for regularly holding high-standard dancing events, particularly for young people, are to be expanded.

Within the framework of construction in the towns, the conditions for greater effectiveness of libraries, the sale of books to the public, the residential area clubs, and the cultural houses are to be further improved.

The range of books and brochures, records, and music cassettes is to be secured with high quality. At least 6,500 titles with 150 million copies and about 20 million records or music cassettes are to be produced. The ranges of quality paper necessary for high-standard books are to be made available.

The reconstruction and expansion of the Leipzig commission and the wholesale book trade is to be started. The German Film Corporation (DEFA) studios are to be modernized.

The range of products for leisure activities and for the development of popular cultural work is to be expanded. Galleries, shops, and artisan workshops of the GDR State Art Trade are to be further developed in order to further improve the working and creative conditions of artists and folk-art workers.

Orchestras, training institutions for artists, folk-art workers, public education institutions, and the population are to be considerably better supplied with musical instruments, accessories, and spare parts, as well as with corresponding repair services.

Training conditions at universities, technical schools, and vocational schools of culture are to be modernized, and measures for expansion are to be implemented.

The design of the Platz der Akademie is to be finished. Reconstruction of the Museum Island, including the reconstruction of the New Museum in the GDR capital, Berlin, as well as preserving the building of the Dresden Palace is to be started. The "Panorama Museum" peasant war memorial in Bad Frankenhausen is to be completed. Value-preservation means are to be used for the reconstruction of cultural sites.

In order to preserve the value of and to restore cultural sites and facilities, domestic repair capacities are to be increasingly developed.

The effectiveness of radio and television is to be increased by a qualitatively improved program policy in order to meet better and better the needs of the millions of listeners and viewers for information, education, and varied entertainment. Particular attention must be paid to the further development of television programs for children and young people. Radio programs for young people and the programs of some regional radio stations must be expanded.

Investments for radio and television are to be used in such a way that the planned program achievements are realised with the required quality and quantity, and that reception for both media's programs is improved.

V. Development of Socialist Economic Integration and Foreign Trade

In line with the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, a contribution must be made to further deepen socialist economic integration and economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, and to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. With the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000" cooperation on a contractual basis is to be concentrated on accelerated development and economic utilization of the key technologies. Within short periods, top achievements and economically usable results are to be reached in the decisive fields. The advantages of the international socialist division of labor are to be effectively used in the GDR national economy to further increase efficiency, strengthen the economic potential, and to use and save all kinds of resources economically.

In this process the comprehensive deepening of the long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR on the basis of the "Long-term program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Up to the Year 2000" is of essential importance for the further stable socioeconomic development of the GDR.

The working out of the national economic plans is to be based on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans and on the long-term trade agreements for the 1986-90 period. It must be ensured that the accepted obligations to reach the scientific-technological top level and to deliver products in the required quantities and quality and by the required date are fulfilled according to contract.

On the basis of the agreements concluded, effective lines of specialization and cooperation are to be continued, the growth of mutual goods deliveries is to be raised, and preconditions for an active participation in new integration measures producing high economic results are to be created.

In the further deepening of specialization and cooperation in the processing industry, in particular in machine-building and in electrical engineering and electronics, the coordinated development and start of production of new goods, machines, equipment, and equipment systems with a high degree of refinement is to be put in the foreground, in line with the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution. Here the division of labor is to be increasingly adjusted to the fundamentally new processes in science, technology, and production and is to be shaped in such a way that it is possible to react to changes in demand in a timely and flexible way.

Through the dynamic development of the foreign trade relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries it is to be ensured that about two-thirds of the GDR's international trade is conducted with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

To an increasing degree, trade is to be carried out with products that reflect scientific-technological top standards and reflect a high refinement of the raw materials and other materials used. Attention is to be focused on such key technologies as microelectronics, robot and automation technology, data and information processing, and biotechnology.

In order to ensure long-term raw material supplies, the GDR will continue to participate -- on the basis of corresponding agreements -- in the construction of investment projects in the USSR.

In particular, production and export of modern, high-capacity machines and equipment for the extraction and transportation of raw materials and fuels and for the modernization and reconstruction of important branches of the national economy, especially of foodstuffs and consumer goods in the USSR, are to be developed.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CEMA economic talks at the highest level for the further deepening of socialist economic integration, and on the basis of the agreed programs of cooperation in science, technology, and production through the year 2000, and trade with the other socialist countries must be continuously developed.

Based on the firm foundations of stable political and economic relations with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries, economic and trade relations with the countries of the non-socialist economic area are also to be developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This is to make a contribution to consolidating the material basis for the policy of peace and international detente.

On the basis of an accelerated development of exports, the trade-political leeway is to be expanded and the GDR's economic and political unassailability is to be consolidated.

In accordance, with the GDR's industrial potential and its place among the world's leading industrial nations, the speed of export growth is to be increasingly determined by the metal-processing industry. Effective and marketable products must be provided; it is necessary to react speedily to customers' wishes and to achieve a better mastery of the foreign trade demands on the export of equipment and installations.

In order to ensure stable and increasing market positions for the GDR, it is necessary -- in view of the fast changes in demand on the international markets -- to push through a decisive acceleration of scientific-technological work and its utilization, and to guarantee the necessary scope for research, development, production, and sales.

The further deepening of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries is to be shaped in such a way that -- on the basis of equality and mutual advantage -- the economic benefit for the GDR is linked with an effective support of these countries in developing their national economies.

In this process, new trends in these countries' development, such as the tapping of raw material resources, electricity production, development of agriculture and infrastructure, as well as reconstruction of existing production plants are to be taken into account and therefore forms of economic relations such as industrial cooperation, assembly production, and consulting and engineering services must be developed.

Proceeding from the stable political, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, trade with the capitalist industrial countries is to be developed free of political pressure, on the basis of equality, and for mutual benefit.

VI. Tasks of the Bezirk, Kreis, Town, and Village Councils

Based on the plan, the local state organs must lead the economic, social, and intellectual-cultural development in their sphere of responsibility in a comprehensive way that is close to life and close to the citizens and aims at the welfare of the working people. They must further increase their contribution to implementing the new stage of the economic strategy.

On this basis the citizens' working and living conditions must be developed in close coordination with the enterprises and cooperatives in the regions.

Their activities must be focused on solving the key tasks in the sectors directly managed by them, primarily in the production sectors of agriculture; bezirk-administered industry; the bezirk and kreis-administered building industry, trade, and services; and locally managed transportation, as well as in the development of intellectual-cultural life.

At the same time, an important task lies in ensuring the development of the combines and enterprises through favorable territorial reproduction conditions. In doing so it is of primary importance to achieve gains in effectiveness through result-oriented teamwork among the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and scientific-technical institutions on a contractual basis, and through encouragement by the local state organs. The local state organs must exert an active influence on the extensive application of the key technologies, on enhancing labor productivity, on modernizing the basic assets available in the region and better exploiting them, on stepping up production while reducing power, material, and raw-material consumption, and on collecting and utilizing the secondary raw materials and reserves in the bezirk, kreise, cities, and communities. A task of great national economic priority lies in ensuring that the social labor potential is employed in a highly effective manner, and that the purposeful saving of workplaces provides manpower for the better exploitation of basic assets which either already exist or are to be created.

In principle, one must proceed from the fact that a better exploitation of the available basic assets in terms of time, and the commissioning of new facilities must be achieved without additional manpower in the respective combine or enterprise.

The required regional conditions must be created for an increase in multishift operations in all combines and enterprises. These involve primarily the shift-oriented organization of commuter traffic, continuous catering for the shiftworkers, the assignment of apartments on a priority basis, as well as effective medical care.

The further increase in the effectiveness of basic assets requires an even more comprehensive approach in the planning and implementation of maintenance, general overhauls, modernization, and new investments. Proceeding from all this, the quality of regional planning must be improved in such a way that the use of land for building, particularly land that can be used for agriculture, is reduced to a minimum.

The comprehensive use of regional rationalization constitutes the main road toward fulfilling the overall state and communal policy tasks of the local state organs. It must be so developed that additional reserves are tapped through high increases in the construction of rationalization means, the repeated use of materials, reductions in specific-power and raw-material consumption, as well as through a rational implementation of transportation.

The systematic application of microelectronics and robot technology must also be ensured in small- and medium-sized enterprises through close cooperation between centrally and locally managed enterprises and through a rational utilization of the available scientific-technical potential.

Regional rationalization and the coordinated, contractually regulated collaboration between enterprises and research institutions must be planned and managed as a unified whole.

The development and production of consumer goods and spare parts in keeping with demand must be decisively increased in the bezirk-administered combines and enterprises. As far as the populace and exports are concerned, this applies above all to interior furnishing products; products for the household, for home workers, and leisure time activities; purse-makers' goods and leatherware, as well as the "1,000 little things."

Consumer goods production in the territories of the bezirk councils must be closely coordinated, incorporating the results of the teamwork with centrally administered enterprises.

Together with the cooperative peasants and the workers in socialist agriculture and by way of all-round intensification, the natural and economic production conditions must be comprehensively developed, scientific technical progress must be asserted, and the balanced development -- according to plan -- of plant and animal production and of the foodstuffs industry must be ensured.

Through performance comparisons, unjustified differences in standards with regard to yield per hectare, fodder consumption, the exploitation of basic assets, soil, and work times, as well as in the reduction of animal losses are to be cut down or eliminated. All the available resources must be tapped to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency in the region, and more effective collaboration must be organized between all enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions that are participating in the agricultural reproduction process.

The performance collective must be further consolidated for this purpose. The brigades must be developed as the basic form of labor organization, and the regional principles in the organization of production and labor must be strengthened.

The advantages of cooperation must be better exploited to improve an effective collaboration between the LPG's and the state-owned farms in both plant and animal production.

The bezirk and kreis councils must manage and plan the apartment building program as a unity involving the maintenance of existing stocks of apartments, their modernization and reconstruction, as well as the construction of new apartments.

The most favorable ratio between input and social-political effectiveness must be ensured in agreement with the regional distribution of the productive forces. In doing so, particular attention must be paid to the maintenance of the existing stock of apartments. At the same time, an influence must be exerted in order to optimize travel between places of residence and of work. The work of the employees of the kreis-administered building industry must be aimed at substantially augmenting maintenance and modernization services in the housing sector as well as for the buildings for communal purposes in the region.

The state-owned kreis construction enterprises must be further strengthened and enabled to accomplish their tasks as scientific-technical centers of the kreis-administered building industry, as the main consignees for maintenance and modernization as well as for certain building projects in city centers.

Unjustified differences in standards must be eliminated on the basis of performance comparisons. It is important in the management process to carry out a far-sighted specialization of the building facilities in line with structures and crafts and in doing so to accelerate decisively the application of technologies which ensure productivity.

Specific object-related tasks in preserving the existing stock of buildings are to be assigned to the cooperative and private building trades.

The performance standard for maintenance and management of the housing stock according to plan must be further enhanced in the state-owned enterprises for the administration of buildings and in the workers apartment building cooperatives.

Agricultural building facilities are to be increasingly employed to improve the housing conditions in rural communities.

The FDJ project for completing 100,000 apartments up to 1990 within the framework of its "Reconstructed and Improve" drive must be comprehensively supported.

More communal contracts must be concluded with enterprises for the additional improvement or modernization of apartments for the enterprises' crews. An effective contribution to materially securing the apartment building program must be made through the development of local materials resources, an intensified regeneration and recycling of building parts as well as through the setting up of facilities for manufacturing prefabricated parts.

The rational exploitation of the available housing stock constitutes a primary task in order to even better meet the housing needs above all of families with several children and of young married couples.

Particular attention must be paid to improving the housing environment. This involves exerting influence toward a harmonious combination of old and new buildings as well as setting up green areas and parks along the streets, squares, and in courtyards.

The citizens' initiatives to make contributions of their own in the contest: "Beautify our cities and communities -- join in" must be even more strongly supported by the councils of the bezirk, kreise, cities, and communities in order to further improve the environment in residential areas.

Supply of repairs and other services to the populace must be further improved.

A rational employment of the material and financial funds and of the social labor potential must be ensured for this purpose. The available facilities and trade premises must be used even more effectively and be rationalized. The distance from the producer to the customer must be further shortened.

In implementing the SED program the main objectives and tasks of the national economy in the 1986-90 period are aimed at the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and the creation of the prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. Thus socialism in the GDR enters a higher, new stage in its social development. The GDR possesses the basic prerequisites for also guaranteeing the high dynamics of economic development in the future. On this basis in the 1986-90 period the proper preconditions must be created for gradually improving the people's material and cultural living standard, for comprehensively strengthening socialism and for making it increasingly attractive in line with the intentions of the working people and for ensuring its defense capability.

The consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is an incentive for the working people to mobilize all their strength in socialist competition and to develop political commitment, high readiness for performance and creative and enterprising activities.

With outstanding labor feats, they are making their contribution to the stable and dynamic development of socialism and thus to the defense and securing of peace.

A basic task in the further implementation of the SED's economic strategy for a comprehensive intensification consists of directly linking every step with an improvement of the working people's working and living conditions.

An unrenouncable basis for achieving the national economic targets in the years 1986-90 is the constant consolidation of the political power of the working people, led by the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, consistently strengthening democratic centralism in state management and planning, and the development of socialist democracy. The central state organs in the bezirk, kreise, cities, and communities are saddled with a great responsibility in implementing the 5-year plan. They are assigned the task, on the basis of the central state plan, of ensuring a high increase in performance and effectiveness in the national economy and of safeguarding the improvement in line with the plan for the material and cultural standard of living of the population. The constant qualification of central leadership and planning must focus on promoting the mass initiative of the working people and on creating the most favorable conditions for unfolding the socialist competition. It must aim at promoting the creative activity of the working people for a high pace of labor productivity and efficiency while reducing production expenditures and costs.

The local state organs must actively exert influence so that comprehensive intensification is implemented in their sphere of responsibility, better and better regional reproduction conditions are created for all combines and enterprises, and that the local reserves are tapped for performance and efficiency development. The local people's representative bodies and their councils have to promote socialist teamwork in the region to achieve this.

The high political responsibility of the local state organs toward the citizens mainly consists of integrating them into preparation, implementation, and control of communal decisions. Thus the citizens exert influence on making life in their towns and villages richer, shaping working and living conditions, managing education and training of the young, organizing medical care, developing a varied social, cultural, and sports life, ensuring order and security, and making the face of their hometowns more and more attractive in the "Join In!" drive.

In the shaping of the GDR's developed socialist society, the trade unions, as the largest and most comprehensive class and mass organization of the workers class and all working people, stand in the forefront. As loyal fellow fighters of the SED and under its leadership, they are qualified to successfully and dedicatedly fulfill their role as schools of socialism, as the driving force of socialist competition, and as representatives of the working people's interests.

They organize the socialist competition as a political campaign which -- based on a high socialist awareness -- expresses the will of the workers class and all working people, makes socialism strong by creative work, makes peace more secure, and life more beautiful. In this process the manifold ways of acting, such as deliberations in the trade union groups, giving accountability reports, and plenary sessions of shop stewards, are to be comprehensively utilized. It is most important that from the very start the working people are involved in all questions and participate in decisions.

The "Berlin FDJ initiative" central youth project and the other central youth projects and FDJ drives in the national economy are to be purposefully supported. More and more young people are to be integrated into the movement of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, this indispensible FDJ mass initiative. The scientific-technological creativity of the young people, in particular in the FDJ's young researchers collectives, is to be utilized to solve economically decisive tasks of the science and technology plans. The establishment of further youth brigades and young researchers collectives of the FDJ is to be promoted. In all fields of the national economy, youth is to be assigned economically decisive tasks as youth projects. The young people's creative activities in culture, sports, tourism, and in socialist military training are to be comprehensively promoted.

The rationalizers, innovators, and inventors joined in the socialist engineers' organization -- the chamber of technology -- aim their creative ideas at shortening the period for realizing scientific-technological achievements and at their high economic effectiveness. The initiative of the engineers and technicians is to be mainly directed at the demanding targets for the speedy development and widespread application of microelectronics, CAD/CAM solutions, robot, and automation technology.

The GDR's women make an important contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society. With a high sense of social responsbility and creative initiative, they participate in the implementation of our party's economic policy on an equal footing. They use all their knowledge, strength, and skills to solve the tasks in all fields of life -- in work, education, politics, and family.

Great attention is to be paid to the purposeful promotion of women in basic and advanced training and at work. With the implementation of the economic strategy increasingly better conditions are created for women and girls for their creative work in their studies, at work, in social life, and in the family.

The state and economic organs together with the FDGB, the FDJ, and the Democratic Women's League of Germany are to promote all initiatives and the readiness for performance of women and girls and to utilize this to fulfill forthcoming tasks.

The Peasant Mutual Aid Association is further developing its characteristics as a socialist mass organization of the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners and especially aids in the further improvement of working and living conditions in the villages.

The members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders will continue to support with their specific contribution the further improvement of supplying the population with products from their individual production.

The National Front, that is, all political parties and mass organizations united in it for joint action, make an important contribution to fulfilling the tasks for the national economy's development in the 1986-90 period.

Practical work among the masses and continuous political talks with the citizens promote the readiness for active participation in solving national economic tasks and contribute to an even closer relationship of trust between the socialist state and its citizens.

The SED proceeds from the conviction that the workers, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all other working people are using all their strength and their creativity to guarantee the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR for the benefit people at an ever higher level by means of a high performance increase in the 1986-90 period. In firm alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states, the GDR -- based on its overall strengthening by high economic performances -- makes an important contribution to consolidating socialism's international positions, to detente, disarmament, the improvement of the international situation, and thus to the preservation of peace.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV HOLDS MEETING

AU271025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 86 p 6

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- On Wednesday [14 May] the party aktiv of the Ministry of Interior discussed tasks resulting from the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior. In his address Army General Friedrich Dickel, SED Central Committee member, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, stressed the high aims of the 11th party congress that represent a great challenge for all social fields. "This also fully applies to our responsibility for guaranteeing a high level of public order and security." An ever exemplary fulfillment of the class assignment is a contribution to universally strengthening socialism and toward a reliable protection.

KRENZ CONVEYS AWARDS; HAGER, GUENTHER ATTEND

AU140731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] At a festive event on 29 April in the State Council building, Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, bestowed the Karl Marx Order, the "Star of International Friendship" Order the Honorary Badge of the Order for Service to the Fatherland, the Order for Service to the Fatherland, and the "Banner of Labor" Order. The event was attended by the SED Central Committee Politburo members Kurt Hager, Guenther Kleiber, and Guenter Schabowski; the deputy chairman of the state council, Ernst Mecklenburg; SED Central Committee members; members of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the People's Chambers; as well as other prominent figures from the GDR's social life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GORBACHEV

NEPSZABADSAG Editorial

AU091141 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "We Welcome Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to Our Country With Sincere Respect and Friendship"]

[Text] On the eve of the friendly visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, who is coming to Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, we greet him as a welcome and dear guest. Although Mikhail Gorbachev has already visited Hungary, his current visit is nevertheless an outstanding event: This time we can greet him first in Hungary as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee after being elected in this high and responsible position in spring last year. We wish him and his wife and the five officials accompanying him a pleasant stay in Hungary. Let his exchanges of views here advance our common cause and his visit strengthen the sincere and friendly feelings the participants in the meetings and all of us have.

These feelings are directed towards the Soviet people and the Soviet fraternal party, which are represented at the highest level by Comrade Gorbachev and to which -- if we may say so -- we are linked with particular relations, since in the Soviet Union we respect honor, and we love our liberators and our consistent true supporters. But these feelings are also directed toward his person too: to his fascinating personality, his work style as a leader who follows the best communist traditions, and to everything that has led to his acquiring great international prestige in an unprecedentedly short time.

We are glad that in these eventful times the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has been able to accept the invitation to visit Hungary that Janos Kadar extended when he visited Moscow last fall. This fact also reflects the traditional good relations that bind our parties and are the firm basis of the manysided cooperation between our peoples and countries. As the MSZMP Central Committee session concluded in March following the report on the 27th CPSU congress: "There is a complete identity of views between the MSZMP and CPSU in evaluating social progress and international relations." "The positions taken at the congress provide new impetus for the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations in all areas of life and for the further strengthening of our friendship."

The 27th CPSU Congress, which provided an action program for both the dynamic social-economic renewal and the active and peaceful coexistence of countries of different social order, was followed with particular attention in Hungary too. The realistic and open situation-analysis, the resolute formulation of the tasks of acceleration, and the consistent and energetic activity carried out by Mikhail Gorbachev -- as head of the collective leadership of the Soviet fraternal party -- in domestic and foreign policy have deservedly earned great appreciation. As Janos Kadar pointed out in his address to the 27th CPSU Congress: "The acceleration of the social and economic development of the Soviet Union is an inspiring goal not only for the Soviet workers but it fills all the followers of social progress and socialism all over the world with pleasure. The major part of the subjects discussed at the congress are the central issues not only of the construction work occurring in the Soviet Union but also of the general development of the socialist social system. The creative way these issues are raised, the answers and the practical solution provided generally help the socialist countries and the experiences enrich the common treasury of the theory of the entire international communist and workers movement."

In the person of Mikhail Gorbachev, we now have visiting Hungary a Soviet political leader whose name is most closely linked with a series of initiatives for the most comprehensive peace offensive ever. The proposed plan for nuclear and chemical arms disarmament by the turn of the century, the proposed reduction of conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals, the program of star peace instead of star wars, and the creation of a reliable system of international security -- all these are proposals of great significance which we also wholeheartedly support. At the same time we are concerned about the fact that the other side has been advancing exactly in the opposite direction ever since the Geneva summit. This is proven, in addition to the increasingly aggressive stand demonstrated by Washington in dangerous zones, by more recent facts like the rejection of proposed new negotiations on the Soviet moratorium and the ban on nuclear tests, the U.S. veto on the final document at the Bern meeting, which was part of the Helsinki process -- a veto that surprised even the West -- and especially the "suspension" of the SALT II agreement announced by President Reagan.

It is worthy of the greatest appreciation that the Soviet leadership is able, in the midst of these series of challenges, to conduct a calm and considered policy which is precisely the opposite of the practice of "overreaction" that can be seen overseas. This is a sign of strength and confidence that are fortunately coupled with the ability to adjust political thinking to the realities of the nuclear age.

Speaking about these things, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress: "The type of arms existing today make it possible for any country to hope to defend itself simply by military technological means, by creating for example any kind of comprehensive defense system. The guarantee of security is increasingly a political task and it can be solved only by political means." We hope that an increasing number of people in the West too will recognize that this is the only rational alternative.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is visiting Hungary at a time when foreign circumstances and domestic developments equally require a deepening of political and economic cooperation among the socialist countries and the raising of the means and methods of this cooperation to a higher level within the framework of the Warsaw Pact (which is holding its next summit in Budapest next week), of CEMA, where there is on the agenda the creation of a new economic cooperation mechanism, which is inseparable from the technological and scientific program up to the turn of the century, as well as in bilateral relations. The reader will be able to acquaint himself with many important extra details about this and about the far-reaching Hungarian-Soviet cooperation with the media in the coming days. The media have jointly demonstrated that this cooperation is strengthening and advancing and that both sides are eager to make use of its short and long-term possibilities also by applying new forms of cooperation; in such a way as to make sure that the efforts and their fruit are mutual and contribute here and there too to the common task of acceleration of social and economic development.

The Hungarian-Soviet friendship, alliance, and cooperation is the vivid reality of our era. It is a reality of everyday activity and also of the festive days as shown by Mikhail Gorbachev's current visit to Hungary. Once again: we welcome him and his entourage as dear guests close to our heart, with love and respect. We are confident that this visit will further strengthen the fraternal cooperation between our peoples, parties and countries for the benefit of the entire socialist community, peace and social progress.

Kadar Csepel Factory Speech

LD091250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Speech by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the MSZMP Politburo at a Csepel machine tool factory rally held on 9 June in honor of the visit by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Thank you for the cordial reception. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I greet the collective of the Csepel Machine-Tool Factory, which is working dilligently and successfully. Every participant in this session is devoted to Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and in your person I greet the Hungarian working class, our working people.

It is an outstandingly important and welcome political, local event for us: Accepting our invitation, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is paying us a friendly visit and is now among us. With your permission I would like to greet cordially our high-ranking guest, the comrade who is so close to us, Comrade Gorbachev, his dear wife, and all our Soviet friends accompanying him. In their person we greet the Soviet Union, which liberated our country from the Hitler-Fascist occupation, the fraternal Soviet people, the true friend who is with us in good and bad times and who helps us, our great ally. [applause]

Dear comrades, Comrade Gorbachev and I spent yesterday at work together. We informed each other concerning the socialist construction work carried out in our countries, reviewed our bilateral relations, the possibilities fur the further development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and conducted an intensive exchange of views on the most important questions regarding the international situation. In the course of our discussions it once again became clear that our unity is firm and invincible, because on the basis of our jointly-held Marxist-Leninist principles, and because of the identity of the fundamental interests and long-term goals of our countries, our parties evaluate the questions of the building of socialism and the world situation in an identical way.

There is a joint determination to develop bilateral Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in every sphere, raising it to a higher level, and to struggle in the international sphere together for the same goals, for improving the conditions for a lasting peace and for the peaceful future of mankind free from deadly weapons.

Esteemed rally, dear comrades, in speaking about ourselves and the building of socialism in Hungary, I gave Comrade Gorbachev accurate information. I told him frankly that we have problems at the present time, but we have to overcome very difficult obstacles in the course of socialist construction. However, it is also part of a realistic appraisal of the situation that in the decades since the liberation, and the break in 1956, our people, under the leadership of our party, have achieved great and indisputable historic results in the sphere of production, improving the circumstances of life, and in raising the cultural level alike. Our conditions by now can hardly be compared to the situation before the victory of people's power, the creation of the socialist system. We can justly say: A new Hungary has arisen in place of the old. We can also tell our friends with conviction that our working class, our cooperative peasantry, the Hungarian intelligentsia, the overwhelming majority of our party, whose goal is the preservation and enrichment of our achievements, our socialist gains, and the construction of a developed socialist society.

Our greatest hope is that by traveling along this road we should secure peace and security, an even better life than that which we have achieved up to now -- happiness for our people and nation. We know that the way of achieving this is by first and foremost making better use of the productive facilities at our disposal, of our own possibilities. Building on the advantages of the socialist system, we must work and produce more efficiently, we must concentrate our strength so that production can increase on the basis of the most advanced technology and, by purposefully maintaining discipline and order, by thwarting the manipulations of those who are trying to live as parasites at the expense of the workers, and we should create the possibility of more rapid development.

The 13th congress of our party provided the appropriate guidelines, and the Seventh 5-Year Plan a realistic program for advance. The implementation has begun, but, to tell the truth, rather slowly, and so far with results that are not satisfactory. Admittedly, there are unfavorable circumstances beyond our control which are hindering the work. But now I am talking about ourselves. What the situation requires is that from the Central Committee onwards, every party organ, the social organs, the government and the economic institutions, and the workers in general, should not now, as is usual with us, occupy themselves in the first place, 10th place, and 30th place with what should be distributed to whom and how, but should first and many times thereafter concern themselves with how we should manage and produce better with the resources at our disposal -- with the skills, the abilities of the people. And if this is what we do, then there will not only be something to distribute but there will be more and more of it.

If I take all our present difficulties into consideration, I am aware that the tasks which we have to solve are not negligible ones. However, I am also aware that we have been in situations which were 100 times more difficult and, by uniting the strength of the party, of society and of the people, we mastered them, got past the obstacles, and have achieved splendid, hardly-believable results

We now possess much greater strength: Our party and people were more experienced, more mature, have more knowledge than they had before. Thus, much depends on purposefulness, on the will, on a responsible attitude to the solution of our tasks: In brief, much depends on better work. The national, country and even the enterprise averages are hiding a great many things. Often the performances of collectives, managers and individual workers working under identical circumstances vary. There are those among them who achieve quite outstanding results; many work at average rate and some very badly. This also shows how much depends on the human factor. It is time for the leading organs and also for social evaluation to make clear more firmly and unequivocally than hitherto, and consistently express in the sphere of moral and material recognition, that we are indeed supporting those leaders who demand organized and disciplined work -- those collectives who work well and those people who work well. I am confident that by mobilizing our resources and working with the necessary impetus, our party and people can do everything that is required for the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress and the good fulfillment of the 5-year plan and of the plan for the current year.

Dear comrades: Besides mobilizing our own resources, we possess other important sources of strength as well. With the development of the multi-faceted Hungarian-Soviet relations, within the framework of CEMA, with the other socialist countries and by making better use of the possibilities deriving from the international division of labor, we can progress more rapidly along our socialist road.

In the presence of Comrade Gorbachev and our Soviet friends, I can responsibly state that all our friends can continue to rely on the Hungarian People's Republic as a stable socialist country and a reliable partner in the sphere of cooperation.

Esteemed rally: The Soviet Union entered history as the embodiment of the best hopes of mankind, and it has been the greatest bulwark of social progress and peace for almost 7 decades now. The significance of its experiences and successes is inestimable for socialism and mankind. Our party and people followed with great interest and sympathy the work of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, and welcomes its resolutions. The endeavors and aims formulated in Lenin's spirit give us strength as well in our intentions, and stimulate us to further thought and action. We are convinced that the dynamic Soviet development will create more favorable conditions for our work as well. We wish the Soviet people further great successes in the building of developed socialism and in the acceleration of economic and social progress.

Our relations with the Soviet Union rest on the tried international principles which have been validated by life, on friendly and good-neighborly cooperation and common interests. Our relations are imbued by a spirit of mutual confidence, respect and understanding. We shal continue to regard the strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the improvement of our multifaceted cooperation as our primary task of great importance.

Dear Comrades: The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact is to begin its next session in our country tomorrow. The party and state leaders are going to hold their discussions in a tense and contradictory international situation. The world looked to the future with hopes that were a degree higher in the wake of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. However, even then we counted on the fact, and the experiences of recent months demonstrate, that the extreme circles of imperialism, the United States and other adherents of confrontation, do not easily give up their plans. They are fanning tension and are increasing the arms race.

It is greatly appreciated by our party, government, and our entire people that the Soviet leadership meets the challenge soberly and carefully even in this situation. The Soviet Union makes consistent efforts and initiatives to abolish nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of outer space, to radically reduce the arms race and to establish a system of security that is acceptable for all states and would operate reliably.

The most recent Soviet initiatives for the reduction of traditional weapons and armed forces could help us significantly to strengthen European peace and cooperation. We, together with the other socialist countries, resolutely and actively support the Soviet Union in these endeavors and take part in their realization.

Although it would be too early to speak of the session of the Political Consultative Committee, there is something that I can say quite safely: The Warsaw Pact will once again take a stand for peace and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We want to see a world in which everyone can live in freedom and security and where security is built on the firm foundations of multi-faceted cooperation. Our country, in harmony with its allies, will endeavor to use its means and abilities in the future as well as to contribute to the attainment of the joint cause. Together with our Soviet friends, we take it as our point of departure that in the present world there is no more important task than steadfastly to struggle for peace and the security of mankind.

My dear comrades, friends, and dear guests: In conclusion, let me once again voice our satisfaction that the present visit by Comrade Gorbachev will further strengthen the friendship between our peoples and will provide further impetus for the development of our cooperation. We ask you, esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, when you return home, to convey to the Communists of the Soviet Union, to the great Soviet People the fraternal greetings of the Hungarian Communists, of the Hungarian people engaged in the building of socialism. We wish you complete success in the realization of the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Tell them also that the Hungarian people are advancing further in close unity with the Soviet people, forward along our shared historic road, the road of socialism. [applause]

Gorbachev Meets With Leaders

LD091804 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] In the late afternoon, Mikhail Gorbachev met the Hungarian political leaders in the Central Committee headquarters.

Here, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee met Janos Kadar, MSZMP Politburo members, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, and the secretaries of the Central Committee. Present on the Soviet side were Vadim Medvedev, Central Committee secretary, and several other Soviet personages. They held a comradely conversation on topical issues related to the implementation of the congress resolutions of the two parties. Particular attention was devoted to the long-range development and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. They affirmed that the two parties would develop cooperation in every sphere of socialist construction that they would enrich the content of inner-party and inter-state relations, that with all means, they would promote the growth of the efficiency of economic, technical, scientific and cultural co-operation, and the application of their new, modern forms.

At the meeting, they emphasized that the coordinated efforts of the fraternal socialist countries had particular significance in the fight waged for the guarantee of peace, international security, and for disarmament. They expressed the intention of the two countries that in the future they would further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, which is the most important factor of peace and social progress. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and full agreement.

Gorbachev, Kadar Interviewed

LD091835 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- During his walk in Budapest city centre, Mikhaial Gorbachev answered the question of the reporter of the Soviet television about his personal impressions on his visit to Hungary.

In his answer, the CPSU CC general secretary stated that although he conducted talks with Janos Kadar for almost seven hours, it was a short time. They had intensive and thorough talks, and the parties expressed satisfaction. There was no issue causing any particular problem. A new period has started in the relations of the two parties, the two countries and nations, and the new problems were in the focus of talks.

Gorbachev stated that he is enjoying his stay in Hungary, as a friend of Janos Kadar, whom he respects as a friend of many years standing of the Soviet Union. Nothing has ever overshadowed their cordial and genuine relations which are based on full confidence, sincerity, and openness. He was of the opinion that the current visit will be of great importance for the point of view of the further development and strengthening of relations in all fields. All this refers to the present period of the development of socialism, the protection of peace and the joint efforts for the improvement of the international situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev stated that he has very good impressions of Hungary. The Hungarian people, led by its party, has achieved great successes. However, both statesmen discussed problems at the mass rally that took place earlier in the day, as reality includes both successes and problems, the problems will continue as long as there is progress, and may be difficult but will be tackled.

Answering a question, Janos Kadar added:

"I agree with Comrade Gorbachev's assessment. We met the workers' representatives of the Csepel machine tool works at a mass meeting in very good atmosphere this morning. It also indicated that our concord does not only mean the agreement of Gorbachev and Kadar, but that it is far wider. All this provides a very good basis for unity both in bilateral relations and in our international activity. Therefore we wish good helath and much success to Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet leadership to implement the resolutions of the 27th Congress.

Visits Biotechnology Center

LD092056 Budapest MTI in English 1850 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- In the early afternoon, Mikhail Gorbachev visited the 'Meriklon' economic association of the 'Rozmaring' agricultural cooperative in Budapest. The CPSU CC's general secretary and his wife were met at the cooperative centre by Ferenc Havasi, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, and leading officials and scholars. Laszlo Murvai, president of the cooperative cultivating 4,200 hectares, gave a brief on the basic activity of the 'Rozmaring' cooperative and the 'Meriklon' research, development and production economic association. The traditional line of the cooperative is to produce ornamental plants and the economic association produces mainly propagation materials. Eight million carnations, 650,000 gerberas and 80,200 violet cuttings are produced for the domestic and socialist markets a year.

The CPSU general secretary visited the laboratory where virus-free propagation materials are produced in tissue culture, and new types are propagated and produced. Initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, who showed great interest in biotechnology, the programme continued in the open air, instead of the cooperative's session hall. Mikhail Gorbachev and Hungarian experts discussed issues of the Hungarian biotechnological programme and development prospects in an informal conversation.

In conclusion the working communities of the cooperatives gave presents to the CPSU general secretary and a bunch of roses to his wife. In return the Soviet guests presented a photo album of Soviet landscapes.

Barabas Press Conference

LD092107 Budapest MTI in English 2000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Janos Barabas, deputy head of HSWP CC's department, summed up the events of the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, at a press conference Monday evening. He stressed that the atmosphere of the visit had been cordial, friendly and informal from the very beginning.

On the topics of talks Janos Barabas drew attention first to the fact that the working conditons in Hungary would also improve as a result of the resolute implementation of the resolutions of the CPSU 27th Congress and the Hungarians supported the programme. The talks made it clear that the conditions of cooperation were good, our targets were the same and, on the basis of reciprocal advantage, our targets were the same and, on the basis of reciprocal advantage, the Soviet Union continued to seek ways of assisting the implementation of Hungarian economic targets. He added that Mikhail Gorbachev showed interest in the ways of socialist construction in Hungary, understood the country's ambitions, and considered important the creative seeking for solution and utilizing of each other's experiences.

The talks on international issues can be summed up by a full identity of views with the CPSU's assessment of the situation, the constructive attitude of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet party highly appreciating and supporting the active international work of Hungary.

We assess the CPSU CC's general secretary's visit particuarly successful, our hopes were met, and our expectations justified. The visit proved that our main targets are identical and there are favourable conditions for the comprehensive development of our relations, and there is a steady, mutual confidence and understanding between us, stated Janos Barabas, who also announced that the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states would meet in session in Budapest on Tuesday.

EMPLOYEES ACCUSED OF TATA FIRE ARRESTED

LD062011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Employees accused of causing the fire at the Tata refrigerating technology industry cooperative have been arrested. As a result of a welding job that contravened regulations, an assembly shopfloor was destroyed by fire. The welding was carried out on 29 May. About 47 million forints worth of damage resulted from the fire. According to the police investigation, (Istvan Timmer), welder; Laszlo Steiner, group leader; and Joszef Burjan, foreman; are responsible for the fire and therefore have put them in preliminary detention.

OFFICIAL SAYS WRONIAK IMPRISONED 'SINCE 31 MAY'

AU091626 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP) -- A senior Polish Foreign Ministry official who is suspected of helping a top-ranking member of the Solidarity trade union movement has been in prison for a week, official sources said Monday.

An Interior Ministry spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Zbigniew Wroniak -- assistant director of the Foreign Ministry's Administration and Finance Section -- was being detained on military court orders. The spokesman declined to specify what charges he faced.

An official at Rakowiecka Prison confirmed that a prisoner with Mr Wroniak's name had been detained there since May 31, while the Foreign Ministry insisted that the bureaucrat was "on vacation."

Dissident sources said four other people were arrested in the May police dragnet, although there has been no acknowledgement from official sources. The four were identified as Tadeusz Lewicki, an instructor at Warsaw University, his girlfriend Alicja Komoroska, and the two owners of Ms. Wroniak's apartment block where Mr. Bielinski was arrested.

Ms. Wroniak and her husband Tadeusz Mirtkowicz, a translator, left Poland several months ago to travel in Britain and the United States, the dissident sources said.

Two correspondents for the American news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL were detained for three hours Monday after a plainclothes police officer stopped them at an apartment near the one owned by Ms. Wroniak. The pair, Roman Rollnik and Boguslaw Turek, were asked why they were in the neighborhood and whether they knew either the women or her father.

Bronislaw Geremek, a legal advisor to Novel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa -- who spearheaded Solidarity during the 1981 strikes -- also faced renewed police questioning Monday on the Bujak affair, according to associates of the law professor. They said Mr. Geremek was summoned to the interior ministry this Wednesday -- effectively delaying a trip to France which was originally slated to begin last Tuesday.

DEMONSTRATORS, 'PROMINENT FIGURES' SUPPORT BUJAK

Leaflets Distributed

AU091823 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP) -- Supporters of the banned Polish trade union movement Solidarity took to the streets here Monday with handbills condemning the May 31 arrest of its underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. Leaflets condemning the arrest were distributed at rush hour on central streets, and witnesses said they were snapped up by many Warsaw residents. "The arrest Zbigniew Bujak was an enormous loss for Poland and for individual Poles, but Solidarity remains and continues its struggle," the leaflets read.

A group of nine prominent figures from banned independent labor unions, including three officials from Solidarity, also went public with their support of Mr. Bujak, who has been charged with plotting a coup d'etat against Poland's military government. The group condemned the arrest as a violation of international human rights accord and promised Mr. Bujak that they would "never cease struggling for the freedom of all political prisoners" in Poland -- officially 150, but perhaps up to 250 according to independent sources.

"We strongly believe that there soon will be no more political prisoners (in Poland) and that you will be able to pursue your work in total freedom for the good of our country," the group wrote. A copy of the letter, dated June 5, was received Monday by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Signatories included Krzysztof Lypacewicz, Piotr Szczepanski and Stanislaw Rusinek from Solidarity.

Police Disperse Crowd

AU092023 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP) -- Police broke up a crowd of several thousand Solidarity supporters here Monday night, following a Roman Catholic mass celebrated for Zbigniew Bujak, the detained underground leader of the banned trade union movement, witnesses said.

During the mass, Fater Teofil Bogucki told worshippers at Saint Stanislas church that Solidarity -- outlawed since late 1981, when martial law was declared after weeks of labor strife -- "exists and will never cease to exist."

In the churchyard afterwards, demonstrations chanted Mr. Bujak's name for 20 minutes -- along with the names of other detained Solidarity activists -- before police moved in to disperse them.

LE MONDE VIEWS AFTERMATH OF BUJAK ARREST

PM091050 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jun 86 p 4

[Jan Krauze report: "Candestine Solidarity Members Determined to Pursue Their Activities"]

[Text] Jan-Andrezej Gorny and Marek Muszynski, the two members of Solidarity's Interim Coordinating Commission [TKK] who have still not been caught by the police and are operating under their own names, sent a communique to the Western press Tuesday 3 June to announce that, despite Zbigniew Bujak's arrest, "the clandestine structures" of the trade union "are still functioning at all levels." The communique is signed by Mr Gorny and Mr Muszynski " on behalf of the TKK," which, in addition to these two men from Upper and Lower Silesia, apparently comprises six other regional officials who remain anonymous. "Since the proclamation of martial law (in December 1981), Solidarity has been dealt many harsh blows. The arrest and repression of its members are daily occurrences in contemporary Poland. We are well prepared for it," the signatories of the document, which reached the Western press, write.

In Warwaw itself, another communique signed by Wiktor Kulerski, who was Zbigniew Bujak's deputy and might be asked to succeed him, states that the organization has suffered "extremely serious losses," the extent of which is not yet known. "The trade union structures are functioning and will continue to function on a more modest scale and in much more difficult conditions," the official states. He added that the arrests were "due to chance" and not to a move by the security forces, as the government spokesman Urban suggested.

In his weekly press conference on Tuesday, Urban announced that Mr Bujak faces a prison sentence of up to 10 years for "plans to overthrow the regime of People's Poland by force." The same provisional charge has been made against Ewa Kulik, the young woman also arrested last Saturday, who according to the official spokesman, coordinated communications and documentation within the TKK.

As for Konrad Bielinski, who was caught at the same time as Mrs Kulik, he is to be charged in his capacity as head of the Warsaw regional organization with "leadershp of an illegal organization." The official spokesman added that other people had been arrested but refused to give any other details "in the interests of the inquiry." Mr Urban stressed that Mr Bujak's arrest "proves the efficiency of the security services" -- which the clandestine organization's leader thwarted for 4 years and 6 months -- and that the TKK now has proof of its "political uselessness."

However, Mr Urban produced the most effect by brandishing an invitation from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. Asked the address of the apartment where Mr Bujak was arrested, the spokesman suggested that the question be put to the U.S. Embassy. "The embassy knows the address. I have here an invitation to a farewell reception for someone called Mr (Hutchinson), sent by someone called Mr (Harrod) to the address where he -- Mr Bujak -- was living." To add further spice to his "revelation" the spokesman went so far as to add: "The invitation was brought by one of the embassy messengers to whom Mr Bujak may have opened the door..."

"Insinuations"

The U.S. Embassy spokesman immediately described Mr Urban's "insinuations" as "pure fantasy." According to him, dozens of similar invitations were sent to Poles in connection with the forthcoming departure of embassy Cultural Attache Hutchinson. Moreover, Mr Urban admitted that the invitation had indeed been addressed to the owner of the apartment (whose name he refused to give), but his intention was clearly to suggest that the members of the clandestine organization are foreign agents and at the same time, through his interview to THE WASHINGTON POST, he hinted that the United States was not playing the game with its so-called "protege."

Also on Tuesday, Prof Bronislaw Geremek, a very famous medievalist who is also one of Mr Walesa's close advisers, was questioned by the police for 5 hours, and he was again summoned to the Interior Ministry this Wednesday morning. According to reliable sources, he is being questioned as a "witness" in connection with the Bujak case. Mr Geremik was due to leave Warsaw for Paris on Tuesday. It would have been the first time he had been allowed to leave Poland since 1981.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON URBAN PRESS CONFERENCES

13 May

AU251556 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 May 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of the 13 May press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Werner Sonne, West German TV: I would like to know whether gifts of powdered milk sent to Poland by FRG church organizations will be reciprocated by Polish gifts of blankets and sleeping bags, as in the case of the United States.

Urban: Your malicious question has no justification because I have never criticized the FRG gift doners. No FRG institution has organized any anti-Polish show when sending gifts to Poland. That is why any comparisons with the United States are meaningless. Poland is ready to help anyone in any way and we are ready to help the FRG, although our potential for economic help is obviously extremely limited.

Marek Kassa, Polish radio: What is the purpose of the decree issued by the minister of communications in connection with permits for satellite television?

Urban: West German and French television services are about to beam satellite programs for which you need a dish of about 2 meters in diameter. In view of this size, such dishes can be installed for a number of TV sets and not for individual sets. In thickly populated urban areas, placing many individual dishes on a roof would be impossible and would interfere with the reception of nonsatellite TV programs. Uncontrolled use of such dishes would injure the interests of the traditional TV reception in our country.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Can we assume that your government's objections to receiving West German and French satellite programs are purely technical and are not influenced by any ideological consideration?

Urban: The decree in question was issued for technical reasons, but this does not mean that we may not have objections to those programs when they come. This is a matter for the future, and such objections may occur.

Ruane": Reports on the most recent session of the Council of Ministers speak of an urgent need for militia and social vigilante patrols in public places threatened by disorder and in public transportation threatened by vandalism. The general feeling is that the militia forces have now been strengthened. Does this mean that these forces will be strengthened further? What is the rason for such measures?

Urban: The simple fact is that you notice militia forces in specific place -- in places other than those the governmet has in mind. Many Western journalists like to visit the places in which, as the underground announces, disorder will take place. Such announcements are the reason for the militia reinforcements to deal with such disorder. As for disorder other than political, the perpetrators of nonpolitical disorder make our work difficult because they never announce in advance their intentions with regard to various districts and urban communications. They do not announce their intentions on Radio Free Europe. Many local people's councils report that people complain that there are not enough militia patrols in various places, especially in some districts of larger cities and townships in which some individuals are especially prone to harass the inhabitants. The same is true of some train and bus routes. The government has instructed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to increase militia patrols in those areas where the population has suffered damage and is concerned for its safety.

20 May

AU020847 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 May 86 p 4,5

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS center in Warsaw on 20 May]

[Excerpts] Urban: I have received a telex message as follows: "Homeless people in mid-America, St Louis, and Missouri accept with gratitude your generous offer of 5,000 sleeping bags for homeless peole in America. Thousands of these people are staying throughout the year in the NLEC [Evangelical New Life Center] private charity shelters, but at present these are full. Because there are no government shelters in this region many homeless people have to sleep in the open. However, those in the St Louis area need sleeping bags. If you need further information please contact me." Signed, Pastor Larry Rice, the Evangelical New Life Center, who also supplies the address and telephone number. This is one sign of a direct and straightforward response to our aid.

By the way, I wish to say something about this matter. I noticed the great anger expressed by Radio Free Europe in its attack on our decisions. On 19 May Radio Free Europe, commenting on what I said about this aid, said that there are millions of homeless persons vegetating in Poland. This is utter surrealism. In any case, Radio Free Europe says how it counts these homeless people because it includes among them all those living in workers hostels and sublet rooms, and any family who occupies a single room. I do not think I need comment on this. There are housing difficulties in Poland, this is one of our social pains, but this should not be identified with homelessness.

Another issue. Commenting on last Tueday's press conference by the Polish Government spokesman, Radio Free Europe provided on 15 May the following lies, namely that a 2-volume edition of transcripts of Jerzy Urban's press conference with foreign journalists had been published with a print run of 30,000, and that I had received royalties amounting to Z6,048,000 for it. These are gangsterlike methods of slandering people in Poland. Of course, I received no royalties and could not have received any for this publication. This is one of Radio Free Europe's examples of calumny.

By the way, this station has no idea what it is talking about, even though it comments all day on milk shipments to Poland and on our reaction toward the U.S. Senate debate on this subject. On 14 May, Radio Free Europe said: "The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution calling on the President to send powdered milk to Poland. The President has ordered the execution of this resolution. An aircraft loaded with gifts has landed at Okecie [Warsaw] airport. I find it odd that Radio Free Europe does not even have any real information on what is happening among the authorities who manage this station. We know nothing about the President issuing such an order or about any aircraft landing in Warsaw loaded with gifts from the American Government. The aircraft which landed carrying several hundred metric tons of milk which was sent by a charity having nothing to do -- as I have already stressed -- with this debate and with these appeals toward the U.S. Government on which I have had occasion to comment.

According to our estimates, following the powdered milk imports, there are full ration quotas of this milk for children up to age 3 available to group consumers, such as children's hospitals, nurseries, and kindergartens up to the end of May. Because the contamination of grasses has fallen enough to permit cows to graze in pastures, domestic production of powdered milk is rising, which should restore a normal situation to the market later.

Werner Sonne, ARD TV: Mr. Minister, I have two questions. First, because I read Polish newspapers regularly and am always coming across references to people offering their sleeping bags and blankets for the poor inhabitants of America, I would like to know how many such items have been collected from individuals so far. Second, when can we expect this government shipment of 5,000 sleeping bags and blankets to reach the United States.

Urban: Private gifts have been written about in the newspapers, which reported that people had appeared in my office with blankets and sleeping bags in order to supplement the official Polish aid. The Polish Social Aid Committee asked that these gifts be sent to it. But I can only talk about the -- let us call it -- official aid because there is the problem that what people donate does not necessarily meet international or U.S. standards of hygiene. Please do not laugh. The point is that, for example, people sometimes bring used blanks and sleeping bags. It would be completely wrong to sneer at the fact that people bring what they have at home with a desire to help, but the Polish Social Aid Committee is bound to find some solutions to this question that will satisfy the donors. New blankets and sleeping bags aree also being brought.

When will our shipment reach the United States? I cannot give an answer. Right now talks are being held on who is supposed to collect it. I have suggested that the CARE organization do so. But my offer was addressed to the wrong place because CARE, as it has itself explained, does not deal with charitable aid in the United States itself. It only acts outside the country. Therefore, appropriate talks are required with other institutions which might act as collectors. It is necessary to settle customs formalities, matters of hygiene, and only then will it be possible to expedite the shipment. These gifts have already been gathered and are awaiting shipment. In any case they will be delivered to the United States one way or the other.

Guenter Schubert, ZDF TV: Mr. Minister, for several weeks now we have constantly had to deal with such terrible things as becquerels, curies, and, worse than anything else, rems. There is a rumor that one of the rems [Urban's pen name is Jan Rem] in Poland intends to change his name to something less conspicuous to society. Could you comment on this?

Urban: Of course, this is not true because, as I have said, harm only begins at 10 rems.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: In that case, Mr Minister, I would like to be referred for admission to a sanitorium because we have had a far higher dose of rems.

Urban: I do not answer requests.

Jukka Kiljunen, TIEDONANTAJA of Finland: Last week Chancellor Kohl attended a meeting of the association of Silesians. This was the first time that an FRG head of government had taken part in such a meeting. Do the Polish authorities have some official statement in this connection, and if not could you share your own views on this subject?

Urgan: I have nothing to say this week because we have no official text of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech. I do not want to rely on press reports because experience tells me that they are sometimes distorted. I reserve the right to speak out on this subject, perhaps next Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM 19 MAY SESSION REPORTED

AU281953 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 86 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Office Announces that the Government Presidium met on 19 May. A draft State Council and Council of Ministers Resolution concerning the development of state small-scale production was adopted. This resolution is meant to animate all forms of local state economy which serve to satisfy the needs of the populace and the socioeconomic development of cities, rural districts, and voivodships. The activity of the People's Councils and local state administrative bodies in this sphere will be expanded. For the purpose of guaranteeing a coordination of PPR policy concerning economic relations with foreign countries, the government presidium adopted a draft Council of Ministers Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. The committee's work will include the shaping and development of bilateral and multilateral economic relations with foreign countries and coordinating and controlling economic, financial, and scientific-technical cooperation with them. The committee will also supervise an effective and smooth performance of tasks in this sphere and make appropriate decisions. The Government Presidium adopted a draft Council of Ministers resolution concerning extra funds to cover the increased costs of vacations and recreation in 1986. The purpose of this resolution, which was coordinated with the OPZZ, is to ensure vacations for workers and their families in 1986.

The draft foresees an increase in the single basic fee payable into the factory social fund by persons availing themselves of organized forms of vacation. In connection with the increased production of semolina, the Government Presidium adopted a draft Council of Ministers resolution which abolishes the rationing of this commodity as of 1 June.

MINISTER SPEAKS IN SEJM ON EDUCATION, 'UPBRINGING'

AU021426 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 86 p 2

["Report" on speech by Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing, at the 22 May session of the Sejm in Warsaw: "Basic Issue of Education and Upbringing"]

[Text] Personnel shortages are a serious difficulty and may even hinder the further development of education. That is why we will increase the number of admissions to higher studies and will train teachers for instruction in two subjects. Pedagogical subjects will be included in the curricula of general education lyceums. The results of these measures will be visible in the nineties.

-- Right now we must promote ad hoc measures such as improved material conditions for the teaching profession, incentives for work in rural areas, deferred retirement, recruitment of specialists employed elsewhere for schools, and new wage motivations.

-- While preserving the obligatory instruction duties defined by the Teachers' Charter, it will be necessary to reasonably increase teachers' overtime work in this 5-year period.

-- Another increase in the birth rate will have to be accomodated by our school facilities, and this demands the mobilization of our efforts. On the initiative of PRON, these efforts will be channeled through the National Movement to Aid Schools.

-- We have decided to continue programmatic changes in secondary schools under difficult personnel and material conditions of education. This decision was made because even now a large part of book assignments finds its way to schools. The problem that remains is preparing new textbooks.

-- Success of educational and upbringing work can be achieved under the condition that all component parts of the educational system participate in this work. These components are the school, the family, enterprises, ideological and educational youth orgaizations, the party, the allied political parties, social organizations, and institutions. Effective upbringing requires the necessary funds.

-- We will analyze the spread of secondary education. This analysis can be carried out only in an effectively functioning school.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR PACT MEETING IN BUDAPEST

AU100819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] This morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, left for Budapest to participate in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Comrade Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the Central Committee; Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC and minister of national defense; and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

The party and state leader was seen off by full and candidate members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, by secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, by members of the Stae Council and the government, and by representatives of some central institutions and mass and civic bodies. Young Pioneers gave flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Also in attendance were the ambassador for the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest and other embassy members.

PEC EVALUATES TECHNICAL, AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

AU061612 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the PEC examined the report on the implementation -- by 31 March 1986 -- of the main technical and economic indicators endoresed for the industrial production capacities put into operation. On the basis of the examination of data included in the report and the reports read during the meeting by the leaders of economic ministries, it is obvious that, although there has been some progress in this area in comparison with the preceding year, the planned parameters have not been achieved in a number of capacities. In criticizing this situation, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, requested that programs for concrete measures should be established for each ministry in order to ensure the implementation, in the shortest possible time, of all endoresed economic-technical indicators,and the planned outputs in capacities put into operation and in all investment projects.

It was decided that the government shall pursue, ensure, and be directly responsible for the optimal implementation of these programs of measures and inform the PEC about the way in which the problem of implementing the economic-technical indicators endorsed for each production capacity has been solved.

The PEC then discussed the report on the way to implement the plan for production costs in the first quarter of 1986 in the national industry. The analysis stressed that, although the national industry as a whole -- compared with the same period last year -- registered considerable cutbacks in production costs, these costs were exceeded compared with plan provisions. It was stressed tht the nonobservance of planned production costs is due to the fact that not all central departments and industrial enterprises have acted with great determination and responsibility to utilize all possibilities at hand, strictly observe consulmption norms, and eliminate uneconomical expenditures and any form of waste with a view of completely utilizing the technical and human potential.

The PEC recommended that the leadership of central economic bodies and of all productive units should thoroughly pursue the fulfillment of the programs of measures worked out for cutting back on production costs and making up for arrears by seeking and applying new technical, technological, and organizational solutions; eliminating and preventing losses; and ensuring the profitability of all activities and products in order to ensure the smooth and complete fulfillment of the plan, the observance of planned consumption norms, an intensive and efficient utilization of existing equipment, and an improved product quality and quality of labor.

At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendation, it was decided that the Central Council of Workers Control of the Socioeconomic Activity, the Ministry of Finance, and the financial control bodies should establish and proceed, as soon as possible, to effective measures to eliminate negative situations in this area and to strictly observe the planned production costs. The results of this action shall be presented in a later meeting of the PEC.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a number of remarks and drew conclusions about his visit and the analyses made in the past few days in agricultural units on 10 counties of our country. The party secretary general assessed that crops look good in most of the units he visited, and that where work was performed conscienciously and responsibly and where legal provisions and the norms established in connection with plant density and the quality of plowing were observed, there were conditions for achieving large barley, wheat, and other yields in excess of planned levels.

It was stressed that it is necessary to make an exact asessment of agricultural outputs and to ensure harvesting under the best of conditions -- without losses and in the shortest time possible, 3-4 days -- for the overall barley andd wheat crop. Given the fact that some units have already started barley harvesting and that wheat harvesting will begin in most of the other counties in our country in the next few days, it was stressed that it is necessary to thoroughly organize harvesting, transportation, and proper storage of all crops. The leadership cadres in the Ministry of Agriculture, the county agricultural directorates, agricultural specialists, party organizations and bodies, andd all working people in villages mut always be in the fields these days and participate dirctly in the proper organization and progress of this action of particular importance for our national economy - to meet optimally the people's consumption needs and other requirements of our society.

It was decided that during this period, the members of the PC of and other comrades of the party leadership should go to the counties and act directly, on the spot, to ensure the proper progress of agricultural work and to bear responsibility for the overall activity of fulfilling the plan both in the industry and in agriculture. Further, the PEC examined an endorsed the proposals regarding the schooling plan and the number of scholarships to be granted in the 1986-1987 school year. The draft schooling plan, formulated in acordance with the provisions of the documents of the 13th RCP Congress and the decisions adopted by the Congress of Science and Educaton, and based on the proposals of ministries, central institutions, and the excutive committees of the people's councils reflects the particular attention that the party and state leadership -- and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personnally -- pay to developing and modernizing all lebels of education -- in a close relationship with research and production,andd in full accordance with the current and future demands on our national economy and the country's many-sided progress. It was streessed that the proposals concerning schooling envisage that the great majority of students in the 9th grade should be educated in lyceums specializing in industry, agriculture, and forestry. It is also envisaged that the number of students graduating form the 10th grade of lyceums and vocational schools will further increase in order to ensure an increasingly greater number of highly trained working cadres.

Measures to continuously improve the management of some units of higher education units were established in order to ensure a better professional level of students. The PEC also endorsed the proposals on the number of scholarships to be granted to pupils and students in the next school year, and asserted the fact that these ensure increasingly better conditions of life and work for our homeland's youth.

In addition, the PEC discussed a number of issues regarding the international activity of our party and state. Within this framework, the proposals on promoting the initiative on turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapons-free zone were discussed and endorsed. Likewise, the stand of the SR of Romania on the issue of reducing conventional weapons and military troops and expenditures, and on the implementation of other disarmament measures by the year 2000 was examined and endorsed.

The PEC also resolved some current issues of the party and state activity.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR, premier, Prague.

Esteemed comrades: On the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, warm friendly greetings and sincere congratulations to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and to the CSSR people.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia, an event of historic importance to which the Romanian Army made an important contribution, created conditions for building the new social system in your homeland. In the period after the liberation, the working people of the CSSR - under CPCZ leadership -- went through a period of great renewing changes. The Romanian people are acquainted with and rejoice sincerely at the results registered by the Czchoslovak people in the work of building the developed socialist society.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will contantly develop in the spirit of talks and understandings concluded at the summit level on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples, the cause of socialism, international cooperation, and peace in the world.

Esteemed comrades: We wish you and all Czchoslovak people complete success in implementing the great goals put foward by the 12th CPCZ Congress aimed at the country's socioeconomic development and advance on the road of socialism and at constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of the friendly Czechoslovak people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania.